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Special meeting-
Aug. 18-1900

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

S.S. "Rohilla,"

Kobe, Japan, Sep. 8, 1900

Dear Dr. Smith:—

At a meeting held in Peking, Aug 18, at which were present all our Mission then in China except Dr. & Miss Porter, the following business was transacted. Moved:— that we request the Shantung Members to remain in Peking as far as possible. The motion was withdrawn, as these friends preferred to be left perfectly free to go or stay as might seem best. Moved & Carried:— that we approve of the following persons returning to the U.S. viz. Mrs. Goodrich & three Children; Mrs. Mateer; Dr. & Mrs. Ingram and two Children; Mr. & Mrs. Chas. Ewing and two Children; Mr. & Mrs. Chapin and two (3) Children; Miss Andrews. Voted that a vacation in Japan be granted Mr. & Mrs. Gatt, and others who may desire.

Voted:— that Mr. Sewksbury be Treasurer after Aug. 28.

Adjd. The last motion shd have read Acting Treasurer, and so I have written Mr. S. We already have a Treasurer, and it would not lie within our province to elect another.

What a number of people to send home at once! At present, however there are only a few square miles in all North China where a foreigner can live, & little work that he can do!

Yours sincerely. Chauncey Goodrich.

Rev. Chauncey Goodrich
Rome Sept. 8 - 1900
Filed Oct. 18

Copy. Residence of Mr. Tewksbury. 2.

Special Meeting Peking, Jan. 24th, 1901.

In accordance with the request of Secretary Smith, accompanying a copy of the minutes of the Sub-Committee of the Prudential Committee on China that the members of North China Mission, communicate their views on the problems of reconstruction, all but three of the members on the field assembled in Peking and held three sessions on Jan. 24th and 25th. After full discussion they took the action recorded below. It was understood that all votes here recorded shall not absolutely determine action for the future, but shall be considered the advice of the members on the field, in view of the present conditions.

The members present were Misses Evans, Porter, Miner, Russell, Grace Wyckoff, A. Chapin, Sheffield, Mrs. Tewksbury, Mrs. Sheffield, Messrs. Sheffield, Smith, Tewksbury, Ament, Wilder.

Miss Porter was elected chairman, Mr. Wilder, secretary.

Voted, That Mr. Stelle be invited to sit with the mission.

Voted, That the union of the Pang Chuang and Lin Ching stations is advisable,- unanimous.

Mr. Smith presented the following resolution:

Whereas, The location of mission stations at too short intervals is inherently undesirable, and

Whereas, The city of Tung Chou has been largely wrecked and its future is problematical,

Resolved, That a decision as to the continuation of Tung Chou as an independent mission station is at present impracticable.

Aff. Ament, Sheffield, Smith, Tewksbury, Wilder, Misses Chapin, Porter, Russell, Miss Sheffield, Mrs. Sheffield, Mrs. Tweksbury, Miss Wyckoff. Neg. Miss Evans and Miss Miner.

Voted, That the North China College and the Theological Seminary be removed from Tung Chou. Yeas and Nays being called,

Yeas, Messrs. Ament, Sheffield, Smith, Tewksbury, Wilder, Misses

Porter, Russell, Sheffield, Wyckoff. Nays, none, the rest not voting.

Voted, unanimously, That the North China College and the Theological Seminary be in the future connected with the Peking stationl the question of its exact location, whether within Peking, or in the near vicinity to be left for future developments.

Adjourned at 1:30 P.M. until 7 P.M.

Thursday, Jan. 24th, 7:15 P.M.

The meeting was called to order and opened with prayer by the chairman.

Voted to invite Mr. W. M. Upcraft of Szuchuan to sit with the mission.

The following resolution was presented, but not carried.

Resolved, That in case suitable premises can be secured the location of the North China College and the Seminary in the city of Peking is desirable. Yeas and Nays being called for the result was as follows:

Yeas, Ament, Misses Russell and Sheffield. Nay, Mr. Tewksbury. Undecided Messrs. Sheffield, Smith, Wilder, Misses Porter, Chapin, Evans, Miner and Mrs. Tewksbury. Miss Wyckoff absent.

Voted, unanimously, That the Board be requested to advance money for the rebuilding of the Peking station as soon as possible.

Voted, That the question of rebuilding of the Press be deferred to await the development of the future. Unanimous.

Voted, That in case the Press should be re-established it should not be located on the original premises.

Voted, That the summer resot at Ssu Wang Ting (Western Hills) be relinquished.

Whereas, The experiences of a third of a century has shown that the population of Kalgan is fluctuating and largely composed of men from a distance, so that mission work there is conducted at a great disadvantage, owing to distrance from the bulk of the church members,

Voted, That the station be reopened at some other place than Kalgan.

Voted, That Dr. Peck (on arrival) be asked to go to Paoting-fu for the next few months.

Voted, That the Prudential Committee be requested to advance money to the amount of one half the personal indemnity for individual missionaries where needed, said indemnity claim being given as security for the advance.

Voted, That Dr. Ament and Mr. Tewksbury were justified in following the advice of the United States Minister and selling the moveable property in the Tan Pu Lo Fu and the Yu Wang Fu for the benefit of the distressed Chinese refugees and for the extraordinary expenses after the siege was raised; and that any sums remaining in hand should be used for like purposes in accordance with the advice of the mission.

Voted, That we advise the rebuilding of Paoting-fu station as soon as the political conditions shall warrant.

Voted, That we invite Mr. Stelle to become a member of our mission and request him to make application to the Board.

Voted, That we recommend that the Prudential Committee meet the extar expenses of the members of the mission who have had no vacation since the experiences of the siege in Peking, in taking a thorough change the coming summer, either by a visit to Japan or to some health station in China.

Adjourned at 9:40 until 9 A.M., Jan. 25th.

Friday, Jan. 25th

9 A. M.

Meeting called to order and opened with devotional exercises. Minutes read and approved.

The introduction of the Minutes as recorded above, page 1, was prepared and approved by vote.

Voted, That the Secretary be requested to prepare copies of the proceedings of the meetings just held and send one to each member of the mission as well as to Boston.

Voted, That the mission emphasize the request for an additional family for the Pang Chuang station, to arrive on the field next autumn.

Voted, That we reaffirm the action of the last annual mission meeting, inviting Miss Porter to be the head of the Bridgman school in Peking.

Voted, That we invite Miss Chapin to return to Peking to help in the school and woman's work.

Voted, That in all cases where health and family reasons permit the members of the mission who are at home, be recommended to return in the Fall to the field, with the understanding that families are not to come until assured of suitable dwellings.

Voted, That Mr. and Mrs. Breneman shall be asked to come next Fall and prepare for taking the work of Treasurer and Business Agent.

Voted that the Treasurer, Dr. Sheffield, and Dr. Smith be a committee for distribution of the funds received for the relief of Chinese Christians.

Voted, That we urge the Prudential Committee to send a deputation to China to confer with the North China mission as to the problems of reconstruction the coming Spring.

Voted, That representatives of the Woman's Boards be asked to accompany the above mentioned delegation.

Voted to elect a building committee.

Voted, that the clerk cast the ballot for Messrs. Sheffield, Tewksbury and Peck to form the building committee.

On motion, adjourned.

(Signed) Geo. D. Wilder,

Sec'y.

Minutes of Quarterly Meeting

North China Mission

Peking, Jan. 24 + 25, 1901.

Recd March 15

Minutes of a "special meeting of the members of the North China Mission now in this country, called to confer together and with the sub-committee on Missions in China, in regard to all matters pertaining to their return to China and the re-establishment of their work in that field", held in Boston April 24. 1901 at the Rooms of the American Board 108 Congregational House.

The following persons were present.

Representing the American Board. Rev. Judson Smith, D.D., G. Henry Whitcomb Esq., Rev. E. C. Moore D.D.,

Representing the Woman's Board of Missions.

Miss E.H. Stanwood, Miss Abbie Child.

Representing the Woman's Board of the Interior.

Miss M. D. Wingate.

Representing the North China Mission.

Messrs. Stanley, Williams, Sprague, Roberts, Perkins, Chapin, Aiken, G.H. Ewing, C.E. Ewing, Ingram, Noble

Miss J.E. Chapin, & Miss M.E. Andrews.

Secretary Judson Smith called the meeting to order at 10 a.m. The 27th Psalm was read and the Rev.d Mark Williams offered prayer.

Secretary Smith was elected Chairman and Dr. Noble recording secretary.

On Motion:— Rev. Isaac Pierson was invited

to sit with us as an honorary member.

The following questions were discussed.

"The situation as regards the return to the field of the missionaries in the United States"

"Mission Comity between the North China Mission of the American Board and the Missions of the American Presbyterian Board of Missions, in the provinces of Shantung & Chihli as regards a re-arrangement of territory."

"Co-operation with other societies in evangelistic, educational, and medical work."

"Relinquishing of Tungcho as a Mission Station."

Voted – "That as regards the removal of the North China College we have no advice to offer."

Voted "That the re-location of the N. C. College & Seminary await further development, and that their permanent location be not in Peking."

Voted – "That at present we take no action looking toward the giving up of Tungcho as an independent Mission Station."

Voted – "That we ask the Prudential Com. for the appropriation for the building

of three residences at Peking at not more than three thousand ($3.000) dollars each; also a sum not exceeding two thousand ($2.000) dollars for wall & gate-house."

Voted - "To sustain the action of the Mission as regards the re-establishment and location of the Mission Press."

Voted - "Not to sustain the action of the Mission to relinquish the Summer resort at the Western Hills." ("Isu Wang Ting)

The action of the Mission to re-open Kalgan Station at some other place than Kalgan was not sustained.

Yeas - Noble. Nays - Williams, Sprague, Chas. Ewing, Roberts, Miss J.E. Chapin, Aiken, " Andrews, Ingram.

Four members not voting.

Adjourned at 12.30 until 2 P.M.

Voted - "To sustain the action of the mission as regards advances on personal indemnity claims."

Voted - "To sustain Mission action relative to reopenning work at Paotingfu.

Voted – "To sustain mission action inviting Mr. Stelle to join the Mission."

Voted. "To sustain Mission action recommending that the Prudential Com. meet the extra expenses of the members of the Mission who have had no vacation since the experiences of the seige in Peking, in taking a thorough change the coming summer either by a visit to Japan or to some health station in China."

Voted – "To sustain the following Mission actions. "Return of missionaries now in the U.S. to the field this fall where health & family circumstances will permit."

"A new family for Pangchuang to arrive on the field next autumn."

"Re-affirming the action of the last Annual Meeting inviting Miss Porter to be the head of the Bridgeman School in Peking." "That we invite Miss Chapin (J.E.) to return to Peking to help in the School and in Woman's work."

Voted – "That we urge the Prudential Com. to send a deputation to China to confer

with the North China Mission as to the problems of reconstruction, as early as may be warranted by conditions in China."

Voted — "To sustain Mission action that representatives of the Woman's Boards be asked to accompany the above mentioned deputation."

Voted — "That we thank Mr. Whitcomb of the Prudential Com. for the lunch provided at the Hotel Bellevue".

On motion to adjourn. Dr Stanley offered prayer.

Willis C. Noble.
Recording Secy.

Meeting of Members
North China Mission, held in
Boston, Apr. 24-1901

Minutes An. Meeting
North China Mission
Apr. 30. 1901

Rec'd June 28, "

Apr. 30-1901

Annual Meeting of the North China Mission convened at Peking in the home of Rev. E. G. Jewkesbury April 30 1901. Called to order by Dr. Sheffield Secy. of the Mission. Present: Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield, Dr. Arthur Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Jewkesbury, Dr. Peck, Dr. Atwood, Mr. Wilder, Wife & two, Miss Minor, Miss Chapin, The Misses Wychoff, Miss Russell, Miss Sheffield, W. B. Stelle. The devotional exercises were led by Dr. Sheffield. Dr. Peck was elected Chairman, W. B. Stelle Clerk.

Voted: Report of last meeting on mimeograph form be accepted, without reading, as report of minutes of last meeting.

Voted: Dr. Atwood be for the present a member of the North China Mission.

Voted: Proceed to the choice and appointment of committees.

Committee on Publication Dr. Sheffield, Dr. Smith, Mr. Wilder.

Voted: Com. on Education; Miss Porter, Mr. Wilder, Mrs. Sheffield.

Voted: Com. on Buildings; Dr. Peck, Mr. Jewkesbury, Dr. Sheffield

on behalf of the Mission

Dr Peck, Mr Wilder.
Voted: Com Ad Interim. Dr Sheffield. Dr Smith
Dr Peck.
Voted: Com on Self Support. Suspended for the year
Voted: Com. on Entertainment. Suspended for year
Voted: Com on Devotional Exercises. Mr Wilder
Miss Chapin and Miss Russell.
Voted. Com on Estimates and Business.
Dr Smith, Dr Sheffield, Mr Wilder
Dr Peck, N. B. Stell.
Voted: Proceed to the election of officers
Voted: Mission Secretary, Dr Sheffield
Voted: Mission Treasurer Mrs Wilder
Voted: Mission Auditors: Dr Peck, N. B. Stell
Voted: Office of Librian be suspended for the year.
Voted: Mission Depositor Mr Wilder
Voted: Station Treasurer, Peking N. B. Stell
Voted: Station Treasurer Tung Chou Mr Tewksbury
Voted: Station Treasurer Kalgan, Pao Tu
Lit Ching be arranged for by the Mission Treasurer.
Voted: Station Treasurer Tientsin. Mrs Wilder
Voted: Depositories be omitted for the year.

Voted: Preacher of English sermon next year Mr Stelle alternate Mr Galt.
Voted: Preacher of Chinese sermon next year Mr Smith. alternate Mr Sheffield.
Voted: Chinese preacher next year Kao Chih alternate Kao Hsu Lin.
Voted: English Essayist for Conference Mr Galt. alternate H. E. Stelle
Voted: Chinese Essayist Mr Wilder. Wang Mu shih. Kao Hsu Lin.
Voted: Committee Com. in consultation with Kung Hsien Sheng and Kao Hsi Jen select the subjects for the essays.
Voted: Mr Zirkowsky be appointed to represent the mission in negotiations with Chinese Government with reference to indemnity.
Voted: that we resolve in the Com. of the whole.
At twelve o'clock the Com. rose and reported progress.
Voted: adjourned till 2. P. M.

Afternoon

Adjourned meeting called to order under the subject of general business.
Voted: Resolve into the Com. of the whole.
Subject of discussion comity and cooperation

in educational work. At 4 o'clock Com. rose and reported progress. Adjourned till 9.30 a.m. May 1st 9.30 a.m. Devotional Exercises led by Mr Arthur Smith.

Meeting called to order by the Chairman under order of general business.

Additional members Mrs Arthur Smith and Miss Porter.

Voted: Return to the order of reports.

Tientsin Station Report read by Mrs Wilder

Peking Station Report read by Miss Russell

Voted: Kalgan Station Report be referred by Mrs Sheffield, referred to unfinished business.

Voted: Tung Chow Station Report be referred to unfinished business

Pao Ting Fu Station Report read by Mr Peck

Pao Ting Hsiang Station Report read by Mr Smith

Proceeded to the order of Woman's Work

Report of Woman's Work at Tientsin read by Miss Porter.

Report of Woman's Work at Tung Chow referred to unfinished business.

Passed to the order of Mission Treasurer's Report.

In the absence of Mrs Wilder the Mission Treasurer's Report was read by her son Mr George Wilder

Passed to the order of Bridgman School.
Report of the Bridgman School was read by Mrs
Sheffield
Adjourned till 2 P.M.
Afternoon session called to order by the Chairman
Voted to spend the time of the session in the
Study of Biblical Contributions in Medical
Educational and Humane work, also the
Indemnity. Mrs Lemuel Gram and
Mrs Hillis of the Presbyterian Mission arrived
and were invited to sit with us
They presented a Communication from the
Presbyterian Mission Society the Lord's
all the work and fields of the Presbyterian
Church in the Province of Chili in relation
to Year of the American Board in the Province
of Shan Tung. Com. rec and referred progress.
Adjourned
May 2nd Devotional Exercises led by Mr Steele.
Minutes of last meeting read and received.
Voted Committee of 3 be appointed to make
more minute details for the receipt and care of
Indemnity funds.
The Chair appointed Mr Tenkenburg and Mr Milder
Voted Document received from Presbyterian Mission be received
and referred to the

Voted: Return to unfinished business.

Report of Calgan Station compiled by Mrs Sheffield from statements made by Mr Chiderhouse read.

Voted: Committee of two be appointed by the chair to reply to the Presbyterian Mission proposal. Chair appointed Mr Sheffield and Dr Smith.

The reply to be as follows: (1) Regretting that the Presbyterians proposed to go. (2) Making proposition for comity, with that if they are willing to stay.

Voted: to resolve into the committee of the whole. Subject discussed: Minutes of May 2nd 1902 recalled.

Voted that committee rise and report progress.

Adjourned till to 2.30 o'clock

Voted that the Chairman be committed to the Chairman from direct work in the Mission Report of Building Committee

Voted: the proposal made in Mr Mills report be adopted.

Report of Miss Allen's illness read by Miss Mineard. The reasons presented by Adjourned for taking to her family

May 3rd Devotional Exercises led by Miss Morrow

Business Meeting called to order by the Chairman.

Minutes of previous meeting read and accepted.

Report of Committee appointed to respond to the

Presbyterian mission.
Voted: That the report in the form of a letter to that Mission be accepted and adopted.
Voted: That we recommend to the Prudential Committee to authorize the Central China to register the deeds of the mission property there in the French Concession, with a view to paying municipal taxes in the French Settlement, and that the Mission Secy. explain to the Committee the necessity for this step.
Voted: That the Mission approve of the erection of an eight-chinese house at the back of the Ningpo city lot during the coming autumn.
Voted: That in reply to the formal request of Mr Goodrich, that he be permitted to withdraw from direct work in the Mission to reside either at Ningpo or Shanghai, to give his time to the work of Bible revision, we take action as follows: Resolved that we appreciate the reasons presented by Mr Goodrich pertaining to his family circumstances, for desiring to withdraw from his place in the direct line of Mission work, that he may give his entire time to the work of Bible revision. We fully appreciate

7

authorized to pay, as far as the total amount
the long and valuable work of Mr Goodrich as a
member of the mission, and regret exceedingly
the necessity of modifying this relation. On
the other hand we feel the force of the reasons
which he has given for the proposed action.
The work of Bible revision we recognize as
of the utmost importance, and from this
time forth should be carried forward with
the greatest intensity until completion. With
deep personal regrets for the partial interruption
of long and delightful association with Mr
and Mrs Goodrich we record our reluctant
approval of the proposal under consideration
and ask for an abundant personal blessing
upon our brother and his family, and a
like blessing upon the work of this Committee
in the effort to give the word of life to this
people in its purity and simplicity.
Voted to adopt the following resolution.
Resolved: that any moneys accruing from
foreign indemnity be deposited with the
Treasurer of the Mission and that all
payments from this sum must be approved
by the Mission.
Resolved: that the Mission Treasurer be hereby

thorized to pay, as far as the total amount
ired will allow, him on the indemnity-
ement in order specified below:
Indemnities of personal property to individua
missaries. It being understood that the
mount of such payments shall ~~be~~ in no way
judice the good of the general mission work
d necessary buildings for the same; the
finite percentage of said personal claims
yable at any given time to be decided by
e Treasurer in consultation with the Committee
d. Interim.
Necessary advance expenditure for
uilding material as approved by the
Building Committee.
Native Christians as need manifest itself
Buildings at Tung Shih Kou Peking
cording to approved and estimates of the
ilding Committee.
olved: That any sum left after payments
above be deposited by the Mission
asurer in the Hong Kong and Shanghai
nk at highest rate of interest possible.
ted: That for the sake of more carefully
fining the general policy of the Mission

along certain entirely new lines of work (viz) the collection and care of indemnity moneys the following nine resolutions be adopted.

Resolved; that it is unwise to allow Chinese adherents of their own motion to formulate and present their own claims before village elders and officials. These should in every case be carefully reviewed by a Committee of Chinese and Missionaries, and then presented by the missionary in behalf of the adherent.

Resolved: that even if inability from lack of adequate foreign help seems to demand it, the state of country and church is such that no claims should be either formulated, presented or collected by Chinese helpers without the direct and personal supervision of the foreign pastor.

Resolved; that the church can not accept any money from Boxer sources intended to relieve them from prosecution for their criminal acts.

Resolved: that an accurate record of all [illegible] be kept by individuals for [illegible] church be deposited with the

Resolved: Even though allowed to do so by the Chinese authorities, no claim shall be admitted or collected for loss of adherents killed, but only adequate pension money be asked for support of widows and orphans, etc.

Resolved: that in the present condition of affairs it does not seem wise to press the claims formerly however approved by the missionaries, for one third additional indemnity for benefit of the church, as punitive indemnity.

Resolved: that in view of difficulty of securing adequate title and danger of increasing enmity of heathen religions, we advise against permanently accepting temples or temple property as indemnity for losses.

Resolved that a full record of receipts and disbursements on indemnity acct be made, by individual missionaries having said matter in charge, to the Mission Treasurer and a copy of same deposited at the U. S. Legation.

Resolved: that an accurate record of all funds held in trust by individuals for the Chinese church be deposited with the Mission Treasurer.

Resolved: that it is wise that an accurate, or at least an approximate statement be made to the Chinese authorities of the receipts from Chinese sources and expenditure, for relief and rescue work, since the siege of Peking, or the Boxer outbreak; and that a copy of the same be deposited at the U.S. Legation.

Adjourned until 2 P.M.

Afternoon session called to order by Chairman.

Voted: Committee consisting of Dr Smith and Mr Lewis be appointed to write to the Prudential Committee the American Government interpretation of the phrase in the protocol "Employees of Foreigners", as entitled to indemnity.

Voted: the approval of the request of Mr Hilder to go to Japan this Summer for his family.

Voted: The Mission approve of Miss Mills return to America during the Summer, unless an unexpected development of opportunities for work in either the Ling Ching or Pao Ting Fu stations, or in the college make her stay in the field desirable.

Voted: That we accept the statement read by Dr Sheffield as our reply to the inquiry

made by a Committee of the Peking Missionary Association as to a possible Faculty of union in educational work among the different missions of which the following is the substance. The plan and aim of the Methodist College differ from those of the Methodist University so that union with that institution does not seem possible. The same is true of theological education. In the case of the Presbyterian and London Mission union could only be attained provided they adhere to the standard which we have already reached. If other missions indicate a cordial desire to cooperate with us we shall be glad to consider many practical ways either in general, theological or medical education.

Voted: That the Mission adopt the following as substantially embodying approved principles of discipline for the native churches.

The Committee to whom was referred the matter of exercising discipline over the smaller of exercising discipline over the native Churches by reason of the committee during the Boxer troubles made report, that the more the subject is considered the more the difficulties of the situation appear clearly the inherent difficulties of the situation appear

The first embarrassment is to get at the facts, which are capable of being so represented or misrepresented as to give the color or blur by the suppression of important concomitants, and by the reminiscence of all members to inculpate any other. Those stations which have rather felt the persecution are the ones where it is particularly desirable to use wisdom in the opening of the matter to the native church. The task of mind be well as a preliminary measure in every case to gather the members together, and by the means of united prayer, and the use of the teaching of the word of God to impress upon them the necessity for strict truthfulness in all testimony given. While it is impossible for us to secure this, the Spirit of God can so work upon the hearts of the members as to make them feel deeply the sin of falsehood, and prevarication.

The adventures which under these novel conditions seem to have been looting, Extortion, Recantation and the exercise of Revenge in some places only the first was common, in other places the two first

and possibly in a few all three. It appears that in a certain number of instances members openly and voluntarily recanted either at the meetings, or at the village temples, by speech or in writing, or both. All such persons should be recognized as having cut themselves off from church fellowship, and if ever taken back it should be only after a long probation. In the case of those who have been receiving money for Christian work, and who have thus publicly recanted, we think the general principle should be that they should not for any extended period be re-employed again, ~~for the~~ nor employed at all, without the unanimous consent of the station employing them, for the deep impression which a uniform adherence to this principle would make on the church. In cases where members were in hiding, and their names were still on as having recanted entirely without their knowledge, we recognize no guilt on their part. In the case of those who have paid money levied on them by Hindoos, there seems no reason for church action. But there is a large and an embarassing class of

case where the recantation was made by others on behalf of the Christians, but with their tacit consent, prompt advantage having been taken of the fact to secure immunity from punishment. We think that each such case should be as thoroughly sifted as the circumstances admit, and in every case where there is adequate evidence of this sort, the member be suspended from the privileges of the church until the case is in some way settled according to the best available light. We have now reached a crisis where the Chinese Pastors and Helpers are inadequate to the emergency and it must depend upon the Foreign Missionary mainly to see that the ideals of the church are kept in clear view all the way. In the case of lesser sins there is no rule which can be laid down, and much must be left to the individual conscience. But the conscience should be systematically enlightened. In the case of actual revenge we think the matter should be dealt with as a grave offence against the fundamental principles of the

Gospel, and in every such instance full confession, and if possible separation should be made to Mrs. Upset where revenge has been taken unlawfully. The rumors in regard to the behavior of some Protestants and numerous Catholics in selling money, which we expect the evil has now spread, and as those responsible for the peace and spiritual welfare of the churches we think it imperative to make a high standard, and deal with each known case on its merits.

Voted: that at the discretion of the Building Com. they be authorized to purchase material for the building of several houses. The funds for said purchase to be obtained from indemnity-money, to be advanced by Traverse by mortgage against said city.

Voted that we ask for Mr + Mrs Bradman to come to Fairbault and begin the work of writing for the Northwestern Lutheran.

Voted: We also ask for the ordained missionary for Lucken, one ordained missionary to care for the Kalgail field

one ordained missionary for Eu Ching
one ordained missionary for Pao Ting Fu
one medical missionary for Pao Ting Fu,
Mr Mr Ingram and Mr Gelt for the
Tung Chou work, two ordained missionaries
for Peking, that Miss Andrews return and
that we reaffirm the vote of the Jan. meeting
asking for the return of Miss Chapin.
Voted: That we ask the Prudential Committee
to invite Miss Jones to join the mission
and that she be sent out as soon as entry
can be made into the interior.

Adopted. Committee appointed for the Mission
Executive Committee: Messrs Ingram, Gelt and Jones.
Chairman.

Voted: That we earnestly urge the Prudential
Committee to send a deputation to China
in the spring of 1902, since the situation
in the Empire cannot be adequately
comprehended at a distance. Meeting
adjourned with the following
arising were passed: Voted: That we
be delighted with the contract made
for the Peking property, if the
Committee thinks it advisable.
Voted: That it be instructed to sell the Tientsin
property, including the matter of the steps
Minister and selling the Moukden property

We also ask the Home and Board to unite in the Deputation.

Voted: That we consider the general condition of life in Persia and India as not such as to warrant the return of married ladies thither at present.

Voted: That Miss Lloyd be asked to consent to come for the Needs of Kalgan Station.

Voted: That the Com. on Estimates be requested to make the Board a recommendation that the Woman's Board be asked to consider the advisability of the Board's taking the expense of the Kalgan station for the coming year.

Report of the Com. on Estimates for the Mission and the Board taken by vote as per pamphlet.

Voted: It is with unfinished business, that we clearly indicate the present mind of the Mission in regard to certain questions taken at the meeting of Jan. 25th, in Kalgan the following minutes were adopted, viz:

(1) That the Kalgan station be reopened at some other place than Kalgan.

(2) That Dr. Ament and Mr. Jewsbury were justified in following the advice of the U.S. Minister and selling the movable property

in the Tan Pi Lo Fu and the Yii Wang Fu, for the benefit of the distressed Christian refugees, and for the extraordinary expenses after the siege was raised; and that any sums remaining in hand should be used for like purposes in accordance with the advice of the Mission.

(3) That we invite Mr Stelle to become a member of our Mission, and request him to make application to the Board.

(4) That we recommend that the Prudential Committee meet the extra expense of the members of the Mission who have had no vacation since the experiences of the siege in Peking, in taking a thorough change the coming Summer, either by a visit to Japan or to some health station in China.

(5) That the Mission emphasize the request for an additional family for the Pang Chuang Station.

(6) That the Treasurer, Dr. Sheffield, and Dr Smith be a committee for distribution of the funds received for the relief of Chinese Christians.

(7) That we reaffirm the action of the last annual meeting inviting Miss Porter to be the [illegible] Kindergarten School in Peking.

ted: That Dr. Atwood be temporarily located at
o-ting-fu, with reference to looking after the
terests of Shanse, and also to Pao-ting-fu
tation, thus releasing Dr. Peck for other work
n Peking or Ping Chuang.
ted: That the appropriation for General Work
or this year be divided among the stations
f the same rate as last year; and that any
oney lapsing from the appropriation for
n Station may be used by the Treasurer
supply any deficiency in any other station.
ted: That one hundred copies of the Standing
Rules of the North China Mission be printed
at the discretion of the Treasurer.
Voted: That for the second Chinese Essay the ap-
pointments be Jen Hsu Shih and Chang Yen Tsung.
Voted: To receive the report of the Doctrinal
Com. determining the subjects for the Chinese
Essays to be: (1) How can the distinction be-
-tween the Catholic and Protestant Church
be emphasized? (2) Following the Boxer
troubles how should the methods and plans
of the Church be changed?
The selection of the Faculty of the

Voted: That the vacancies occuring in the Board of Managers of the North China College through the expiration of terms of office, be filled by the election of Dr. Atwood, Mr. Cunningham, and Mr. Stelle as members of that Board.

Voted: That Dr. Smith and Miss Miner be a committee to critically hear the reading of the minutes of this day's session.

Mission action - re Union
Educational work - May 4 - 1901

Moved that in reply to an inquiry made by the Peking Missionary Association as to a possible basis of union in educational work among the different Missions, we make the following statement.

The North China College and Theological Seminary have been a gradual development in the mission to meet its needs for Christian workers in the native church. To this end the college curriculum has given unusual place to Biblical and ethical teachings, and has not opened its doors to others than Christian students. Under the new conditions upon which the church is entering it may seem wise to give a wider scope to the work of the College, but not to ~~impair~~ modify its fundamental end, to produce trained Christian workers. We are in hearty sympathy with the general scope of the work of the Methodist Peking University, but while we believe there will be before it an ever enlarging field for usefulness we prefer to give to Christian students of our mission an education removed from the associations and influences that of necessity environ young men in an institution with open doors to all classes of students.

We should be glad to coöperate with sister missions of the Province in theological education on terms of entire equality in teaching and general management, but we recognize somewhat serious practical difficulties in carrying out such a scheme. The Methodist friends have in thought the development of a University that shall include theological teaching as a part of its range of instruction, and do not give encouragement to the hope that they can unite in the support of an institution not organic with the University. The Presbyterians and London mission have no educational work that reaches the usual College grade, and so could not send students into the theological school with that measure of educational preparation that has been required of the students entering the American Board theological school. Without advancement in the grade of education in these missions it would be a matter of questionable wisdom for the American Board mission to give up its present standard of education for the sake of coöperation.

The mission would look with much favor upon any scheme of united educational work both in College and Semonary that did not let down the standard of teaching, or modify - in the College - the central

thought of giving an education under the best possible Christian conditions. We would be glad to receive properly fitted Christian students from other missions into the College, to add members from such missions on the teaching staff, and to give a full share in the government and general management. We would be equally glad to make the same modifications in the Theological Seminary - but until other missions indicate a cordial wish to thus coöperate it seems wise to us to keep to our work on substantially the lines of the past, with doors always open to properly fitted students, and with a wish for such association in education as other missions may desire to enter upon.

The Mission has taken tentative steps for the organization of a Medical Department in the North China College. As above suggested in regard to theological and general education we should be glad to join with other missions in Medical Education on terms of equality in management, and in the teaching force.

This statement was accepted by the Mission as representing its views May 4th, 1901. D. Z. Sheffield.

Coll. & Chem. Sec'y Frank

Baking, May 4, 1901

Rec'd June 28.

Chao Kung Fu, Peking, Monday
25 Nov. 1901.

A specially called Mission Meeting assembled at the home of Dr. Sheffield at 8:00 P.M. Dr. Sheffield, Secretary of the Mission, called the meeting to order and led the devotional exercises. Following this, organization was effected by the election of Dr. Stanley, Chairman, and Mr. Galt, Clerk.

The following members of the Mission were present:-

Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield	Mr. and Mrs. Galt	Miss Evans
" " " Stanley	Mr. Chapin	" Porter
" " " Ingram	Dr. Peck	" Russell
Mr. and Mrs. Roberts	Mr. Perkins	" A.G. Chapin
" " " Tewksbury	Miss J.E. Chapin	" Patterson
" " " Wilder	" Andrews	" Sheffield

Mr. Tewksbury Sr. was also present as guest.

Voted to resolve ourselves into a Committee of the Whole. The chief subject of discussion was the question of union with the London Mission in educational work.

At 10:00 o'clock the Chairman resumed the chair and the following Committee was elected by ballot cast by the clerk to confer with the Committee from the London Mission concerning the proposed union in educational work:- Dr. Sheffield, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Tewksbury, Dr. Peck and Mr. Wilder

Voted to adjourn.

TUESDAY NOV. 25.

The morning session was called to order at 9:30 at the home of Mr. Tewksbury. Dr. Sheffield led the devotional exercises. In the absence of Dr. Stanley, Dr. Sheffield was elected temporary chairman.

The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

Voted that a Committee on Order of Business be appointed. The Chair appointed Mr. Chapin, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Galt.

Voted that Mr. Tewksbury Sr. be invited to sit in the sessions of the Mission as corresponding member.

Voted to resolve ourselves into a Committee of the Whole. The chief subject of discussion was the question of union with the London Mis-

sion in educational work.

When the Committee had risen it was voted to appoint a temporary Committee on Needs of the Mission. The Chair appointed Mr.Chapin,Mr. Tewksbury and Mr. Wilder.

Voted to adjourn.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2:00 o'clock by Dr. Sheffield. Voted to resolve ourselves into a Committee of the Whole. Topics of discussion:- The location of Mr. Perkins and Dr.Peck; the future of the Kalgan station; the possibility of establishing a Mission station at Cho Chou.

At 3:15 the Mission resumed its session and adjourned in order to allow its Committee to confer with the Committee from the London Mission concerning union educational work.

The evening session was called to order at 8:00 o'clock by Dr. Sheffield who reported informally the conference with the London Mission.

Voted to resolve ourselves into a Committee of the Whole. Topics of discussion:- Mr. McCann and the Treasurership;buildings and building funds; The Tientsin Compound in relation to the French Concession; salaries of the native pastors and helpers.

After the committee had risen the minutes of the day's sessions were read and corrected. Voted to adjourn.

WEDNESDAY, NOV.27.

The morning session was called to order by the Chairman,Dr. Stanley, who led the devotional exercises.

Voted that we ratify the informal action of members of the Mission in recommending Mr.McCann for appointment as Treasurer and Business Agent of our Mission, the hope being that he can come to Tientsin at once, for the present acting as assistant to Mrs.Wilder in keeping the books of the Mission. The Mission holds itself responsible to Mr McCann for a living salary until definite word be received from Boston in response to his application for appointment as Treasurer and Business agent.

Voted that we approve Dr. Goodrich's request to be allowed to return to the United States the coming spring for rest and recuperation.

Voted that, in view of communications received from the Board, we reconsider the action taken at the last Mission Meeting as to the relation of Dr. Goodrich to the Mission.

Voted that on the return of Dr. Goodrich from the United States it is our hope that he will again take up his regular work in the Mission continuing his work in Bible revison along the lines of past years, meeting occasionally with his Committee and doing private Bible work in his own study.

Voted that the assistant treasurership in the Tungchou station be abolished, and that Dr. Ingram be elected Treasurer to take office January first.

Voted that we ask the Treasurer of the Mission to purchase the triangular lot of the Compound at Tientsin at the price of $1000.00 ($00.00 or less).

Voted that the Building Committee be authorized to purchase building timber to the amount of four thousand gold dollars ($4000.00) using funds from the Pao Ting Fu foreign indemnities to cover the expenditure.

Voted to proceed to the head of Location of Members.

Voted that Dr. Peck be located at Pao Ting Fu.

Voted that Mr. Perkins be located at Pao Ting Fu, it being understood that he will give such temporary help in the Shantung field as is at present needed.

Voted that Dr. Goodrich with Mr. Roberts and Mr. Wilder constitute a Committee of three to visit the Kalgan Field, give counsel and encouragement to the native Christians, and examine the field with reference to deciding upon the best centre for a Mission station.

Voted to resolve ourselves into a Committee of the Whole. Topic of discussion:- The return of members of the Mission now in America.

At a quarter of twelve the Committee rose and the session adjourned.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2:00 by the Chairman. Minutes of the forenoon session were read and approved.

Voted to resolve ourselves into a Committee of the Whole. Topics of discussion:- The return of members of the Mission now in America the method of using funds collected from the Chinese for widows and orphans.

After the Committee rose it was voted to adjourn until 9:00 P.M.

THURSDAY,NOV. 26.

The morning session was called to order at 9:30 by the Chairman,who led the devotional exercises. (The time of the preceding evening was occupied with the Committee conference with the London Mission and no session of our Mission was held).

Voted to hear the report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Committee from the London Mission regarding union educational work. Dr. Sheffield read the report (which accompanies these minutes on a separate sheet).

After the reading of this report Mr. Stelle arrived and was in attendance during the remaining session of the Meeting.

Voted to accept and adopt the report and transmit a copy of the same to the London Mission.

Voted to resolve ourselves into a Committee of the Whole. Topics of discussion:- The return of members of the Mission now in America the question of the claims of Dr. Gattrell on a lot recently purchased at Teng Shih Kou.

At 12.30 the Committee rose and the session adjourned.

(During the afternoon no session was held owing to the union Thanksgiving Service at the American Legation).

The evening session was called to order at 8:00 by the Chairman.

Voted to proceed to the head of General Business.

Dr. Sheffield reported a communication from the Presbyterian Mission as follows:- "The American Presbyterian Mission at their annual meeting in July 1901 passed a resolution the substance of which is:-

> 'Resolved that we propose to the American Board Mission of Peking cooperation in girls' boarding schools,they to have a school in Peking city which we will patronize,and we to open one in Pao-Ting Fu which they will use ."

Voted that we ask the Prudential Committee for the following grants

needed immediately for rebuilding at different stations, said grants to be regarded as loans (to be repaid) from the indemnities already officially sanctioned by the Chinese Government:-

Tientsin on east of Mission Compound, $700.00, one house, $4000.00 street chapel, $3000.00.

Peking:- Wall and gate-house, $1000.00; outside chapel, $2000.00; one house, $3000.00; one house, with teachers' rooms connected with the Girls' School, $4500.00; Bridgman Girls' School, $8000.00;

Tungchou - College Hall, $10000.00; three houses $9000.00; Ladies' house, $3000.00; wall $2000.00.

Pao Ting Fu- Wall, $2000.00; one house, $3000.00; Boys' School, $2500.00.

Voted that the Tientsin Station be authorized to exchange the old site of the city chapel for any equally good site fronting on a newly-made avenue.

Voted that Messrs. Stanley, McCann and Wilder be requested to meet Mr. Hills Clarke and if possible make some arrangement satisfactory to both parties regarding his lease of a section of the Tientsin Compound.

Voted that the Secretary of the Mission and President of North China College be authorized to petition the R.R. Administration in the Name of Mission and College, for a R.R. Station near the west gate of Tungchou.

Voted that we ask the Prudential Committee for three men for Pang Chuang (one of these a physician) to be sent to China not later than the fall of 1902.

Voted that we ask the Prudential Committee to appoint Miss Laura Jones to assist in the work at Pang Chuang and Lin Ching.

Voted that we ask the Prudential Committee to appoint another single lady for work in Pang Chuang.

Voted that we ask the Prudential Committee to appoint another single lady to assist in the Girls' School, and work for women at Tientsin.

Voted that we urge the Prudential Committee to send out a new ordained missionary for work in Tientsin.

Voted that we ask for the Kalgan field oneordained missionary,one physician (preferably Dr.Hemingway,with his wife),and two single ladies (the Misses Margaret and Anna Williams).

Voted that we request the Prudential Committee to send out a new ordained missionary for Pao Ting Fu.

Voted to resolve ourselves into a Committee of the Whole. After the Committee rose it was-

Voted that we ask for two ladies to be sent to Pao Ting Fu to Continue the work of Miss Morrill and Miss Gould.

Voted that we recommend that Tungchou be again occupied as a regular station of the Mission,it being understood that the London Mission be consulted in regard to a new delimitation of the country field.

Voted to adjourn until 9:00 A.M. Friday.

FRIDAY,NOV. 29.

The morning session opened at 9:30 with devotional exercises led by the chairman, Minutes of the preceding day's sessions were read and corrected.

Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Killie of the Presbyterian Mission arrived and were invited to participate in the session as corresponding members.

Voted to resolve ourselves into a Committee of the Whole. Topic of discussion:- The question of the union of the Presbyterian Mission with the London Mission and our own in educational work.

The Committee rose and the session adjourned until 2:00 o'clock.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2:15 by the Chairman.

Voted to elect Mr. Chapin treasurer of the Shentung station.

Voted to elect Dr.Peck treasurer of the Pao Ting Fu station.

Voted that the Building Committee be instructed to look over the ground at the Pao Ting Fu station and plan for the general arrangement sufficiently to locate the first house to be built.

Voted that we urge the Prudential Committee to send out the Physician for Pang Chuang in the early spring of the coming year to meet the immediate needs of that station.

Voted that a cablegram,approved by the Pang Chuang Station,expressing the above request be sent to the Board.

Voted that we elect a Committee of seven to meet and consult with the London Mission,or other Missions,whenever advisable on any questions looking toward educational union.

Voted that the Clerk cast the ballot for the five members of the Committee previously appointed to confer with the London Mission and for Miss Porter and Miss Andrews as members of the Committees above voted.

Voted to appoint Dr. Ingram builder for Peking.

Voted to appoint Mr. Tewksbury and Mr. Galt builders for Tungchou

Voted that Dr. Stanley,Mr. Wilder and Miss Russell constitute a Committee to confer with other missions concerning a new delimitation of the mission field.

Voted that Dr.Stanley be appointed builder at Tientsin.

Voted that Dr.Peck be appointed builder at Pao Ting Fu. It was understood that he also give assistance at Peking and Tungchou.

Voted that Dr.Stanley be appointed to confer with Dr.Gattrell concerning his claims on the Teng Shih Kou lot, offering him rent free less forty taels spent on interior repairs of the house as settlement of his claims.

Voted that 20% be added to the sums asked from the Board for buildings and that the apportionment of this additional sum according to the needs of the various statements be left to the discretion of the Building Committee.

Voted that the Board be requested to appropriate from the general indemnity fund when paid the sum of $10000.00 for the purchase of land adjacent to the premises in Peking.

Voted that we emphatically renew the request passed at previous Mission meetings for a deputation to be sent by the Board to visit the North China field the coming spring.

Voted to hear the report of the Committee on Needs of the Mission. The report was read by the Chairman,Mr.Chapin and accepted and adopted by the Mission.

Voted to adjourn until 8:00 P.M.

The evening session was called to order at 8:15 by the Chairman. A Committee from the Presbyterian Mission being present our Chairman called for the reading of the communication brought by them which is as follows:

"To the American Board Mission,Peking.

Dear Brethern:-

At its meeting this afternoon the American Presbyterian Mission unanimously adopted the following resolution:

'Resolved that the Presbyterian Mission having heard the report of its Committee on Mission Comity are willing to take into serious consideration entering the proposed Mission Educational Union,whether by partaking in the conduct of theological,medical or Girls' higher educational departments.'

Furthermore the Presbyterian Mission's Committee on Comity was enlarged by the addition of Rev. J.L.Whiting,D.D., Rev. J.Albert Miss Janet McKillican and Miss Eliza Leonard,M.D.,to said Committee. The Committee was instructed to consult further with similar committees from the American Board Peking Mission and the London Peking Mission.

Peking,Nov. 29,1901. Charles A. Killie,
Sec. of Presbyterian Mission"

This was followed by an open conference of the two Committees of the Missions having this matter in charge.

Voted that we express our very cordial appreciation of the communication which we have received from the Committee appointed by the Presbyterian Mission on the subject of union in educational work, of our gratitude at the assurance given that they desire toenter into this union and have an equal share in the various lines of educational work.

Voted that we request our Secretary to prepare a reply to the Italian Red Cross Society expressing our appreciation of their Medal recognizing the services of our missionaries during the Siege of Peking.

Voted that Mr.Tewksbury be made the custodian of the Medal from the Italian Red Cross Society in recognition of his prominent service during the siege which it commemorates.

The Minutes of the day's sessions were read and corrected and the Mission meeting adjourned.

(Signed.) Howard S. Galt, Clerk.

PROPOSED OUTLINE OF EDUCATIONAL UNION IN NORTH CHINA INCLUDING THE AMERICAN BOARD CONGREGATIONAL THE LONDON CONGREGATIONAL AND AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

Fundamental Principles.

1) The primary aim of the North China Educational Union shall be to produce cultured Christian men and women for direct Christian work. A secondary aim shall be to send out men and women of like training and spirit into the varied relations of life.

2) English may be taught as an optional study with definite restriction.

3) Not more than one-third non-Christian students shall be admitted to the North China College or Girls' High School.

Mode of Government.

In China there shall be a Board of Managers to constitute which each Mission shall choose three men and one woman from its own members and two representatives from outside. Ten members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

The Board of Managers shall fix the standard of admission and curricula, and shall have general direction of the various departments of the Union, subject to the control of such a body of Trustees as the home Mission Boards may determine.

The Board shall elect its own President and also the Deans of the several Colleges and the Girls' High School. It shall further nominate the members of the various Faculties subject to ratification by the Missions concerned.

Relations of the Various Colleges.

	NORTH CHINA COL.	THEOL.COL.	MED. COL.	GIRLS'HIGH SCH.
Location	Tungchou	Peking (Tient-Peking sin pro tem.)		Pao Ting fu or Peking
Plant owned	by A.B.C.F.M.	Pres.Mis.(Lon.Mis. pro tem.)	Lon.Mis.	Pres.Mis.
Annual EXP.	A definite sum to be charged per student, sufficient to cover all running expenses except missionaries' salaries.	As in No.C.Col.	Col.as in N. C.Col.Hospital equal shares	As in N.C.Col.
House Facilities	Each mission shall supply houses for its own staff.			
TIES	Representation shall be proportioned to the number of students. But Lon and Pres Mis. to have privilege of sending one teacher each at start.	Privilege of equal representation from start.	Same as in Theol.Col.	Same as in Theol.Col.

Minutes Special Meeting of
No. China Mission, at
Peking, Nov. 25, 1901

Rec'd January 15, 1902

Outline of Mission Meeting 1902

Saturday May 3 English Prayer
Meeting led by Dr Stanley
Sunday Chinese Annual Sermon Dr Smith
2 P.M. Chinese sermon Pastor Yen
" " in English " Mr Still.
Monday 9 a.m. Mr Perkins presiding
Reports in Chinese.
2 P.m. Discussion led by Hao Wen Lin
"What changes should be made in mission policy in view of the experience since the Boxer uprising"
Tuesday 9 a.m. Mr Roberts presiding.
Discussion in Chinese Pastor Meng and Mr Wilder
"How shall the differences between the Catholic + Protestant church be made more widely known?"
2 P.m. Opening of Business Session.

Committee: Mr Roberts & Mr. Wilder
Members present: Dr. and Mrs Sheffield, Mr and Mrs. Smith, Dr Goodrich, Dr Stanley, Mr and Mrs. Tewksbury, Mr. and Mrs. McCann.

The annual meeting of the North China Mission opened its first regular business session in Peking at Chao Kung Fu in the parlors of Mrs Jewkesbury, Tuesday afternoon May 6th, at two o'clock

Dr. Sheffield presided, read the scripture lesson and offered prayer.

On motion Dr. Goodrich was elected chairman.

Mr. Stelle was elected secretary.

Voted that Mr. William F. Whittemore, a member of the recent deputation to India of the American Board, be invited to sit with us in the deliberations of the session.

Reports were read from:

Tientsin Station Dr. Stanley
Peking " Mr Wilder
Peking Woman's Work, Miss Sheffield.
Kalgan Station Mr. Roberts.

The chairman appointed Com on Estimates: Messrs McCann, Stelle, Roberts, Drs. Ingram, Peck, Smith

Com. on Business: Mr Roberts & Mr. Wilder

Members Present: Dr. and Mrs Sheffield, Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Dr. Goodrich, Dr. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Jewkesbury, Mr. and Mrs. McCann,

Dr. and Mrs. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson.
Mr. and Mrs. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Galt,
Dr. Atwood, Dr. Peck, Mr. Perkins, Miss Porter,
J. E. Chapin, Russell, Sheffield,
Patterson, Evans, Andrews, A. Chapin,
Mr. M. B. Stelle. Adjournment.
The ladies prayer meeting at noon was
led by Miss Andrews.
The evening prayer meeting was led by
Mr. Whittemore. The subject was thank-
-fulness, and the warm greetings and words
of appreciative regard brought from the
homeland by Mr. Whittemore were most
encouraging.
Wednesday morning, 9 o'clock.
Devotional exercises led by Mr. Perkins.
Business session opened by prayer by the Chairman.
Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.
Reports were read from:
Tung Chow Station Dr. Sheffield. Tung Chow
Woman's Work, Mrs. Sheffield. Pao Ting fu
station Dr. Peck, further report Mr. Perkins.
Pao Ting fu, Woman's Work, Miss Russell.
Shan Si work Dr. Atwood, Pang Chuang Station
Dr. Smith. Pang Chuang Station Woman's Work,

Mrs. Smith. Lin Ching station Mr. Chapin, and by Dr. Smith. Training Woman's Work Miss Patterson. adjournment.

Afternoon Session.

Report of Treas. read by Mr. McCann. Report of the Bridgeman School, Miss Porter. Choice and appointment of Committees. Voted Com. on Publication, Dr. Sheffield, Miss Porter, Mr. Wilder. Com. on Education; Miss Porter, Miss Minor, Mr. Wilder. Com. on Needs of Mission; Dr. Smith, Dr. Atwood, Mr. Perkins. Com. on Building; Dr. Peck, Dr. Ingram, Mr. Tewksbury. Com. ad Interim; Dr. Sheffield, Dr. Stanley, Dr. Ament. Voted; Com on Self-support be suspended. Voted; Com on entertainment be suspended. Voted; Com. on Devotional Exercises; Mr. Gale Mr. Sheffield Miss J. E. Chapin. Voted to resolve into a Com. of the Whole. The subjects discussed were: The Educational Union: The item of $1494.00 Tungchow route. Yale band. Wages of Helpers. The Com. rose and after prayer led by Dr. Stanley, the session adjourned. The noon prayer meeting of the ladies was led by Mrs. McCann. Mr. Roberts conducted the Evening prayer meeting subject, teaching.

Wednesday morning, 9 o'clock. Devotional Exercises, led by Mrs. Smith. Business Session called to order by the Chairman. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Voted to change order of business. Location of Miss Minor at Tientsin. The Com. arose and reported progress. Location of Members. Voted to suspend the order of business.

and hear report of Kalgan Com. Report read by Dr Goodrich. Voted to resolve into a Com. of the Whole. Subjects discussed: The reopening of the Kalgan Station, Wages of Helpers, The recuperation of Shansi, The Educational Union. The Com. arose and the session adjourned.

Afternoon Session. Called to order by the Chairman. Voted to resolve into a Com. of the Whole. Subjects discussed: Recommendation in regard to Educational Institute, Change of Compound in Tientsin, Reestablishment of Press. The Com. arose and session adjourned. The ladies noon prayer meeting was led by Mrs. Sheffield. Mr. McCann conducted the evening prayer meeting.

Friday morning, 9 o'clock. Devotional Exercises led by Miss Andrews. Business session called to order by the chairman. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Voted to resolve into a Com. of the Whole. Subjects discussed: Location of Mr. Sprague, Additional workers at Kalgan, Hospital at Paotingfu, Retrenchment of Chao He and Hsien Hsien of Tientsin Station, Recruits for Sin Chang, Recommendation of appointment of Miss Laura Jones, Station Expenditures, Location of Miss Minie at Paotingfu for one year. The Com. arose and reported progress.

Location of Members. Voted to suspend the order of business.

Voted: That we reverse our action of Apr. 1901, in regard to Kalgan and reopen that station without further delay, that the station be located in the old compound just outside of Kalgan City, in preference to any other place in the Kalgan field.

Location of Members.

Voted: That Mr. and Mrs. Roberts be located at Kalgan.
Voted: That Mr. and Mrs. Sprague be located at Kalgan.
Voted: That Mr. Williams be temporarily located at Ling Chow.
Voted: That Dr. and Mrs. Tucker be located at Pang Chuang.
Voted: That Dr. Atwood be temporarily located at Paoting fu with a view to reorganizing the work in Shen Si.
Voted: That Miss Minor be temporarily located at Paoting fu.
Voted: To suspend order of business.
Voted: That we reverse the action of 1901 uniting Lin Ching station with Pang Chuang station, and authorize the reopening of Lin Ching as an independent station.

Afternoon Session, Called to order by the Chairman.

Adjournment.

Voted that Mr. and Mrs. McCann be located at Luenteen.
Voted that on the arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Arnent Mr. and Mrs. Wilder be relocated at Ling Chow.

Choice of Mission and Station Officers.

Voted: Mission Secretary Dr. Sheffield.
Voted: Mission Treasurer Mr. McCann.
Voted: Auditing Committee Dr. Peck and Mr. Settle.
Voted: Secretary of Woman's Board, Boston, Miss A. Chapin.
Voted: Secretary of Woman's Board, Chicago, Miss Porter.

Voted: Librarian Dr. Smith, Voted Mission Depository Mr Wil.
Voted: Station Treasurer, Ting Chou, Dr. Ingram.
Voted " " " Kalgan, Mr. Roberts.
Voted: " " Paotingfu, Dr. Peck.
Voted: " " Pao Chang & Lin Cheng, Mr Chapin.
Voted: " " Peking, Mr. Stelle
Voted: Preacher in English. Mr Galt, Prin.
Mr Sprague. Alt.
Voted: Preacher in Chinese, Mr Roberts Prin, Dr Sheffield Alt.
Voted: Chinese Preacher in Chinese, Helper Chang Jen Tsing, Prin.
Helper, Kao Chih, Alt. Voted: Pass to order of Genl. Bus.
Report of Committee on Education. read by Miss Porter.
Report of the Pres. of North China College, Dr. Sheffield.
Report of the Committee on Building, Dr Peck.
Voted: That the following report of Com. on Shansi work be accepted and adopted.

1. Resolved that in view of the labors and sacrifices of the missionaries of the American Board in Shansi for more than twenty years, and in view of results already attained, we recommend that the work there be resumed at the earliest practicable moment.

2. That Dr. Atwood be authorized to establish a home for the Paotingfu for new recruits while learning the Scholar language, and to render what help may be

necessary to initiate them in the Shansi work.

3. We recommend, for the present at least, that the two stations of Tai Ku and Tien Cho Fu be incorporated in the work of the North China mission and that the Prudential Committee consider the advisability of opening two intermediate stations on the line of the rail road into Shansi, possibly at Ching Hsing Hsien and Ping Ting Chou.

Report of Com. on Clerk affairs, Tientsin.

Report of Com. on delimitation of fields with other societies.

Report of Com. which conferred with Dr. Gatewell.

Voted to ask the Prudential Committee to authorize the Tientsin station, with the approval of the Building Com. to sell their present compound and relocate the station in some more desirable suburb of the same city, and also to decide as to the location and rebuilding of the city chapel.

Voted that we approve the opening of the proposed self-supporting Anglo Chinese Girls School at Tientsin, under the general care of the station.

Voted: That the outstations of Hsien Hsien and Chiao Hsi be transferred from the Pang Chuang to the Tientsin station.

Voted: That we approve of the action of the Peking station in diverting the appropriation for building residences for the missionaries to the building of the Bridgman School and the Sheik Chapel, and the work in

Voted: That temporary dwelling house for two families, to be used later as servants quarters, and a temporary chapel, to be used later as a house for helpers and station classes, be built at once in Kalgan, at a total cost of about $1,000.00 gold, according to plans already approved by the Building Com.

Voted that in order to provide for the expenses of these buildings, the mission authorize Kalgan station to borrow any funds that it has to its credit in Tientsin or Kalgan, to be repaid from the Kalgan indemnity for buildings; the chief funds being: the fund for building the boys boarding school, $300.00 gold, the Endowment for the Kalgan hospital, 200.00 gold, and the cemetery fund, 700 taels.

Voted: That Kalgan station be authorized to permit Mr. Larson to build a small dwelling house on the mission premises at his own expense, the house to become the property of the mission after five years, according to the terms already arranged by Mr. Rotsle and Mr Larson.

Voted: That Mr. Rotsle be elected as builder for this year in Kalgan, and his work six

building the gate-house before the present annual meeting is hereby approved.

Voted: That the mission authorize the building of a chapel at Paotingfu on the lot opposite the Mission Compound, at a cost not to exceed $1800.00 gold.

Voted: That the Mission authorize the beginning of a hospital plant on the ground now occupied as a dispensary at Paotingfu.

Voted: That the Mission approve the temporary renting of the house of Dr. Porter to the London Missionary.

Voted that the Pang Chuang Station be authorized to employ the He Chia Lien indemnity in the purchase of premises in Hsia Chia City.

Voted that we approve of Mr. Chapin's repairing the one remaining Lin Ching house. Adjourned.

The noon prayer meeting of the ladies was led by Miss Porter. In the evening a delightful musical was enjoyed by us all.

Saturday morning, 9 o'clock. Devotional Exercises led by Dr. Smith. Business session called to order by the Chairman. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. General Business.

Voted: That we call for recruits as follows:

Voted: For Tientsin one ordained missionary and a single lady.

Voted: For Peking one lady teacher for the Bridgman School.

Voted; For Kalgan, Dr + Mrs Willoughby A. Hemmingway; the Misses Margaret and Anna Williams, and Miss Mani Engh.

Voted: for Paoting fu, two single ladies.

Voted; for Pang Chuang, one ordained missionary.

Voted, for Lin Ching, a physician, an ordained missionary, and a single lady.

Voted; also for Miss Laura Jones, to meet the need in Lin Ch'ing or Paoting fu, as she may elect.

Voted; For Tai Ku, Shan si, two ordained missionaries, a physician, and two single ladies.

Voted; that we approve of the return of Miss Evans to the United States for a period of rest in the Spring of 1903

Voted; that Messrs Tenkstury, Gall, and Wilder form a committee to prepare

a cheap edition of the Williams dictionary arranged alphabetically, and published with money now in the Williams dictionary account.

Voted that in view of the excellent work done by Miss Marie Engh in Kalgan in the past and her good acquirement in the Chinese language, the desire of the Mission is that she be cordially invited to come to Kalgan this year and later for work in that field until the Miss Williams shall have acquired the language, after which she may be located either in Kalgan or in Shansi, as may seem best.

Voted: that the Devotional Committee be asked to choose subjects for the two Chinese discussions.

Voted: that § VIII of the Standing Rules be amended by inserting, after the word "Secretary", the words "Assistant Secretary

Voted; to proceed to the election of assistant secretary of the mission

Voted; to elect Mr Galt to be the assistant secretary of the mission.

Voted; that we approve of the decision of members of the Peking and Tung Chow stations, with the approval of the Common Building, to borrow from the Paoting Indemnity Fund, paid locally, a sufficient amount to build such a section of the North China College as is essential to the housing of the students and the work of instruction during the coming year

Voted: that we cordially approve of the scheme of the Educational Union developed by committees of the four missions concerned and submitted to the several directing Boards in England and in the United States for their ratification.

Voted: that we appoint a committee to confer with the other missions and the

Board of managers of the Peking University with reference to the establishment of a union Press. The Chair appointed Mr Wilder, Mr Perkins, Miss Porter, Dr Cement

Voted: that a committee of the Mission be appointed to decide upon some action in regard to those Christians holding licenses from the Congregational Association who have rendered themselves liable to discipline

The Chair appointed Dr Smith, Mr Walder Stanley, Mr Wilder.

Voted: that we approve of the sum of [illegible] for the Educational Union now in process of organization.

There were elected Mr Wilder, Mr Perkins, Miss Porter, Dr Cement, Mr E. H. Conger - United States Minister, Mr Edmund Cousins - of Tientsin

Voted: that we nominate Dr Peter as our representative in the Medical Department of the Peking University

with residence at Pe King when ever the work of that department opens

Voted: to proceed to election of faculties of college and seminary

There were elected for the college:

Dr Sheffield President

Miss Caudrens Miss Evans Mrs Sheffield

Mr Trowbridge Mr Galt Mr Williams

There were elected for the Seminary

Dr Sheffield Miss Caudrens Mr Wilder

Voted: that we approve of the sum of $3000 (gold) being taken from the Peking indemnity fund as soon as required to pay for the house of Dr Cement which is now being built with borrowed funds.

Voted: that whereas it is undesirable that converted native christians should be on a different footing from other Chinese, and whereas there exists at the present time especial temptations to them to ignore or to antagonize this principle, therefore Resolved that the Mission reaffirms its

policy of discouraging appeals to Chinese officials on behalf of native Christians, and of refusing to make them except in bona fide cases of serious persecution.

In the event of such cases we recommend a thorough and impartial investigation, and wherever practicable, personal interviews of the missionary with the local official, with a view to adjustment.

Voted: that the report of the Education Com. be adopted:

that the report of the President of the North China College be adopted:

that the report of the Building Com. be adopted.

Voted: that the Mission approve of the return to the United States of Mrs Smith at the time designated for furnishing reasons for the change of the North China College.

Voted: that the Education Com. be requested to confer with the Prudential Committee to approve of selling the old College grounds lying south of the new College grounds for $5000 and appropriate from the funds in hand money to make the purchase, after deducting what may be needed for immediate use, the balance now needed for improvements.

Voted: that we approve of the return to the United States of Mrs Smith at the time designated for furnishing reasons for the change of the North China College.

Voted: that we approve of the location of the North China College, containing about fifty acres contiguous to the Tung Chow city wall to the south will cost about $5000 and are now held as a part of the investment of funds in hand, for support of widows and orphans of the Tung Chow church, we request the Prudential

Committee to approve of selling the old College grounds lying south of the new railroad in Tungchow, also the unused grounds in the city where the former mission property was located, deducting the money received from these two pieces of ground from the cost of the present College property and appropriating from the indemnity funds enough to cover the difference.

In other words, we ask the Prudential Committee to purchase the new College grounds for $4,000 and appropriate from indemnity funds sufficient money to make the purchase, after deducting whatever is realized from the sale of the property not now needed for mission use.

Voted: that the mission approve of the return to the United States of Mrs Smith at such time as may seem necessary, for family reasons to be explained to the Foreign Secretary.

Voted: that if the proposed Educational Union be adopted, the name of the North China College of the American Board shall

be hereafter known as the North China Union College of the Peking University

Voted; that in order to provide for the rent of premises occupied by the Tung Chow missionaries; North China College; Tung Chow schools, church and station, to the amount of two thousand dollars due for the time between Nov. 1900 and May 1902, therefore; We request that the Prudential Committee allow the Mission Treasurer to apply to this need the nine hundred dollars that may lapse from the appropriations for the Shansi Mission for the current year; and

We also request the Prudential Committee to make a special grant of eleven hundred dollars ($1100.00) for this purpose, thus obviating the necessity of deducting the same from the appropriations for general work.

The Report of the Com. on Estimates was read and adopted item by item as follows

Special meeting
May 22 1902

7½

Peking and Tungchou, 5/22/1902.

A special representative meeting of the North China Mission was called to consider the indemnity claims for Mission property. The members present were as follows:-Mr.Roberts, Mr.Tewksbury,Mr.Galt, Mr. Wilder, Mr. McCann, Dr. Ingram, and Mr. Stelle.

Mr. Wilder was elected Chairman and Mr. Galt Secretary.

Voted unanimously that the cost, where known, of such buildings as were built by the American Board be taken as the basis for indemnity claims with additions or modification as specified. In the case of other buildings the cost of replacing shall be taken as the basis.

Voted that an addition of 10% for Tientsin, 12 1/2 % for Peking, Tungchou, Paotingfu,Pei ta he, and the Western Hills, 15% for Kalgan and Linching, be included in the indemnity claims for houses to cover architects' charges and cost of supervision. (6 in favor, 1 not voting.)

Voted unanimously that present prices of building materials and labor be taken as a basis for reckoning excess of indemnity claim over original cost of building,- the cost of building being apportioned as follows:- bricks 25%; lumber 25%; labor 25%; miscellaneous 25%;

Percentages for excess claims.

STATION	LUMBER	BRICK	LABOR	MISCELLANEOUS	AVERAGE	ARC&c.	TOTAL
Tungchou	14%	0%	0%	15%	7%	12 1/2	20%
Kalgan	33	10	8	25	19	15	34
Peking	25	35	0	20	20	12 1/2	33
Tientsin	14	35	10	20	20	10	30
Linching	14	0	0	20	9	15	24
Paotingfu	14	35	0	20	17	12 1/2	30
West'n Hills	25	0	0	15	10	12 1/2	23
Pei ta he	-	-	-	-	25	12 1/2	38

Howard S. Galt, Secretary.

A. B. C. F. M.

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May 23 to June 2,1903.

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MINUTES

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ANNUAL MEETING of the NORTH CHINA MISSION of the A.B.C.F.M.

May,1903.

The Mission assembled at Tung Chou for the Annual meeting on Saturday,May 23,1903.

NATIVE HELPER'S MEETINGS. During the three days preceding,addresses were given to native helpers gathered from Tientsin,Peking Paoting-fu,and Tung Chou Stations. Miss Andrews gave a daily morning hour to Bible Study;Mr Wilder gave two addresses on the Growth of the Christian Church;Dr Ament,two addresses on Protestants in Relation to the Roman Catholic Church;Dr Sheffield,three addresses on sections of mediaeval Church History,and one on Comparative ethics. The helpers held a meeting for prayer and conference each evening.

SATURDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock a prayer meeting of the missio. aries was held in the tower room of the College,led by Mr Williams. A Chinese meeting at the same hour was held by Teacher Ts'u Ming.

ANNUAL SERMON. On Sunday at 10:30 a.m.the Annual Sermon was preached by Mr Roberts from the text Gen.45:5. The Communion of the Lord's Supper was administered by Dr Smith and Pastor Meng. At 2:30 p.m.the Second Annual Sermon was preached by the helper Kao Chih. At 7:30 p.m. the Annual Sermon in English was preached by Mr Galt. Meanwhile the Chinese had a prayer-meeting,led by helper Wang Wen Shun.

CHINESE REPORTS AND ESSAYS. On Monday,May 25,at 9 a.m.the Annual Reports in Chinese from all parts of the field were given, Mr Wilder presiding. At 2 p.m.the same exercises were continued, Mr Tewksbury presiding. The reports having ended,the Topic for Chinese Essay and Discussion,assigned for Tuesday morning,was taken up,-"Opportunities and Difficulties of the Church in Present Conditions". Papers were read by Dr Ament and helper Li Pen Yüan. At 7:30 p.m.there was a prayer-meeting of missionaries and Chinese Christians,led by Pastor Jen,of Peking. The Ladies'prayer-meeting at noon was led by Miss Sheffield.

On Tuesday,May 26,at 9 a.m.,the topic above mentioned was discussed in a united meeting,Mr Aiken presiding. At 2 p.m.,Dr Smith being in the chair,Dr Sheffield and helper Wang Wen Shun led in the discussion of the topic "How can foreign and native workers best cooperate to promote the interests of the Church ?" The Ladies'Meeting at noon was led by Dr Emma Tucker;the evening English prayer-meeting by Dr Ament;and the evening Chinese meeting by helper Kao Wen Lin.

DISCUSSION ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS. On Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock,Mr Roberts presiding,a discussion was opened by teacher Kung Ch'un Fu and Miss Andrews on the topic: "The Importance of Multiplying Primary Schools in Preaching Centers". A long and animated discussion followed,and Pastors Jen and Meng and Dr Ament were appointed a committee to prepare regulations for sending helper Kung Ch'un Fang to all the Stations and outstations as a General Inspector of Primary Schools,with the hope that he may be able to found many new schools,and assist in the improvement of those now existing. The Committee was authorized to receive

pledges for the support of Mr Kung in this work, and to report at the Social in the afternoon. The Ladies' Meeting at noon was a Mothers' Meeting, led by Mrs Perkins.

CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION. At 2 p.m. was held the Annual Meeting of the Congregational Association, in which a committee was appointed, consisting of Dr Sheffield and Pastors Meng and Jen, to prepare a Constitution and By-laws, in place of those lost in 1900. The licensing of preachers was the chief topic discussed. Licenses were granted to nine helpers, who graduated from the Theological Seminary in 1900, and were prevented from obtaining their licenses by the disturbances of that time. The names of these helpers are:

Wang Wen Shun	Li Pen Yüan	Sung Yüeh Han
Ts'ui Ming	Kung Ch'un Fu	Ts'ui Liang
Chia Feng Lai	Li Ch'un Hua	Wang Shu T'ien

INSPECTOR OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS, & EXECUTIVE COM. AT 4 p.m. there was a Social Meeting of Missionaries and Chinese helpers, at the conclusion of which Dr Ament presented a Report of the Committee on the Inspection of Primary Schools, showing pledges already received of Mexican $284.00 plus 88 strings of cash, the total equal to gold $143.00, and affering a series of regulations. The latter were adopted tentatively, and an Executive Committee was elected, consisting of the Pres. of the No. China College (Dr Sheffield), the Principal of the Bridgman School (Miss Porter), and teacher Ts'ui Ming, - the last to act as Treasurer, - whose duty it shall be to arrange for a definite and sufficient support of Mr Kung, the General Inspector of Primary Schools, and help him with encouragement and counsel. Teacher Ts'ui Ming was elected Treasurer of this Inspectorate.

At 8 p.m. the English prayer meeting was led by Dr Tucker. A Chinese prayer-meeting was held at the same time.

The FIRST BUSINESS SESSION was held on Thursday, May 28, at 9 a.m. Devotional exercises were led by Mr Sprague, after which prayer was offered by the Mission Secretary, and the following officers were then elected:-

Chairman	Mr Wilder
Clerk	Mr Roberts
Assistant Clerk	Dr Tucker

PERSONS PRESENT. There were present:--

Dr and Mrs Sheffield	Dr Stanley	Mrs F D Wilder
" " " Smith	Rev and Mrs Sprague	Miss Andrews
" " " Ament	" " " Wilder	" Porter
" " " Ingram	" " " Tewksbury	" J E Chapin
" " " Tucker	" " " Galt	M A G Chapin
Rev Williams	" " " Perkins	" Sheffield
" Chapin	" " " Aiken	" Russell
" Stelle	" " " Roberts	" Patterson
Mr McCann		" Reed

Also Rev and Mrs Biggin of the London Mission.

Voted, That Mr and Mrs Biggin be invited to sit with us in these meetings as honorary members. Remarks of welcome were made by Dr Sheffield, and responded to by Mr Biggin.

The ORDER OF REPORTS. Station reports were read as follows:-
Tientsin, by Dr Stanley; Woman's Work by Miss Patterson.
Peking, by Dr Ament; Woman's Work by Miss Russell.
Kalgan, by Mr Roberts; Woman's Work by Mrs Sprague.
Tung Chou, by Mr Wilder; Woman's Work by Mrs Galt.

The following Committees were appointed:-

Committee on Estimates -
Messrs McCann, Ament, Sprague, Ingram, Perkins, and Chapin.

Committee on Business -
Messrs Roberts (ex-officio), Smith, and Tewksbury.

Adjourned at 12 o'clock.

Ladies' Noon Prayer Meeting was led by Mrs Ament.

At 2 p.m. (Thursday) Station Reports were continued as follows:

Tung Chou, Medical Work by Dr Ingram

Paoting-fu, by Mr Perkins and Mr Aiken; Woman's Work by Miss Reed prepared by Mrs Perkins.

Shansi, by Mr Perkins, prepared by Dr Atwood.

P'ang Chuang, by Dr Smith; Womans' Work by Mrs Smith, prepared by Miss Grace Wyckoff.

Lin Ching, by Mr Chapin; Woman's Work by Mrs Smith, prepared by Miss Gertrude Wyckoff.

The Medical Reports for P'ang Chuang and Paoting-fu were included in the General Reports of those Stations.

After prayer by Mr Stelle, adjournment at 4 p.m.

The prayer meeting at 8 p.m. was led by Mr Stelle.

COMMITTEE REPORTS. Friday, May 29 at 9 a.m. the devotional exercises were led by Miss Porter.

The minutes were read and corrections made. Reports were given as follows:-

Treasurer, by Mr McCann

Mission Depositary, by Mr Wilder, verbal.

President of the North China College, and Dean of the Gordon Memorial Theological Seminary, by Dr Sheffield.

Bridgman School, by Miss Porter.

Committee on Publication, by Mr Wilder, verbal.

Committee on Education, by Miss Porter.

Report of the Committee Ad Interim was referred to the Order of Unfinished Business.

Committee on Devotional Exercises, by Mr Galt.

Auditing Committee, by Mr Stelle, verbal.

Report of the Committee on Buildings was referred to the Order of Unfinished Business.

Report of the Committee on the Founding of a Union Press was referred to the Order of Unfinished Business.

Committee to examine the cases of licensed preachers liable to discipline, by Dr Smith, verbal.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEES. Passed to the Order of Choice and Appointment of Committees. The following Committees were elected:--

Committee on Publication:
Mr Wilder
Dr Goodrich
Miss Porter

Com. on the Needs of the Mission:
Mr Chapin
Mr Sprague
Mr Aiken

Committee Ad Interim:
Dr Sheffield
Dr Ament
Mr Stelle

Committee on Education:
Miss Miner
Mr Wilder
Dr Sheffield

Committee on Buildings:
Mr McCann
Mr Tewksbury
Mr Galt

Com. on Devotional Exercises:
Dr Goodrich
Dr Ament
Miss Andrews

The Choice of the Committee on Entertainment was referred to the Order of Unfinished Business.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE. Passed to the Order of Committee of the Whole on the Condition of the Mission, with Mr Galt in the Chair. The new location to be obtained for Tientsin was the chief theme of discussion. At 12 o'clock the Committee arose and reported progress. Adjourned.

The Ladies' noon prayer-meeting was led by Miss Read.

At 2 p.m. the Mission again convened.

The minutes were read and approved.

The Mission resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole, with Mr Williams in the chair. The subjects discussed were: the Yale Mission, money for publication, re-establishment of the Mission Press, or, in case it should not be re-established, the opening of a small printing press as an industrial adjunct to the North China College.

At 4 p.m. the Committee rose and reported progress.

Notices were given, and prayer offered by Mr McCann, followed by adjournment.

MISSION CONFERENCE. At 8 p.m. the Mission Conference was held, Dr Ament being in the Chair, and conducting the devotional exercises. The Address was given by Dr Smith on the subject: "Some Pressing Missionary Problems". Remarks were added by Mr Aiken, Dr Sheffield, Dr Stanley, Mr Perkins, and Mr Chapin. The Conference was closed with singing the Long Meter Doxology.

SATURDAY, May 30, at 9 a.m. devotional exercises were led by Mr Perkins. The Minutes were read and approved.

The Mission again went into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Chapin being in the Chair. The subjects discussed were: the ownership of lands acquired since the Boxer uprising, Church Union as regards hymnbooks, the term question, etc., and problems of the Tientsin Station. At 12 o'clock the Committee rose and reported progress.

Adjourned.

The Ladies' Meeting at noon was led by Mrs Aiken.

At 2 p.m. the Mission reassembled, and went into the Committee of the Whole, Mr Stelle being in the Chair. The subjects discussed were: the return of Miss Laura Jones, the publication of the Mission Report, the needs of the Bridgman School, and sea-side houses at Pei Tai Ho. At 3 p.m. the Committee rose and reported progress.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS, ETC. Voted, That we suspend the rules and pass to the Order of Choice of Mission and Station Officers. The following were elected:--

Mission Secretary, Dr Goodrich
Mission Treasurer, Mr McCann
Mission Auditors, Dr Stanley and Mrs F D Wilder
Ladies' Secretary for Boston, Miss A G Chapin
" " " Chicago, Miss Porter
Mission Librarian, Dr Smith
Mission Depositary, Mr Wilder

Station Treasurers:
Peking, Mr Stelle
Kalgan, Mr Sprague
Tung Chou, Mrs F D Wilder
Paoting-fu, Dr Atwood
P'ang Chuang & Lin Ching, Mr Chapin

Station Depositaries:
Tientsin, Mr McCann
Peking, Mr Stelle
Kalgan, Mr Sprague
Tung Chou, Mr Tewksbury
Paoting-fu, Mr Aiken
P'ang Chuang, Dr Tucker
Lin Ching, Mr Chapin

Preacher of Annual Sermon in English, Mr Tewksbury
Alternate, Dr Ament
Preacher of Chinese Sermon, Dr Sheffield
Alternate, Mr Aiken
Chinese Preacher of Chinese Sermon, Pastor Chia
Alternate, Wang Wen Shun
Essayist, Dr Ament
Alternate, Mr Galt.

The election of three members of the Board of Managers was referred to the Order of Unfinished Business.

Passed to the Order of GENERAL BUSINESS.

MUSICALE. Voted, That Miss Grace Wyckoff, Miss Sheffield, and Dr Emma Tucker be appointed a committee to prepare the program for the Musicale for next year.

PRINTING OF MISSION REPORT. Voted, That the Treasurer be requested to arrange for the printing of the Mission Report.

OVERSIGHT OF STUDIES OF RECRUITS. Voted, That some member of the same Station with each missionary engaged in the first and seconf years of the course of study, be appointed by the Station to suggest methods, watch the work of the native teacher, and give systematic aid in any other ways which suggest themselves.

UNION EDUCATIONAL WORK FOR GIRLS. Voted, That a committee of three from this Mission be elected to meet a similar committee from the Presbyterian Mission, to consult with regard to the conditions and methods of the union educational work for girls.

Elected as this committee:- Miss Miner
Miss Sheffield
Dr Sheffield.

HSIEN HSIEN EXCHANGE. Voted, That a committee be appointed to confer with the London Mission regarding the exchange of our field of Hsien Hsien and Chiao Ho for their work in Wu Ch'ing and Tung An.

PAO TI HSIEN. Voted, That we recommend a favorable reply to Bishop Scott's request concerning work in Pao Ti Hsien, reserving the district city for our Mission, and endeavoring to define spheres of influence for the two Missions, so that the district shall be worked most economically.

UNION HYMN-BOOK. Voted, That the North China Mission approve of the preparation of a Union Hymn-book by a thorough revision of those now in use, and a selection of a suitable number of hymns; with the understanding that the use of the book is to be entirely optional.

NAMES FOR CHAPELS. Voted, That the North China Mission approve of the use of the words Ye-su Chiao Li-pai T'ang, Jesus Church Worship Chapel, for churches in which Christian worship is conducted. (This term is commonly used in China to designate the Protestant Church.) Also that the Mission approve of the words Ye-su Chiao Fu-yin T'ang, Jesus Church Gospel Chapel, for street chapels.

TERMS FOR GOD AND HOLY SPIRIT. Voted, That, as an important step towards federation or union among the various branches of the Christian Church in China, we approve the use of Shang Ti and Sheng Ling for God and Holy Spirit respectively, by such missionaries as prefer to use these terms, and further the use of the Scriptures and Christian literature printed with these terms.

At 4 p.m. after prayer by Mr Tewksbury, the meeting adjourned.

On SUNDAY, May 31, at 10 a.m. Dr Smith preached in Chinese in the College Chapel, from the text Heb.2:3. In addition to the Sunday School and other meetings of Tung Chou Station, the Communion of the Lord's Supper was partaken of by the Mission at 4 p.m., administered by Rev.Drs.Stanley and Sheffield. In the evening the missionaries gathered in Mr Tewksbury's home and enjoyed an hour of sacred song.

On Monday, June 1, at 9 a.m. worship was conducted by Mr Aiken. At its conclusion, the Mission was called to order, and the minutes were read and approved.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY WITH MR MEECH. Resolved, That it is with deep sorrow that we learn of the sudden death of Mrs Meech of the London Mission, and extend to Mr Meech our deepest sympathy in the loss that has come to him,- assuring him that our earnest prayers will be offered to the Source of all comfort, that he may be sustained and strengthened to continue in his work for the Master with courage and hope to the end; and that the Mission Secretary be requested to inform Mr Meech of this resolution.

COMMUNICATION ON TERM QUESTION, ETC. Voted, That the Mission Secretary be requested to communicate to Dr Wherry the result of the recommendation as to a union hymn-book, the Chinese names of chapels, and that of the terms for God and the Holy Spirit.

The COMMITTEE to confer with the London Mission regarding Hsien Hsien and Chiao Ho were elected as follows:-Mr Wilder
Dr Ament
Dr Stanley

ESTIMATES. The estimates of Peking, Tungchou, Pao Ting Fu, P'ang Chuang, and Lin Ching were passed by items, also the ladies' estimates.

ORDER OF GENERAL BUSINESS:
UNION MEDICAL EDUCATION. Voted, To accept and adopt the reply of the Mission Secretary to the Secretary of the London Mission, in regard to the basis of union in medical education.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS. By general consent, Dr Ingram read the report of the Committee on Buildings.

COMMITTEE AD INTERIM. The report of the Committee Ad Interim was read by Dr Sheffield. Voted, To adopt the report, and insert it in the minutes.

Report of the Committee Ad Interim.

(1) Approved of Mr McCann's employing an English speaking Chinese assistant.

(2) Approved of Mission Treasurer's requirement that a careful rendering of Paoting-fu accounts be given by the Station Treasurer before further appropriations be forwarded.

(3) Approved of cabling to Boston requesting appropriation of $4,500 from the Tientsin indemnity fund for the erection of a city chapel and chapels in country stations.

(4) Approved of paying from the Publication Fund $89.00 to the American Bible Society for Bibles and portions of Scripture for the use of the native Christians of the Peking and Tung Chou churches the winter following the Boxer upheaval.

Archives,- Renewal of. Voted, That inasmuch as the Mission Archives were destroyed in 1900, we request Secretary Smith to send us as far as possible copies of such Mission Meeting Minutes

as may be at present in the Archives at Boston.

USE OF PORTION OF PRESS INDEMNITY. Voted, That we request the Prudential Committee to appropriate $2,000.00 from the Press indemnity for the purchase of presses, type, and other outfit for the use of the North China College, to be under the supervision of one of the foreign members of the Faculty, the work to be done as far as practicable by students in the Mission College and Academy.

Adjourned at 12 m.

The Ladies' noon prayer-meeting was led by Mrs Sprague.

At 2 p.m. the Mission again came to order.

Voted, That the Mission approve the return of Mr Wilder and family to the United States on furlough in the spring of 1904.

SITE FOR AM. Bible Soc'y, Peking. Voted, That the Mission approve of the free lease to the American Bible Society for an indefinite term of years of a site on the Peking Station compound for the erection of a building to be used by the Bible Society, together with the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge, and the North China Tract Society, - it being understood that the North China Mission has the option of terminating the lease at any time by the purchase of the buildings at a fair valuation.

SITE FOR AM. Bible Soc'y, Tientsin. Voted, That we approve of renting a portion of the Tientsin native city chapel premises to the American Bible Society for its general work.

TUNG CHOU INDEMNITY. Voted, That the Prudential Committee is requested to pay to the Mission Secretary, for the use of the Mission, items included in the Tung Chou indemnity as below:-

Mission Archive Cases.....	$100.00	
Mission Meeting Supplies.....	300.00	
Mission Secretary's Outfit....	125.00	
Total		$525.00

LAND FOR BRIDGMAN SCHOOL. Whereas, although the Peking Station compound has been greatly enlarged, further space is at present needed in connection with the Bridgman School, and this need will be intensified with the enlargement of the Schools for girls, which is sure to come in the immediate future, and with the introduction of the Kindergarten training; moreover, there is at present an unusual opportunity to purchase the needed land; therefore --

MOVED, That we ask the Prudential Committee to grant $3,000.00 gold from the Mission Press indemnity to purchase more land for the Peking Station. Carried.

LAND, ETC. FOR PAOTING-FU. Voted, That we approve of the use by the Paoting-fu Station of not over $300.00 for land and $300.00 for buildings, for the extension of the Boys' School, this sum to be drawn from the balance of the Paoting-fu indemnity, remaining in the Mission Treasury after building two houses at present in course of construction.

ADDITIONAL HOUSE, PAOTING-FU. Voted, That we request an appropriation of $3,500.00 gold for another house for Paoting-fu.

RETURN OF MISS PORTER. Voted, That we request leave of absence for Miss Porter to return to America during 1904.

PREMISES IN TE CHOU. Voted, That the Mission request from the Prudential Committee for the P'ang Chuang Station the use of the sum of $333.00 (indemnity funds of that Station) for the rent or purchase of premises in the city of Te Chou.

CHAPELS IN LIN CHING OUTSTATIONS. Voted, That we ask of the Prudential Committee the sum of $1,000.00 from the Lin Ching indemnity, to be used in purchasing four street chapels in as many outstations of that city.

P'ANG CHUANG SCHOOL ENLARGEMENT:- Voted, That the Mission request from the Prudential Committee the sum of $1,000.00 for the building of dormitories for the Boys' School at P'ang Chuang,- said sum to be taken from the Lin Ching indemnity, as the extra rooms are to be used for boys from that station.

MISSION PRESS. Voted, That, in view of the fact that the Trustees of the Peking University propose to re-establish a University Press, which we may hope will meet the needs of the several Protestant Missions in supplying them with suitable literature for their work, we put on record the judgment that the Mission Press should not be re-established.

Went into COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE, with Dr Tucker in the chair. At 3:45 p.m. the Committee arose, reported progress, and the Mission passed to the Order of General Business.

FRIEDSTROM'S RENT. Voted, That we authorize Mr Roberts to collect and pay the Mission Treasurer rent from Mr Friedstrom for the small portion (two chien) of Mr Roberts' house which he is occupying, at the rate of 10% per year on the cost of the same.

RESTORING STATUS OF KALGAN STATION. Voted, That we recommend to the Prudential Committee that the Kalgan Station be restored to its original status in the North China Mission; that Mr & Mrs Roberts be located in Kalgan, subject to the approval of the Prudential Committee; that Dr & Mrs Hemingway be sent to that Station; and that Miss Engh be also sent to engage in work for women and girls.

We further recommend that from the Kalgan indemnity now in hand suitable sums be appropriated to build houses for the missionaries, and to erect necessary buildings for the varied lines of work in this Station.

KALGAN INDEMNITY,- PORTION OF. Voted, That we repeat our request to the Prudential Committee, already presented in a Circular Motion, for an immediate grant of $1,538.47, gold, from the Kalgan indemnity, to defray the expenses incurred last year in building the temporary houses in Kalgan.

TIENTSIN,-NEW SITE. Voted, That we approve the general location selected for a new site of the Tientsin Station, and authorize the purchase, with borrowed funds if necessary.

TIENTSIN INDEMNITY & $10.000. Voted, That we urge the Board to appropriate an amount representing the balance of Tientsin indemnity, not already granted for Chapel building, to be used in the purchase of a new site, and an additional sum of $10,000.00 for preliminary building operations, the latter to be returned when the property at present occupied is sold.

SCHOOL FOR MISSIONARY CHILDREN. Voted, That the Prudential Committee be requested to grant an appropriation of $500.00 annually towards the support of a Boarding School for the children of the Mission, which it is proposed to establish at Tung Chou.

YALE MISSION. Voted, That a Committee be elected to express to Mr Beach and to Mr Thurston the view of the Mission as to the best field and work of the Yale University Mission. Elected as this Committee, Drs. Smith, Sheffield, and Ament.

Passed to the ORDER OF ESTIMATES. The Tientsin estimates were passed.

At 4:20 p.m.,after prayer offered by Dr Stanley,the meeting adjourned.

MUSICALE. In the evening (Monday),the Mission enjoyed a Musicale at the home of Mr Towksbury,at which Dr Sheffield presided.

On TUESDAY,at 9 a.m.,the meeting for prayer was led by Mrs. Smith.

Voted,That we cordially invite Mr Gammon to sit with us as an honorary member.

The minutes were read and approved.

Voted,To revert to the COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE. Mr Aiken was asked to take the chair. The subjects of discussion were: inadvisability of endowment of churches for support of preachers, woman's work in the outstations of Tientsin,affairs of Paoting-fu Station.

At 10:50 a.m.the Committee rose and reported progress.

ORDER OF GENERAL BUSINESS:--

BOARDS OF TRUSTEES IN CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS. Voted, That Local Congregational Associations (I Shih Hui) may be registered at the Legation.as societies capable of holding property. In each Station the Congregational Association shall appoint a Board of Trustees from its own body for the administration and control of its property. This Board of Trustees shall consist of an equal number of Chinese and foreigners. No property belonging to the Association may be alienated except with approval of said Board of Trustees.

TITLE TO LANDS. Whereas several Stations of the Mission have received,in connection with the native indemnity,certain sums of money and parcels or real estate which are not indemnity for the A B C F M or native church property;

Moved,That the title of all such property in each Station shall rest in the local Congregational Association.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF PROPERTY. Voted,That an annual statement of all property held in connection with each Station be made to the Mission Treasurer,defining Board property,native church property,and Local Congregational Association property.

HEMINGWAY HOUSE. Voted,That,subject to the approval of the Prudential Committee,and their sending of Dr Hemingway,we authorize Kalgan Station to erect a temporary dwelling house,like those occupied by Mr Sprague and Mr Roberts,at a cost not exceeding $500.00,gold,to be paid for from the Kalgan indemnity.

RECRUITS.Voted,That we urge the appointment of an additional missionary family for Tientsin.

Voted,That an additional single lady be asked for,for the Tientsin Station.

Voted,That an additional lady be requested for Peking,to aid in work in the Bridgman school.

Voted,That a lady for Kindergarten Work be asked for the Peking Station.

Whereas,it is necessary for the Mission to place a teacher in the Medical Faculty of the Union Medical College at Peking,and

Whereas no physician can,under present conditions be spared for this work,

Moved, That we request the Prudential Committee to early appoint a medical missionary to the North China Mission. Carried.

Voted, That we again urge the return to China and to Peking Station of Rev. and Mrs Charles Ewing.

(For Kalgan requests, see page 8.)

Voted, That we renew the request of the Mission to appoint Mrs F D Wilder a member of the North China Mission, and provide for her salary from the date at which she completed her work as Treasurer.

Voted, That an additional lady be requested for Paoting-fu.

Voted, That the Mission repeat the urgent request of the P'ang Chuang Station for another missionary family.

Voted, That the Mission repeat the request for an additional single lady for the P'ang Chuang Station.

Voted, That, on the arrival of Miss Laura Jones, she be located at P'ang Chuang, to aid in work for women in Lin Ching.

TIENTSIN LAND AND FRENCH CONSUL. Voted, That, in the adjustment of any claim for damages arising from the action of the French Consul in expropriating a piece of the recently purchased property for public use, the Tientsin Station, after consulting with the Building Committee, be authorized to effect a settlement.

STELLE HOUSE. Voted, That we repeat the request for an appropriation for the building of a house on the Peking Station Compound for the use of Mr Stelle.

P'ANG CHUANG HOSPITAL REPAIRS. Voted, That the Mission request of the Prudential Committee the sum of $500.00, as a special grant from the Lin Ching indemnity, to be used at P'ang Chuang in repairing hospital buildings.

ELECTION OF FACULTIES & BOARDS OF MANAGERS:--

Elected, as Faculty of the North China College:

Dr Sheffield, President	Mr Williams
Mr Tewksbury	Mrs Sheffield
Mr Galt	Miss Andrews

Mrs F D Wilder.

Elected, as Faculty of the Gordon Memorial Theological Seminary: Dr Goodrich, Dean — Dr Sheffield — Miss Andrews

Elected, as Board of Managers of the North China College and Gordon Memorial Theological Seminary:

Dr Sheffield	Dr Goodrich	Mr Tewksbury
Dr Ament	Mr Wilder	Dr Smith

Voted, That we proceed to the election of three members of the Board of Managers of the Union Medical College. Elected:

Dr Ingram	Dr Ament	Dr Sheffield

Adjourned at 12 m.

The Ladies at noon held a business meeting, led by Miss Russell.

At 2 p.m. the Mission again came to order.

PEKING CHURCH APPROPRIATION. Voted, That we ask the Prudential Committee to appropriate $2,000.00 gold from the indemnity for the erection of the Peking church, thus raising the appropriation to 10,000 dollars.

ENDOWMENTS. Voted, That in the judgment of the Mission, while we recognize the desirability of endowments for such objects as schools, hospitals and libraries, the support of pastors and preachers by frequent contributions is preferable to supporting them by permanent endowments.

LOCATION OF MEMBERS.

Voted, That Miss Luella Miner be located in Peking, for work in connection with the Bridgman School.

Voted, That Miss Reed be located in Paoting-fu.

Voted that Mr Williams be located in Tung Chou

Returned to the ORDER OF ESTIMATES.

The Kalgan estimates were passed.

The estimates for the Shansi Mission were referred to Dr Atwood and Mr McCann.

Passed to the ORDER OF UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Voted, To reconsider the election of the Kalgan Station Treasurer. Voted to substitute the name of Mr Roberts for that of Mr Sprague as Kalgan Station Treasurer.

UNION PRESS. A verbal report of the Committee on Founding a Union Press was given by Mr Wilder.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE. Voted, That we suspend the Standing Rules relative to the Entertainment Committee for the Annual Meeting, and that the arrangements for entertainment be left to the members of the Tung Chou Station, with power to confer with others

PAOTING-FU LAND TITLE ADJUSTMENT. Voted, That we put on recor the following minute:-

The Mission Treasurer calls attention to the fact that the Paoting-fu Station in the adjustment of native indemnity has passed over to the native Christians certain pieces of property which were received from the Chinese authorities at a valuation as part payment of indemnity. The total valuation of this property was Ts.2,466. The deeds were made out to the American Board and Mr McCann does not feel justified in accepting the action of the PaoTing-fu Station in this transfer without the ratification of the Mission. The fact has been brought before the Mission that there were considerable sums of indemnity that were given especially to the native Christians but placed in Dr Peck's care, and used in the common indemnity fund. The Chinese authorities in paying the indemnities cut down the native amount quite beyond the proper sum in the judgment of Dr Peck, and in receiving in the final adjustment these pieces of property as an equivalent for what was due them the native Christians feel that they have been generous to the American Board. In our judgment it is a wise line of action to accept what has been done without attempt at modification, the American Board receiving this amount less for its portion of the indemnity, but, on the other hand, the native Christians will be left with a hearty good-will towards the Missionaries and the Board in the final adjustment.

REPORT ON BIBLE WOMEN. The report of the Committee of Ladies on Bible Women was read by Miss Russell, including a request that time be allowed in the Chinese Meetings for reports by Bible Women at the Annual Meeting.

REPORT ON NEEDS OF MISSION. The report of the Committee on the Needs of the Mission was read by Mr Chapin.

YALE MISSION. Voted, That the North China Mission instruct Dr Smith, Dr Ament, and Dr Sheffield to communicate by letter with Mr Beach and Mr Thurston with reference to the problems relating to the founding of the Yale Mission in China, especially giving expression to our conviction, (1) That it will be wise for Mr Beach to visit China to make a personal study of the field with reference to the location of the Mission, probably requiring an absence

from the United States of a year or a year and a half; (2), We believe that the Mission from the first should plan to do an all round work, with direct evangelistic effort lying at the foundation. Medical, educational, literary work should engage attention and command effort, but should have as their end to establish and develop a living, growing native church; (3), We judge that it will be wise for the Mission to be founded in some important center of Chinese activity thus far not occupied, or but partly occupied by other Protestant Missionary bodies.

Mrs Smith made a suggestion as to the Prayer Union.

The minutes were read, corrected, and approved.

At 4:15 p.m. (June 2nd), after prayer offered by Mr Williams, the Mission adjourned sine die.

James H. Roberts.
Clerk.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

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ANNUAL MEETING of the NORTH CHINA MISSION of the A.B.C.F.M.

MAY-JUNE, 1904.

The meeting was held at the T'UNG CHOU STATION.

MEETINGS for the NATIVE HELPERS were held at T'ung Chou beginning May 23. Lectures were delivered as follows:

Dr. Sheffield-Church History.
Dr. Ingram-Therapeutics.
Dr. Smith-Bible Study.
Mr. Teuksbury-Chemistry.
Pastor Meng-History Pao Ting Fu Station.
Pastor Jen-Reasons for Boxer Trouble.

Miss Andrews led a daily Birle Reading from the Psalms. A daily evening Prayer meeting was also held by the Helpers.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 28, at 8 o'clock a prayer meeting of the missionaries was held at the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wilder, led by Mr. Sprague. A Chinese meeting at the same hour was led by Jen Hsueh Hai.

The ANNUAL SERMONS in CHINESE were preached on Sunday, in the forenoon by Dr. Sheffield, text Ephisians 4:22 last clause, and in the afternoon by Helpsr Wang Wen Hsun, text 2 Cor. 4:1. The communion of the Lord's Supper following the morning service was conducted by Dr. Sheffield and Pastor Jen. At 8 P.M. the Annual Sermon in English was preached by Mr. Tewksbury, text Numbers 11:29. The Chinese Prayer meeting was led by Pastor Jen.

The ANNUAL CHINESE REPORTS AND ESSAYS were delivered in the City Chapel, according to the following program: (Messrs. Qiken and Wang Wen Hsun, clerks)

MONDAY
Forenoon: Dr. Sheffield, Chairman. Reports on work in the several
Afternoon: Pastor Jen, Chairman. Reports from the Stationss Sations,
Evening: Union prayer meeting led by Mr. Kung Ch'un Fang.

TUESDAY
Forenoon: Dr. Ament, Chairman. Discussion, "How may church members be led to greater efforts to bring men to Christ"? led by Messrs. Kao Wen Lin and Smith.
Reports from Stations.
Report from Superintendent of Schools in the mission, by Mr. Kung Ch'un Fang.
Afternoon: Mr. Kao Wen Lin, Chairman. Discussion: Discussion: "Preparation for Street Chapel and general country preaching", led by Messrs. Goodrich and Jen.
Evening: Prayer meeting led by Mr. Wang Wen Hsun.
English prayer meeting led by Miss Andrews.

Wednesday
Forenoon: Mr. Li Pen Yuan, Chairman. Discussion: "The nature of new Church members and probationers", led by Messrs. Chang Hung Wen and Meng Ch'ang Se.
Afternoon: Annual session of the Congregational Association in the College Building. The main items of buisness transacted were as follows: The preparation of a Constitution for the Association was re-committed to the Committee appointed last year (Messrs. Sheffield, Meng and Jen) and Messrs. Goodrich and Ament were added to the [illegible] Licences to preach were to Messrs. Kao Yuch and [illegible]

Messrs. Goodrich and Ament were added to the Committee Licences to preach were granted to Messrs. Kao Yueh and Kao Hsi, of Kalgan. The Association voted to approve of the ordination of Mr. Li Pen Yuan, as pastor of the Church at Cho Chou. It was voted to pass over a section of the P'ang Chuang Station's field (viz. Chang Ssu Ma) to the Pao Ting Fu Station.
(Appointments for 1905, see Election of Officers.)

4:00 P.M. A social gathering of Missionaries and the Chinese Helpers was held in Mr. Wilder's house.

7:30 P.M. A special meeting of the Mission was called by the Secretary, at which Mr. Chapin was eledted a member of the Board of Managers og North China College in place of Mr. Wilder, returned home on Furlough.

8:00 P.M. Prayer Meeting in English.
Led by Dr. Hemingway.

8:00 P.M. Annual Meeting of the BOARD OF MANAGERS of NORTH CHINA COLLEGE and GORDON MEMORIAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Members present: Messrs. Sheffield, Goodrich, Smith, Ament, Chapin and Tewksbury of the American Board, and Messrs. Bryson, Rhees and Biggin of the London
Mr. Bryson was elected Chairman for the Session.
Mr. Biggin was elected Clerk for the year.
Reports of the President of the College and Dean of the Seminary were listened to and accepted.
A CONSTITUTION and BY-LAWS for the College and Seminary were adopted and referred for verbal corrections to a committee consisting of Messrs. Sheffield, Goodrich and Biggin.
The FACULTY of NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE was nominated as follows: President, Dr. Sheffield, Teachers, Messrs. Goodrich, Williams Galt Biggin, Tewksbury, Mrs. Sheffield, Miss Evans, and Mr. T'sui Ming.
The FACULTY of GORDON MEMORIAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINATY was nominated as follows: Dean, Dr. Goodrich, Dr. Sheffield and Miss Andrews.
A Finance Committee was elected, consisting of Messrs. Sheffield, Tewksbury and Biggin.
Dr. Ament was elected Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
An examining Committee was elected, consisting of Messrs. Meechand Ament and Miss Miner.

The FIRST BUSINESS SESSION was held on Thursday, June 2, at 9 A.M. Devotional exersises were led by Mr. Galt, after the Scriptures were read and prayer offered by the Mission Secretary, Dr. Goodrich. The following officers were then elected:

Chairman	Mr. Galt
Clerk	Mr. Tewksbury
Assistant Clerk	Dr. Hemingway

PERSONS PRESENT were as follows:

Dr. Smith	Rev. and Mrs. Tewksbury
Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich	" " " Galt
" " " Sheffield	" " " Stelle
" " " Ament	" Chapin
" " " Ingram	" Sprague
" Emma Tucker	" Perkins
" Williams	Mr. McCann
Rev. and Mrs. Aiken	Mrs. Roberts
	The Misses Wyckoff
	Miss Andrews
	" Miner
	" Reed

Voted, That Dr. and Mrs. Hemingway be invited to sit with us as honarary members.
Voted, That Mrs. Peck be invited to sit with us as an honarary member.

ORDER OF REPORTS. Station Reports were read as follows:
Tientsin, Mr. McCann;
Peking, Mr. Stelle; Woman's Work, Mrs. Ament and Mrs. Stelle.
Kalgan, Mr. Sprague; Woman's Work, Mrs. Roberts (prepared by Mrs. Sprague)
T'ung Chou, Dr. Williams.

Voted, That the ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MISSION be prepared by Mrs. Sheffield, assisted by Dr. Ament.

The Chairman appointed the following Committees:

COMMITTEE on ESTIMATES:
Messrs. McCann, Ament, Sprague, Ingram, Perkins, Smith, and Chapin.

COMMITTEE on BUSINESS:
Messrs. Tewksbury, Chapin, and Stelle.

Adjournment at 12 noon.

Ladies' Noon Prayer Meeting, led by Mrs. Hemingway.

At 2 P.M. Station Reports were continued as follows:
T'ung Chou Women's Work, by Mrs, Goodrich.
Pao Ting Fu, Messrs. Aiken and Perkins. Woman's Work, Mrs. Aiken (prepared by Mrs. Perkins)
P'ang Chuang, Dr. Smith, Woman's Work, Miss Gertrude Wyckoff.

Voted, That Mrs. Peck be invited to address the Meeting on Friday Morning at the begginning of the session.

After prayer the meeting adjourned at 4 P.M.

The meeting met for a prayer meeting at 8 P.M. Dr. Sheffield, leader.

Friday, June 3, at 9:00 A.M., the devotional exercises were conducted by Miss Grace Wyckoff.

The Minutes were read and approved.

Voted, That Mar uyama, Missionary of the Japanese Presbyterian Home Mission Society, and located at Pao Ting Fu, be invited to sit with us as an honarary member.

Mrs. A.P. Peck addressed the Meeting on the subject, The Condition of the Pacific Coast Churches.

STATION REPORTS were continued as follows:
Lin Ching, Mr. Chapin, Woman's Work, Miss Grace Wyckoff.
Shansi Mission, Dr. Hemingway (prepared by Dr. Atwood)
T'ung Chou Medical Work, Dr. Ingram.
Mission Treasurer, Mr. McCann.
Bridgman School, Miss Read (prepared by Misses Porter and Miner.
Committee on Publication, referred to order of general business.
Committee on Building, Mr. Galt.
Committee ad Interim, referred to Order of General Business.
Committee on Delimitation of Fields, with the London Mission, verbal statement by Dr. Ament.
Committee on Yale Mission, verbal statement by Dr. Smith.
Union Educational Work for Girls, referred to Order of General business.

ELECTION of COMMITTEES as follows:
Committee on Publication:
Dr. Goodrich Dr. Goodrich, Miss Miner.
Committee on Education: Miss Miner, Dr. Sheffield, Dr. Smith.
Committee on needs of the Mission:
Mr. Chapin, Dr. Ament, Mr. McCann.
Committee on Buildings:
Mr. McCann, Mr. Galt, Mr. Tewksbury.
Committee ad Interim:
Drs. Sheffield, Stanley and Ament.

Committee on Devotional Exercises:
Mr. Tewksbury, Miss Reed, Dr. Ament.

OTHER COMMITTEES appointed, as per Minute
Committee on Needs of Woman's Work:
Miss Miner, Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Tucker.
Committee on Ladies' Conference:
Mrs Sheffoeld, Ament, Miss Grace Wyckoff.
Committee on Music:
Mr. Tewksbury, Mrs. Stelle, Mrs Goodrich.
Committee on Hymn Book:
Dr. Goodrich, Mr. Tewksbury, Mrs. Stelle, Miss Grace Wyckoff.
Advisory Committee on Primary Schools:
Dr. Sheffield, Miss Miner, Mr. Ts'ui Ming(Treas.)
Committee on Union Theological Seminary:
Drs. Goodrich, Sheffield and Ament.
Committee on Constitution of United Colleges:
Dr. Sheffield, Miss Miner.
Entertainment Committee:
Mr. and Mrs. Tewksbury, Mr. and Mrs. Stelle, Miss Reed.

Adjournment at 12 M. Ladies' Prayer Meeting led by Mrs. Peck.

2 P.M. Meeting called to order.

Voted. To pass into Committee of the Whole.
Dr. Sheffield appointed Chairman.
Subjects discussed were: Needs of the X Kalgan Field; Medical Missionary for Peking to assist in Union Medical College; New Edition Hymnal and Hymn Book; New Recruits for various Fields; ReOpening Lin Ch'ing Station. Changing location of Dr. and Mrs. Hemingway, conditional on securing another physician for the Shansi Field. Location of C.A. Stanley Jr. and the Principle of sending children of the Mission to other fields. Williams' Dictionary, new edition, price of.
At 4 P.M. rose and reported progress.
Adjourned with prayer by Dr Ament.

MISSION CONFERENCE was held at 8 P.M.
Dr. Goodrich occupied the Chair and he conducted the Devotional Exercises. Essay delivered by Dr. Ament, on The Ideal of a Working Church in China. Remarks by many Mothers.

Saturday. 9. A.M. devotional exercises led by Dr. Emma Tucker
9:30 Meeting called to order. Minutes read and approved.
Voted to invite Rev. and Mrs. H.P. Beach to sit with us as honorary members. Report of Mission Auditors read by Dr. Ingram.
Voted to pass to order of Committee of the Whole.
Mr. Chapin Chairman.
Subjects discussed were: The Relation of the missionary to the Native Church. Mission Meeting at Pei Tai Ho. Endowment of Native Church at Pao Ting Fu. Building Church at Pao Ting Fu.
At 11:30 A.M. Committee rose and reported progress.
Order of Location of Members.
Voted, That Miss Jones be located at Pao Ting Fu.
Voted, That Mr. and Mrs. Ellis be located ai P'ang Chuang.
Voted, That if Miss Mary Bradshaw is appointed to North China Mission she be located in Peking for work in the Bridgman School.
Voted. That Miss Payne's location be left to the decision of the Committee Ad Interim, on her arrival in the Autumn, with the understanding that she be located in Peking unless another single woman qualified to teach misic is appointed to the Bridgeman School. In view of Miss Paynes strong preference for Educational Work we recommend that if not located in Pekingshe be located in P'ang Chuang.

Voted, That Dr. and Mrs.C.W.Young,at thrir arrival in China, be located in Pao Ting Fu.

12 M. Adjournment.

12 M. June 4, 1904. A MEETING of the LADIES OF THE MISSION was herd at Mr. Galt's House.

Mrs. Sheffield was requested to take the Chair ,and Mrs. Goodrich to act as Secretary of the Meeting.

The following Business was transacted:

Voted,That the fund kindly given by Miss Douwbe used for a training Class for Bible Women and Teachers to be held for a month each year at T'ung Chou.

Voted, That Mrs, Goodrich be invited to act as Secretary to communicate with the Woman's Board of Missions,and Miss Miner with the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior.

Voted, That a Committee of three ladies be invited to prepare an appeal on the dire need of the Mission for more lady workers, this appeal to be suitable to present at Summer Schools and Colleges.Committee appointed by the Chair: Miss Miner,Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Tucker.

Voted to appoint a Committee on the reorganization of the Ladies' Conference to be held during the Annual Meeting.

Voted, That Mrs. Sheffielr, Mrs. Ament, Miss, Grace Wyckoff act as such a Committee..

The Chairman of this Committee requested that topics suitable for discussion at such a conference be handed in Saturday Evening.

Meeting adjourned.

2 P.M. Saturdat. Meeting Called to order.

Voted, That the First single lady coming to China during the year (Miss Payne and Miss Bradshaw excepted) be located at Lin Ch'ing.

Order ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following were elected:

Mission Secretary, Dr. Goodrich.
Asst. Mission " Mr. Galt
" Treasurer, Mr. McCann
B Auditors, Dr. Stanley, Mr. Stelle.
Ladies' Secretary for Boston Board, Mrs. Goodrich
" " " Chicago " , Miss Miner
Mission Librariam, Dr. Smith.
Mission Depositary, Dr. Ament

Station Treasurers:	Station Depositaries:
Tientsin. Mr. McCann	Mr. McCann
Peking, Mr. Stelle	Mr. Stelle.
Kalgan, Mr. Roberts	Mr. Roberts
T'ung Chou, Mr. Galt	Mr. Tewksbury
PaoTing Fu, Mr. Aiken	Mr. Aiken

Pang Chuang and Lin Ch'ing,
Preacher of Annual Sermon, in English, Dr. Smith, Alternate Mr. Chapin.
Preacher of Chinese Sermon, Dr. Smith. Alternate Pastor, Meng.
Chinese Preacher of Chinese Sermon, Pastor Li. Alternate, Mr. Roberts.
English Essayist, Mr. Chapin, Alternate, Mr. Perkins.

BOARD of MANAGERS of North China Union College and Gordon Memorial Theological Seminary:

3 yrs.	2 yrs.	1 yr.
Mr. McCann	Dr. Smith	Mr. Roberts
Mr. Chapin	Dr. Ament	Mr. Aiken

Other Officers Elected as per minutes:
Board of Managers Union Medical College:

3 yrs.	2 yrs.	1 yr.
Dr. Ingram	Dr. Ament	Dr. Sheffield

Chairman 1904-5

Inspector of Primary Schools: Pastor Ren; Mr Tewksbury,cooperating.

Appointments for Congregational Association Meeting Meeting, 1905:
The Benefits and Evils of Using Endowment Funds for the support of the Church.-Messrs. Galt and Chia, Discussion.
Discussion: "What progress ought to be made in the schools of the Church?"- Messrs. Kao Chih and Wang Wen Hsun.
Discussion: Subject to be selected by the speakers : ;essrs. Kao Hsi and Ts'ui Ming.
Discussion: "How can the Hospital Work help Evangelistic Work?".

Order GENERAL BUSINESS.
Report of Committee on Education referred to Unfinished Business.
Report of President of North China Union College was read by Dr. Sheffield.
Voted, That we congratulate Dr. Goodrich on the completion of Eight and Sixty Years of almost tireless activity, Thirty-nine of them in fruitful connection with our mission. This motion was followed by Addresses from Drs. Smith , Sheffield, Goodrich, and Beach.
Meeting adjourned at 4 o'clock with prayer by Mr. Beach.

8 O.;. Evening Devotional Meeting led by Mr. AIKEN.

Monday. 9 A.M. Devotional Exercises led by Mr. Perkins.
9:30 Meeting called to order by the Chairman, Minutes read and approved.
Report of DEAN OF GORDON MEMORIAL THEOLOGICAL SEMONARY read by Dr. Goodrich.
The CONSTITUTION and BYLAWS of NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE and GORDON MEMORIAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY were Read by Dr. Sheffield and approved.
Report of Committee on UNION IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS as read by Dr. SHEFFIELD, was accepted and adopted.
Report of BOARD OF MANAGERS , consisting of Minutee of its Meeting was read, accepted and adopted.
Report of Committee on Publication was read by Dr. Goodrich.
Report of COMMITTEE ad INTERIM, read by Dr. Sheffield, accepter and adopted.
Voted, That the Mission approve of the acceptance by Dr. Smith of the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements for the General Conference of Missionaries of China to be held in Shanghai in 1907, to prepare a HISTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN CHINA , and that the Prudential Committee be asked to sanction a leave of absence from his Station for this purpose.
Voted, That the Mission urge the Prudential Committee to send an additional ordained MISSIONARY TO P'ANG CHUANG, during the year, with special refference to Educational Work.
Voted, That the North China Tract Society berequested to publish additions of the American Catechism and the Three-Character Classic.
Voted, That a portion ofnthe Editions above be printed with the terms, Shang Chu and K Sheng Ling.
Voted, That we request the Prudential Committee to REOPEN LIN CH'ING as a regular station of the Mission.
Voted, That the Treasurer be requested to arrange for the printing of the MISSION REPORT.
Voted, To elect a COMMITTEE ON MUSIC for MISSION MEETING. 1905.
Mr. Tewksbury, Mrs. Stelle and Dr. Goodrich elected.
Voted, That we urge upon the Prudential Committee the importance of REESTABLISHING the SHANSI MISSION with a full quota of missionaries, physicians and single ladies, at the earliest practicable time.
Voted, That we desire to express the gratitude of the mission to John M. Dickinson, Esq. for his liberality in loaning without interest to the Tientsin Station [illegible] funds for the purchase of property, and that the Mission Secre-

tary communicate this motion to Mr. Dickinson.

Voted, That the Pa Ting Fu Station be allowed to use any material left over from erecting other buildings in building a domestic chapel at the chapel at that Station.

Voted, In view of the various needs at the Pao Ting Fu Station that the sum of Six Hundred Dollars, more or less, remaining from the Indemnity may be applied to those needs, as deemed wise by the Station.

Voted, That the Pao Ting Fu Station be allowed to use for land for the Boys' School the sum of Three Hundred Dollars already appropriated for new buildings for the School.

Voted, That the sou of Fifty Dollars from the appropriation for Mission Meeting Supplies be applied by the Music Committee to purchase a musical library for use at Mission Meetings.

Voted, That we ask for a single lady for Peking, to engagw in Kindergartem Work.

Voted, That we urge the Women's Boards to send out a single lady in addition to the one already asker for, for work in the Lin Ch'ing Station.

Voted, That we ask for another missionary for work in the Kalgan field.

Voted, That we ask the Prudential Committee to send two single ladies to Kalgan, one for work in the Girl's School and one for Women's Work.

Voted, To request a second single lady for Pao Tong Fu.

Voted, Thata second single lady be requested for T'ung Chou at the earliest opportunity, to engage in Women's Work.

Voted, That we ask for another missionary for Lin Ch'ing.

Voted, That we request the Prudential Committee to send out a physician to resume the medical work at Lin Ch'ing.

Adjourned at 12 M.

2 P.M. Afternoon Session began.

Voted, That in case the Prudential Committee declined to transfer Dr. Hemingway from Shansi to the North China Mission, we request them to send out a gentlemen physician to Kalgan, as soon as one can come.

2:05 P.M. passed by vote into the Committee of the Whole, with Dr. Smith as Chairman.

Subjects of discussion: Building and recruits for Tientsin. Mission Meeting at Pei Tai Ho. Union in Theoligical Education.

4:30 P.M. Committee rose and reported progress.

Kalgan Estimates read and approved.

4:35 P.M. Meeting adjourned with prayer by Mr. Sprague.

8:00 P.M. Musicale held at the Home of Mrs. Tewksbury.
Dr. Smith in the Chair.

Tuesday 9:00 A.M. Devotional Services led by Mr. McCann.

9:30 Meeting called to order by the Chairman.

Voted, "That in view of the large membership of the North China Mission, occupying a vast territory, with seven widely separated Stations, it is our judgement that the rule which we unredstand to be generally observed by the Prudential Committee, to send the CHILDREN OF MISSIONARIES to SOME OTHER FIELD than that occupied by their parents, should not be regarded as applying to cases of appointment of children of missionaries in this field.

"We believe that cuch young missionaries because of their acquaintance with the native language, their knowledge of the people, familiarity with their customs, and that sympathy which comes from the associations of childhood, have an endowment for Christian work in the field of their birth, that would be of less valuein a strange field. The greatest sacrificeses that missionaries are compelled to make in the interests of their work are along the line

enforced separation from their children. They gladly meet these experiences when the necessity arises, but we feel sure that such sacrifice would not be asked by the Prudential Committee in the interest of a rule of mission policy that may not properly apply to a given field. Such a rule might properly be operative in placing the son of a given missionary in a separate Station from his father when it would not require separation in fields of work."

Voted, "That we request the Prudential Committee to reconsided their action in appointing Cgas. Stanley, Jr. to the Foo Chow Mission, and appoint him to the North China Mission, with reference to work in the P'ang Chuang Station.

"Note: We would explain that in making the above motion we desire only to give expression to our wish that Mr. Stanley, a son of the Mission, return to the field of his birth. We are most anxious not to delay the appointment of a much needed man to the Foo Chow Mission.

Voted, That the Mission Secretary be requested to reply to the letter of Mr. Geo. Hinman, and to confer with the Foo Chow Mission on the subject.

Report of the Committee on Education was taken from the order of unfinished business, read by Dr. Sheffield, and accepted.

Voted, To commit the report of the CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION on TOPICS AND LEADERS for DISCUSSIONS at the next annual Meeting to the Devotional Committee and the Committee of the Congregational Association, for revision, and that the Mission Secretary be requested to incorporate the revised list of subjects for discussion in the Chinese report of the proceedings of this meeting.

Voted, That we request of the Prudential Cokmittee a grant of Fifteen Hundred DOLLARS from PRESS INDEMNITY FUNDS to Electrotype and Print two revised editions of the Hymnal, one in ordinary staff musical notation and one in Sol-Fa notation, and also to print an edition of the Hymn Book in large type and another in small type.

Voted that a Hymn Book Committee be elected to carry into effect the motion above.

Elected: Dr. Goodrich, Mr. Tewksbury
Mrs. Stelle, Miss Grace Wyckoff.

Voted to elect Board Of Managers for Union Medical College.

Elected:

3 yrs.	2 yrs.	1 yrs
Dr. Ingram	Dr. Ament	Dr. Sheffield

Voted, That we request a physician for Peking to teach in Union Medical College and take general oversight of medical work of the Station.

Voted, That the North China Mission hold its Annual Meeting in 1905 at Pei Tai Ho, the the first session to be held on the first Monday in August.

Voted, That in order to facilitate the preparation of the ANNUAL REPORT of the Mission in 1905, it is requested that all reports of Stations, Committees, and Educational Institutions be placed in the hands of the Mission Secretary before the FIRST OF JUNE.

Voted, That Pastor Jen be appointed INSPECTOR OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS and Kung Hsien Sheng be requested to supply Pastor Ren's pulpit during his absence.

Voted, That Mr. Tewksbury be requested to cooperate with Pastor Ren in VISITING THE STATIONS.

Voted, That the ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS consist of Dr. Sheffield, Miss Miner and Mr. Ts'ui Ming. the last named to act as Treasurer.

Voted, That we request the Prudential Committee to appoint another Ordained missionary for the Pao Ting Fu Station.

Voted, That MR CHAS. E. EWING be LOCATED IN TIENTSIN, subject to his approval.

Voted, That Mr. Storrs be temporarily located in Peking in case Mr. stops in Tientsin next Fall.

Voted, That we approve the REQUEST of the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY with reference to UNION WITH THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, looking

to the location of the UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AT PEKING, and that a committee be elected, with the Dean of our Theological Seminary as Chairman. Elected, Drs. Goodrich, Sheffield and Ament.

Voted, That we recommend that the College of Liberal Arts, the Theological College, the Medical College and the College for Young Women be united under ONE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Voted, That we ask the sister Missions to each appoint two members to join with two from this Mission to draw up a CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS for the UNITED COLLEGES, to submit at an early day to the MISSIONS and later to the various Boards for ratification. Elected, Dr. Sheffield and Miss Miner, to represent the American Board.

Committee on Enntertainment was elected as follows:

MR, and MRS. TEwksbury
Mr. and MRs. Stelle
Miss Read

12 M. Passed to order of Estimates.

Estimates were read and approved, as per tables appended to these minutes.

The Meeting adjourned at 12:30 P.M.

Ladies Noon Prayer Meeting was of the nature of a Thanksgiving Meeting.

2:00 P.M. Meeting called to order, by the Chairman.

The reading of the Estimates was concluded and the same were approved.

Order of Unfinished Business:-

Voted, Thatwe renew the request the request of 1903 for the Prudential Committee to appropriate the sum of Five Hundred Dollars towards the support of a lady TEACHER at T'UNG CHOU TO TEACH THE CHILDREN OF THE MISSION.

Voted, Thatthe price to be CHARGED for WILLIAMS' DICTIONARY be fixed at TWELVE DOLLARS (MEX.). Except to Missionaries of the AMERICAN BOARD, who shall be charged Six Dollars for the same.

Voted, Thata hearty expression of THANKS be extended to the MUSICALE COMMITTEE, for their pains-taking and successful pregaration of the highly enjoyable PROGRAM rendered on Monday Evening.

Voted, That it is the Opinion of the Mission that a beginning should be made at NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE in charging an ANNUAL TUITION FEE from all the students, and we accordingly reccommend the Board of Managers to prepare some measurers to that effect.

Voted, That the North China Mission wish to put on record its high appreciation of the services of HON.E.H.CONGER, as UNITED STATES MINISTER for the passed six years, and its earnest and unanimous desire that he should continue to occupy that position for another term.

In case of Mr. Conger's retirement, the North China Mission is of the opinion that Hon.W.A.Rockhill is an unsuitable candidate for the position, and that a Committee be appointed to take steps to make our desided to his appointment known to the President of the United States, and members of the United States Senate.

Committee appointed: Drs. Smith, Sheffield and Ament.

Voted, That an expression of our appreciation of their kindness during the Mission Meeting, be tendered the T'ung Chou Missionaries.

Report of the Committee on the NEEDS OF THE MISSION was read by Mr. Chapin and accepted with various modifications.

Voted, That the Minutes be referred for read and revision to a Committee consisting of the Chairman and the Clerks of the Meeting.

At 4:30 P.M., Tuesday, June 7, 1903, after prayer offered by Dr. Williams, the Mission adjourned.

E. G. Tewksbury.
Clerk.

SPECIAL MISSION MEETING

Tungcho, House of Dr. Sheffield,
21 Feb. 1905

A special meeting of the mission was called to order by Dr. Goodrich, Secretary of the mission, who led in devotional exercises. Ballots were cast for Chairman, resulting in the election of Mr. Ewing. Mr. Galt was elected Clerk.

The following members of the mission were present:-

Dr. Stanley	Mr. Sprague	Dr. Goodrich
Mr. McCann	Mr. Perkins	Dr. Sheffield
Mr. Ewing	Dr. Smith	Dr. Ingram
Mr. Stelle	Mr. Chapin	Mr. Tewksbury
Dr. Young	Dr. Williams	Mr. Galt

Voted, that Rev. P.L.Corbin of the Shansi mission be invited to sit with the mission.

Voted, to resolve into the Committee of the Whole. Topic of discussion: the status of the mission with special reference to its financial straits. At 12 o'clock the Committee rose and reported progress.

Voted, to adjourn until 2 o'clock.

Tuesday Afternoon

At 2 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the Chairman.

Prayer was offered by Mr. Stelle.

Voted, to resolve into the Committee of the Whole. Topics of discussion: the Union Medical College and the location of Dr. Young; medical needs of Kalgan and other stations.

At 4 o'clock the Committee rose, reported progress, and the mission adjourned until 9 o'clock the following morning.

Wednesday Morning

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman at 9 o'clock

Devotional exercises were conducted by Mr. Perkins.

Minutes of Tuesday's sessions were read and approved. Dr. Ament was present representing the Peking station in the place of Mr. Stelle.

Voted, to resolve into the Committee of the Whole. Topics of discussion: the representatives of the mission on the Union Board of Mana-

gers; need of new residences for missionaries at Pang Chuang; the teaching of English in mission schools.

At 12 o'clock the Committee rose and reported progress.

Voted, that we appoint a Committee of Seven to prepare a paper on the condition and needs of the mission, to be submitted to this meeting for ratification, to be forwarded to the Prudential Committee. The Committee shall consist of the following gentlemen - Messrs. Smith, Chapin, McCann, Sheffield, Ewing, Sprague, Ingram.

Voted, that Drs. Goodrich and Ament be appointed to write an appeal to the Congregational churches of the United States presenting the needs of the North China mission; this appeal to be sent to Secretary Smith that, with the approval of the Prudential Committee, it may appear in the MISSIONARY HERALD and other denominational papers.

Voted, that we request Mr. Wilder to so time his return to China in the autumn that he may be present at the meeting of the American Board at Seattle in September, to present on that occasion the needs of the North China mission work; also that Miss Porter be requested to attend the meeting of the Board for a like purpose.

Voted, that we ask the Prudential Committee in arranging the program for the next meeting of the Board to give Mr. Wilder and Miss Porter an adequate opportunity to present the condition and needs of our work before that assembly.

Voted, to recommend that the members of each station present to the churches supporting them the special exigencies of our work, inviting them to enlarge their regular contributions through the Treasurer of the Board, and to undertake to provide the means for the general work of each station.

Voted, that we recommend the preparation of an attractive illustrated leaflet, briefly setting forth the field, the force, the work in hand, and the special needs of the mission; and that Mr. Tewksbury and Mrs. Sheffield be a Committee to carry this motion into effect, it being under-

stood that the needed funds to meet the cost of such leaflet be provided by individual subscription.

Voted, that we request individual members of the mission to address special letters to friends of mission work, setting forth the condition and needs of our work and asking for financial assistance.

Voted, that the mission approves of the present temporary residence of Dr. Young in Peking in order to prosecute his Chinese studies and give such attention to the medical needs of the station in Peking as is necessary.

Voted, that the mission request the return of Mr. Wilder and family to the field in the autumn of 1905.

Voted, that we request the Prudential Committee to make provision for the return of Mrs. F.D.Wilder to the North China mission with her son.

The following Committee on Business was appointed by the Chair: Mr. Tewksbury, Mr. McCann, Dr. Young.

The session adjourned with prayer by Dr. Ament.

Wednesday Afternoon

The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock by the chairman.

Prayer was offered by Mr. Galt.

Voted, that the mission's present representative on the Board of Managers of the Union Colleges of Liberal Arts and Theology be continued duringthe current year for the enlarged scheme of Colleges.

Voted, to resolve into the Committee of the Whole. Topics of discussion: delimitation of fields; the payment of tuition by students in the North China College.

At 4 o'clock the Committee rose and reported progress, and the session adjourned.

Thursday Morning

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 by the chairman. Devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. Williams.

Minutes of Wednesday's sessions were read and approved.

Voted, to resolve into the Committee of the Whole. Topics of discussion: tuition fees in the Union Medical College; an industrial school at Tungcho; postponement of the examinations of Mr. Stanley, Jr.

At 12:00 o'clock the Committee rose and the session adjourned with prayer by Mr. Corbin.

Thursday Afternoon

The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock by the chairman. Mr. Sprague offered prayer.

Voted, to resolve into the Committee of the Whole. Topics of discussion: the "Aiken lot" at Peitaiho; the removal of the mission plant at Tientsin to the new site.

At 3:45 o'clock the Committee rose and reported progress.

The report of the Committee of Seven was read by Dr. Smith and, after minor corrections, adopted.

Voted, to authorize the mission Treasurer to sell the lot at Peotaiho known as the "Aiken lot" and request the Prudential Committee to apply the proceeds to the general work of the mission.

Voted, that we recommend the Board of Managers of the North China Union Colleges to reconsider the tentative action of the Board of Managers of the Medical College, fixing an annual tuition of fifty taels for students in the Medical College, and to add such qualifications as will contribute most to the securing of Christian young men for medical training who purpose to take up direct Christian work at the close of their studies.

Voted, that we again urge upon the Prudential Committee the imperative necessity of placing a physician at Kalgan as soon as possible.

Voted, to appoint a Committee of Three to consult with a similar Committee of the London Mission with regard to the delimitation of the Tientsin country field.

Voted, that this Committee consist of Messrs. Ewing, Galt and Stelle.

Mr. Ewing led in prayer and the session adjourned until 9 o'clock Friday morning.

Friday Morning

The meeting was called to order at 9 o'clock by the chairman. Dr. Ament conducted devotional exercises.

Voted, to resolve into the Committee of the Whole. Topics of discussion: the temporary location of Mr. Wilder at Pang Chuang; a union academy at Tungcho; an industrial department at Tungcho.

At 12 o'clock the Committee rose and reported progress.

The following action was taken: In view of the distinguished services rendered by Dr. Martin to the Chinese people, both as an author and an educator, and also in view of his expressed pleasure in the thought of returning to his former field of labor,- RESOLVED, that we communicate to the Board of Managers of the North China Union Colleges our cordial approval of the suggestion already made by individual members of the Presbyterian mission that Dr. Martin be invited to spend his closing years of labor either at Peking or Tungcho, as he may prefer, occupying himself in giving courses of lectures in the several colleges on International Law, History and such other subjects as occasion may suggest, and giving his spare time to literary work.

The following series of motions relating to a Union Academy at Tungcho had their rise in a desire to secure Rev. and Mrs. A.M.Cunningham of the Presbyterian mission in Peking to take charge of the Academy at Tungcho. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham have a deep spiritual life and evangelistic spirit. Mrs. Cunningham, who has charge of the Academy at the Presbyterian mission in Peking, is a woman of rare qualifications, and is especially fitted to continue the necessary work so long and so well done by Miss Evans of mothering the boys in their academic stage. It is understood that these motions hinge upon the acceptance by the Presbyterian mission and Board of our request.

Voted, that it is for the best interests of the North China College and Academy that the institutions be in a measure separated.

Mr. Ewing led in prayer and the session adjourned until 9 o'clock Friday morning.

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Voted, that it is for the best interests of the North China College and Academy that the institutions be in a measure separated.

Voted, that the Prudential Committee be requested to allow the use of $8000 of the Tungcho indemnity funds already in hand for the erection of buildings at Tungcho for the accommodation of one-hundred academy students.

Voted, to approve of the re-organization of the American Board Academy at Tungcho, constituting it a Union Academy of the American Board, Presbyterian, and London Missions, designed to meet the needs of the three missions for academic education in the Peking and Tungcho fields. The annual expenses of such education shall be apportioned according to the number of students from each mission.

Voted, that this institution, like other academies of these missions be affiliated with the Union Colleges.

Voted, that we cordially invite the Presbyterian mission to appoint the Rev. and Mrs. A.M.Cunningham to undertake the superintendence of the Union Academy at Tungcho in accordance with the above plan.

Voted, to adopt as the policy of the American Board mission and to recommend to the Union Board of Managers as the rule for the Union Colleges-

(1) That a fixed annual sum shall be charged each student in the College and Academy. This sum shall at present be twenty taels (T20.00) approximately covering the cost of a student's food.

(2) That this sum shall be paid by each student at the beginning of the school year to the treasurer of the College or Academy.

(3) That in case the student is unable to make such payment, missionaries wishing to send such student may authorize a grant-in-aid which shall be regarded as a definite loan, and suitable papers shall be signed by the Chinese guardian of the student. The amount of such a grant shall preferably be less than three-fourths of the annual fee,- the remainder to be secured if possible from the student himself. These grants-in-aid shall for the present be made from the annual college appropriation.

(4) That these grants-in-aid shall be repaid in full by such students as may after graduation enter lucrative pursuits.

(5) That such repayment may not be required in cases of students entering Christian work on mere living salaries.

(6) That no student may voluntarily sever his connection with the schools without providing for the repayment of his grants-in-aid.

Voted, that the Secretary of the mission prepare a statement in Chinese giving the substance of the above series of motions and the reasons therefor.

Voted, that Mr. Wilder be invited to consider the great needs of the Shantung field with reference to a location at Pang Chuang for one year on his return from the United States.

at 12:30 o'clock the session adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock P.M.

Friday Afternoon.

The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock by the chairman. Prayer was offered by Dr. Stanley.

Voted, to resolve into the Committee of the Whole. Topics of discussion: the meetings for Chinese in connection with the annual mission meeting at Peitaiho; the ordination of helpers at Kalgan and other places.

Voted, to rise and report progress.

Voted, to appoint the secretary of the Mission, (Dr. Goodrich), Mr. Tewksbury and Mr. Galt a Committee to arrange for the attendance of Chinese at the mission meeting at Peitaiho.

Voted, to appoint a committee consisting of Messrs. Goodrich, Ament and Perkins to prepare in Chinese a statement of the principles and practices of Congregationalism, adding thereto a section relating to the special problem of church organization in mission lands.

Voted, to appoint the Secretary of the mission and the Clerk a committee to propare the minutes for record.

Voted, to adjourn <u>sine die</u>.

Prayers were offered by Dr. Williams and Dr. Young, and the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Goodrich.

(Signed) Howard S. Galt, Clerk.

Minutes of Meeting.
North China Mission.
Feb. 21, 1905.

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Minutes of Annual Meeting of the North China Mission.

Aug. 1905

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MINUTES
of the
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CHINA MISSION of the AMERICAN BOARD.
Aug. 1905.

The Mission assembled for Annual Meeting at the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Tewksbury at Rocky Point, Peitaiho, Monday, August 7, 1905. Members present. The following persons were in attendance at this or later sessions:-

Tientsin:- Rev. Charles A. Stanley, D.D.
Mrs. Ursula J. Stanley
Rev. Charles E. Ewing
Mrs. Bessie S. Ewing
Mr. James H. McCann
Mrs. Ketta K. McCann
Peking:- Rev. William S. Ament, D.D.
Mrs. Mary P. Ament
Rev. William G. Stelle
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Stelle
Charles W. Young, M.D.
Mrs. Olivia D. Young
Miss Nellie M. Russell
Miss Luella Miner
Miss Bertha P. Reed
Miss Jessie E. Payne
Kalgan:- Rev. James H. Roberts
Mrs. Grace L. Roberts
T'ung Chou:- Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, D.D.
Mrs. Eleanor [illegible] Sheffield
Mrs. Sarah D. Goodrich
James H. Ingram, M.D.
Mrs. Myrtle D. Ingram
Rev. Elwood G. Tewksbury
Mrs. Grace H. Tewksbury
Rev. Howard S. Galt
Mrs. Louise W. Galt
Paotingfu:- Rev. Henry P. Perkins
Mrs. Estelle L. Perkins, M.D.
Rev. Edwin E. Aiken
Mrs. Rose A. Aiken
Miss Laura H. Jones
P'ang Chuang:- Rev. Arthur H. Smith, D.D.
Mrs. Emma D. Smith
Francis F. Tucker, M.D.
Rev. Charles A. Stanley, Jr.
Mrs. Louise H. Stanley
Rev. Henry T. Ellis
Mrs. Minnie C. Ellis
Miss E. Gertrude Wyckoff
Miss M. Grace Wyckoff
Lin Ch'ing:- Rev. Franklin M. Chapin
Mrs. Flora M. Chapin
Shansi:- Rev. Irenaeus J. Atwood, M.D. of T'ai Yu
Mrs. I. J. Atwood
GUESTS. Rev. George H. Hinman of Foochow
Mrs. Kate K. Hinman

STATION REPORTS continued.
Paotingfu (in part) by Mr. Perkins; Woman's Work by Miss Jones, Medical Work by Mrs. Perkins, read by Miss Jones;
P'ang Chuang by Mr. Smith. Woman's Work by Mrs. Smith, Medical Work by Dr. Tucker

GUESTS continued,
Miss Marietta Melvin of Shanghai
Mrs. C.J.King of Tientsin
Mrs. Celia F.Peck of Tientsin
Miss Mary Reynolds of Peking
Mr. Charles F.Gammon of Tientsin
Mrs. Mary E.Gammon

The ANNUAL SERMON in English had been preached in Assembly Hall, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. Sixth, by Mr. Ament on the text, Ps. 18th chapter, last clause of 35th verse.

ORGANIZATION. The meeting was called to order by the Assistant Mission Secretary, Mr. Galt, and after a devotional service led by Mr. Chapin, organized with the election of Mr. Ament as Chairman, Mr. Ewing as Clerk, and Dr. Young and Mr. Ellis as Assistant Clerks.

Voted, That the Mission invite the following persons to sit with us during the sessions of this meeting.- Mr. and Mrs Hinman of the Foochow Mission, Miss Melvin of the S.D.A., Dr. and Mrs. Atwood of the Shansi Mission, Mrs. King(mother of Mrs. McCann), Miss Reynolds of Peking, Mrs. Peck and Mrs. Gammon(former members of our Mission) (and Mr. Gammon.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEES.

Voted, That we suspend the usual order of business, and proceed to the Election of Committees.

The Chairman appointed as Business Committee, Messrs. Smith, Chapin and Roberts.

At 10.23 by vote, the Mission went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Roberts in the Chair, discussed time and place for sessions of this meeting, and appointed subcommittees on Location of Members and on Scaled Salaries for Native Helpers.

At 11:18 the Committee rose and reported progress.

The Chairman appointed Committee on Estimates, Messrs. McCann, Stelle, Roberts, Ingram, Aiken, Stanley, Jr., and Chapin.

Adjourned to meet in Assembly Hall at 3p.m.

Station Reports. Aug. 7th at 3p.m. at Assembly Hall. A general invitation had been extended, to which numerous friends outside of the Mission responded by meeting with us to listen to reports of the year's work. After a hymn, Mr. Roberts led in prayer.

STATION REPORTS were then presented, as follows:-
Tientsin, by Mr. Stanley, Womans Work by Mrs. Stanley read by Mrs. Ewing;
Peking, by Mr. Ament, Medical Work by Dr. Young, Womans Work by Miss Russell read by Miss Payne;
Kalgan, by Mr. Roberts, Womans Work by Mrs. Sprague, read by Mrs. Roberts;
T'ung Chow, by Mr. Galt, Womans Work by Mrs. Tewksbury, Medical Work, by Dr. Ingram;
Paotingfu, (in part) (by Mr. Aiken.

After prayer by Mr. Hinman, at 6p.m., adjourned to Wednesday at 9 a.m.

No session was held on Tuesday, in order that members might attend the annual meeting of the North China Tract Society.

On Wednesday, in Assembly Hall at 9a.m. the devotional service was led by Mr. Ewing.

At 9:20 The Chairman opened the business session with prayer. Minutes read and approved.

Voted, That a Committee, consisting of Mr. Smith and Mrs. Sheffield be appointed to arrange for the various public lectures connected with Mission meeting.

STATION REPORTS continued.

Paotingfu (in part) by Mr. Perkins; Womans Work by Miss Jones, Medical Work by Dr.(Mrs) (Perkins, read by Miss Jones;

P'ing Chuang by Mr. Smith, Womans Work by Mrs. Smith, Medical Work by Dr. Tucker;

REPORTS continued,

Lin Ch'ing by Mr. Chapin, Womans Work by Miss Gertrude Wyckoff.

At 12:10, adjourned to meet on the Tewksbury porch at 3 p.m.

At 3:05 p.m. the meeting was called to order on the Tewksbury porch. Dr. Atwood led in prayer. The report of the Mission Treasurer was read and accepted.

REPORTS of COMMITTEES.

For the Publication Committee, Mr. Tewksbury made a verbal statement regarding the William's Dictionary and the Hymnal, which was accepted.

The report of the Building Committee was refered to the order of unfinished business.

For the Committee Ad Interim Dr. Sheffield made a verbal report, which was accepted.

Passed to the order of choice and appointment of Committees.

The Following Committees were Elected:

Publication- Mr. Goodrich, Miss Miner, Mr. Wilder.
Education - Miss Miner, Mr. Smith, Mr. Galt.
Needs of the Mission- Mr. Smith, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Roberts.
Building - Mr. McCann, Mr. Galt, Mr. Stelle.
Ad Interim - Mr. Sheffield, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Ament.
Program- Dr. Tucker, Miss Payne, Mr. Ewing.
Entertainment - election defered.

REPORTS continued,

The report of the Bridgman School was presented by Miss Miner.

The report of the Special Committee on Delimitation of the Tientsin field was presented by Mr. Galt and was refered to the order of General Business.

Voted, That the Report of the Shansi Mission be read.

At 4:28, the Mission went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Smith in the Chair and discussed location of members.

At 4:52, The Committee rose and reported progress.

After prayer by Dr. TUcker, adjournment was taken to Thursday, at 3p.m.

Thursday, at 3p.m., the Mission reassembled on the Tewksbury porch. Devotional exercises were conducted by Mr. Ellis.

At 3:20 the meeting was called to order. Minutes read and approved. THE SHANSI MISSION REPORTS were read as follows;-

General Work, by Dr. Atwood, read by Mr. Ewing; Womans Work, by Mrs. Hemingway, read by Mrs. McCann; Medical Work by Dr. Hemingway, read by Dr. Young.

At 3:57 the Mission went into Committee of the Whole with Mr. Aiken in the Chair: The following subjects were discussed: -Union Womans Medical School, North China Union College, Delimitation of Field of Tientsin Station, Program for Chinese Mission Meeting, Return of Miss J.E. Chapin to America.

At 5:54, the Committtee rose and reported progress.

Voted to pass to the order of General Business.

RESOLUTION regarding RETURN OF MISS J.E.CHAPin to AMERICA, was passed as follows;-

"After consultation the three lady physicians, DRS. Leanord Saville, and Mackey, recommended that Miss Chapin return to the United States as soon as possible. Drs. Ingram and Young confirmed this opinion. The opportunity was offered of going in the company of Mr. and Mrs. Gailey of the Y.M.C.A. All members of the Mission who could be consulted approved of Miss Chapin's taking advantage of this to sail on the "Doric", Aug. 15. Miss Reynolds hastened from PEItaiho to assast in the preparations for departure, which otherwise could hardly have been completed in so short a time.

Voted, That as a Mission we approve of this decision and of the

return of Miss Chapin to the United States.

The following resolution was adopted:-

Whereas, it has been recommended that Miss Chapin return to the United States because of failure in health; we extend to her our loving sympathy, and prayers for a safe journey. We recall her faithful service of more than thirty-four years. Her memory will be fragrant in the lives of many here, men as well as women. Her careful training of the Bridgman School, her discipline in thoroughness, whether in the care of rooms and clothing or in the preparation of lessons, are bringing forth fruits in every part of the North China field, Bridgman School, Peking Station, and the native church of North China owe a debt to this beloved worker, which can only be repaid by a like single-hearted devotion to the Master, expressed, as in her case, by patient continuance in well-doing, working as to the Lord and not to men.

Voted, That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to Miss Chapin.

A report of the Committee to arrange for Public Meetings was presented by Mr. Smith. The report was accepted; and the Committee was authorized to proceed with the arrangements.

The report of the Committee on Delimitation of the Tientsin field was adopted and the Committee discharged.

DELIMITATION OF TIENTSIN FIELD. The report was as follows:-

"Peking, May 17, 1905. A Committee of six consisting of Mr. Bryson, Mr. Meech, Mr. Smith, of the London Mission; and Mr. Ewing, Mr. Stelle and Mr. Galt of the American Board Mission, met by appointment of the two Missions to consider the delimitation of the mission field in the south part of Wu Ching Hsien, between Tientsin and Peking.

After thorough discussion of the question the Committee unanimously agreed as follows:-

1) That the Wu Ching Hsien district be divided by a line drawn from a point on the Pei Ho (river) (half way between Yang Ts'un and Ts'ai Ts'un westward through a point half way between Lao Fa and Huang Hou Tien to a point on the Tung An Hsien eastern boundry; the same line being extended from the point on the Pei Ho above mentioned eastward to a point on the western boundry of the Pao Ti Hsien; the region lying north of this line to be assigned to the London Mission, and the region lying south of this line to be assigned to the American Board Mission.

2) That the Tung An Hsien district be assigned to the London Mission.

3) That the premises of the American Board Mission at Lao Fa be exchanged for those of the London Mission at Huang Hou Tien without expense to either party.

4) That all lands belonging to the American Board Mission and situated within the field of the London Mission as above delimited be disposed of by the American Board Mission as soon as practicable.

5) That the above arrangement take effect as soon as it has recieved the sanction of both Missions.

Signed by Howard S. Galt, Secretary".

At 6p.m. adjourned to 3p.m. Friday.

FRIDAY. Aug. 11. Met at the Tewksbury house at 3p.m. Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Smith.

At 3:30 the meeting was called to order. Mr. Chapin led in prayer. Minutes were read and approved.

At 3:37 the Mission went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Stelle in the Chair. The subjects discussed were: Mission Statistics; Defining an Organized Church; Deeds and Ownership of Real Estate in Use by the Native Churches, especially at the Paotingfu Station; Disposition of Indemnity for the Outstation of Chang Sun Ma; Base-ball game with the Presbyterian Mission; Program for Meetings; Re-

moval of Tientsin Station to New Site.

At 6p.m. the Committee rose and reported progress. After prayer by Mr. Perkins, the meeting adjourned to Saturday at 3p.m.

SATURDAY Aug. 12: The meeting reassembled at 3p.m. Devotional exercises were conducted by Mr. Ament.

At 3:27 the meeting was called to order and immediately went into Committee of the Whole, with Dr. Young in the Chair. The subjects discussed were Estimates, Reopening of Kalgan Station, Calls for New Missionaries, Special Thanks to Womans Boards, Carleton College Plans, Paotingfu Property, etc.

At 6:52 the Committee rose and reported progress.

Adjourned to Wednesday, Aug. 16 at 3p.m.

WEDNESDAY Aug. 16: The devotional exercises were led by Mr. Galt.

At 3:27 the meeting was called to order. Mr. Ellis led in prayer. The Mission went into Committee of the Whole with Mr. Stanley Jr., in the Chair. Subjects discussed were; Sanitarium Indemnity; Rents of Mission Propery; Scaled Salaries for Native Workers; Matters affecting Kalgan and Paotingfu Stations; Location of Members; College Finances.

At 4:57 the Committeerose and reported progress. Mr. Aiken led in prayer. Adjourned to meet Thurday, Aug. 17 at 9:30 a.m.

Thursday, Aug. 17, 1905. The Session was opened by prayer by Dr. Atwood. The meeting took opportunity to congratulate Dr. Tucker on the birth of a son.

At 9:40 the Mission went into Committee of the Whole. Subjects discussed were:- Womans Union Medical College; Paotingfu Medical Work; General Secretary for the North China Tract Society; Time of Next Mission meeting.

At 11:55 the Committee rose and reported progress.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 17: Meeting called to order at 2:30.

LOCATION OF MEMBERS.

Voted, That Dr. and Mrs J.N. Young be located at Peking. Rev. and Mrs. C.A. Stanley Jr. at P'ang Chuang; Rev. and Mrs. E.W. Ellis at P'ang Chuang; Miss J.E. Payne at Peking; Miss Norton at Peking; Miss Alice Browne at T'ung Chou; Miss Lyons at P'ang Chuang to assist in the Lin Ch'ing work.

Voted, That a cablegram be sent asking that Miss Darey Noble, a daughter of the Mission, be sent out this autumn to be located at Tients in.

Voted, That we approve the request of Mr. and Mrs. McCann to take a furlough in 1907.

Voted, That Miss Gertrude Wyckoff be allowed to return to the United States in the [illegible] late Summer of 1906.

Voted, That Miss Grace Wyckoff be allowed to return to the United States in the early Summer of 1906.

Voted, That Miss Porter, in case of her return to China, be requested to aid in the work of the P'an. Chuang Station during the Furloughs of the Misses Wyckoff.

Voted, That the request for a kindergartner for Peking be renewed.

Voted, That we request the appointment of the following single ladies: To Kalgan for Girls Boarding School, For Evangelistic work to Paotingfu, to Lin Ch'ing, to Pang Chuang, to Kalgan, to Peking, to Tientsin.

Voted, That the North China Mission welcomes the movement on the part of Carlton College looking forward to the manning of some station of the Mission, and recommends that Lin Ch'ing be that station.

STATISTICS.

Voted, That the Mission takes pleasure in complying with the request

of the National Council, for Church Statistics from the Congregational Churches connected with our North China Mission, and request the Secretary to make such report annually.

CHANG SZU MA INDEMNITY.

Voted, That the indemnity of the Chang Szu Ma outstation be turned over to the Mission Treasurer, to be controlled by the missionaries of the Paotingfu Station, with the approval of the Committee Ad Interim, for Chang Szu Ma.

WOMANS UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Committee on the Womans Union Medical College presented the Proposed Basis of Union as follows:-

" Believing that the time has arrived when we, in North China should undertake the instruction of Women in Medicine, and considering that this can best be accomplished by a Union Institution, it is proposed that the London Missionary Society, the Womans Foreign Mission Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the American Board Mission, and the American Presbyterian Mission unite in this work.

Basis of Union.

Location of School.

It is recommended that the School be located with the W.F.M.S. of the M.E.C. in Peking.

Equipment.

The equipment shall be furnished by the W.F.M.S.

Management.

The Board of Managers shall consist of twelve members, three members being choosen by each participating Mission. The term of service shall be for three years, each Mission electing one member annually.

Faculty.

The regular teaching staff shall consist of the Medical Women in Peking connected with the above-mentioned Missions, and the Science Teacher of the North China Union Women's College, Peking.

Requirements for Admission.

Candidates for Admission shall be required to pass an examination, the standard of which shall be fixed by the Faculty, and Principals of the W.F.M.S. Girls High School, Peking, and of the Bridgman School, Peking.

Expenses.

The annual fee shall be fixed by the Board of Managers.

Term of Instruction.

The term of Instruction shall cover six years of eight months each.

Course of Instruction.

The Course of Instruction shall be arranged by the Faculty and approved by the Board of Managers.

Diplomas.

Diplomas shall be awarded to students who have completed the course of study, and who have passed satisfactory examinations.

Voted, That we approve of the scheme for establishing a Womans Union Medical College in Peking as presented in the outline, expressing however, the hope that the course of study can be completed in at most five years.

Voted, That we request the W.B.M.I. to provide in the North China Union Womans College a special scientific course, allowing the use of the laboratories and the time of the science teacher, as the share of the American Board in the Womans Union Medical College.

REQUEST FOR LIN CH'ING.

Voted, That in view of the large field of the Lin Ch'ing Station, we ask for two preaching missionaries for that Station.

REPORTING OF CHURCHES.

Voted, That one church be reported for each station, and other churches after recognition by a Congregational Council.

SECRETARY FOR NORTH CHINA TRACT SOCIETY.

Voted, That the Prudential Committee be asked for an Annual Special Grant of Three Hundred Dollars($300.) as our contribution to the salary of a Secretary for the North China Tract Society.

REOPENING OF KALGAN STATION.

Voted, That inasmuch as two missionary families have resaded and labored at Kalgan for more than three years, as located by the Board, we repeat our request that the Prudential Committee recognize and ratify the reopening of the Kalgan Station.

Voted, That we renew our oft-repeated and urgent request, that a gentleman physician be sent as soon as possible to Kalgan, and point out the importance of strengthing this station, in view of the probability of the early return of one member to America.

Voted, That the Mission approves the rebuilding of the Kalgan Dispensary, which is already completed, and request a grant of Nine Hunred and Twenty Four Dollars ($924.) for this purpose from the indemnity to settle the account.

CHINESE CHURCH AT PAOTINGFU.

Voted, That the matter of the location of the Chinese church at Paotingfu, situated on the "Hospital compound" of the American Board, be referred to the Building Committee to investigate and make recommendations to the Mission.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MRS. TUCKER.

Voted, That the North China Mission send congratulations to Mrs. Tucker and a warm welcome to the new member of the P'ing Chuang Station.

THANKS TO PRESBYTERIAN DOCTORS AT PAOTINGFU.

Voted, That in view of the well equipped and ably conducted hospitals for both men and women in the Presbyterian Station of Paotingfu, and also in view of the fact that these hospitals welcome patients from our own clearly defined field as cordially as from their own; Therefore, we desire to put on record our appreciation of, and thankfulness for the Medical services so freely extended to our Paotingfu Station and its field by the Presbyterian Mission.

MOVING OF PAOTINGFU GRAVES.

Moved, That we approve the plan of the Paotingfu Station to move the twenty-three graves now in the American Board Compound to the place of land marked on the plan, "Chapel Compound", and that we recommend the gathering of a fund for the purpose of making this into a suitable cemetary and providing for its care.

Voted, to refer to the Building Committee for report to the Mission.

FRIDAY, Aug. 13,

At 9:30 the meeting was called to order by Mr. Ament.

Mr. McCann led in prayer. The Mission proceeded to the Choice of MISSION AND STATION OFFICERS. The ELECTION resulted as follows;-

Mission officers: Mr. Goodrich, Secretary; Mr. Galt, Asst. Secretary; Mr. McCann, Treasurer; Mr. Stanley, Sr., and Mr. Stelle, auditors; Mrs. Goodrich, Miss Miner and Miss Jones to act as secretaries for the W.B.M., W.M.B.I., and W.B.P. respectively.

The following were elected as station treasures:- Tientsin, Mr. McCann; Peking, Mr. Stelle; Kalgan, Mr. Roberts; Tlung Chou, Mr. Galt; Paotingfu, Mr. Aiken; P'ing Chuang, Mr. Stanley Jr; Lin Ch'ing, Mr. Chapin.

Voted, That the station Treasurers act as station Depositaries.

PREACHERS ELECTED FOR NEXT YEAR were as follows:-

Mr. C.A.Stanley, Sr., English Sermon; Mr. Stelle Alternate.
Mr. H.S.Galt Chinese Sermon; Mr. Chapin Alternate.
Kung Hu Shih, Chinese Preacher of Chinese Sermon; Wang Hu Shih, alternate.
Mr. Chapin was elected Essayist; Mr. Aiken, Alternate.

Election of Managers of College referred to Unfinished Business.

FACULTY OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Voted, that the North China Mission nominate Mr. Goodrich as its representative in the Union Theological Seminary in Peking, and that it suggest the following gentlemen as lecturers:- Rev. D.Z. Sheffield, Rev. W.S.Ament, and Rev. A.H.Smith.

RESOLUTIONS FOR WOMANS BOARDS.

Voted, That we express our deep gratitude to the Womens Boards that year after year, because of their devotion and heroic efforts, they have been able to grant us all of our requests for appropriations to meet the most pressing needs of our work.

Voted, That heartfelt thanks be expressed to the Womans Board at Boston because of their sending to us in the person of Miss Alice Browne, one of their own valued workers and by so doing are, we trust, forwing a new link, to bind themselves and the North China Mission closer together.

Voted, That we express our grateful appreciation to the Womans Board of the Interior for the special grants this year to the Bridgman School providing for the new building and the most needed equipment for the Womans Union College; and for the grant for the Womans Training School at Peking, as A memorial to Mrs. Angell who endeared herself to so many of us in past years; and also for sending to our relief this year two new recruits partially filling the ranks of those who fell in 1900 and those who have fallen since 1900; and also express our deep ratitude for these acts by which which the Womans Board of the Interior has shown its forsight and its appreciation of the fact that the hour for the redemption of China's women and daughters has struck.

Voted, That we earnestly request the three Boards representing the Congregational women of America, not to rest satisfied until the Womens College, the Training School for Kindergarteners have a sufficient force of workers to make possible effective service. At the same time we would express our profound conviction that the most acute needs for workers in the stations of the Mission should first be met, so that the foundations of the higher educational work, which is in the sert several stations of the Mission may not be undermined.

BUILDINGS FOR KALGAN STATION.

Voted, That we call the attention of the Prudential Committee to the "Special Estimates for Buildings, etc. at Kalgan, from indemnities", and request that they be granted, the items being as follows;-

Special for 1905.

For Medical Work in 1904	$ 33.69.
" Rebuilding Dispensary	924.00
" Furniture for Dispensary	40.00
" Finishing Gate house	50.00
Specials for 1905. Total	1047.69

For use in 1906.

For Domestic Chapel	$1500.00
" Lower City Chapel	2000.00
Total for 1906	3500.00
Total for both years	4547.69

Note:- The Kalgan indemnity was over $23500.00. All grants from this hitherto have amounted to only $6128.47. Adding to this the present estimates of $4547.69 from the A.B.C.F.M. and the $1000.00 from the W.B.M.I. the total used and asked for is $11,676.16 or less than one half of the indemnity.

Calls for Single ladies.

Voted, That the Ladies Committee be asked to arrange the priority of importance of calls for single ladies.

COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH DEPUTATION.

Voted, That a Committee of three be elected to confer with the expected Deputation as to itinerary. Messrs. Smith, Amont and Goodrich elected.

Committee ON PUBLICITY.

Voted, That a committee of three be appointed to bring the needs of the North China Mission to the attention of the American readingpublic. Mr. Amont, Mr. Stanley Jr. and Miss Miner were elected.

RENTS AND TAXES.

Voted, That we request the Prudential Committee to place in a special class not subject to reduction, all estimates for rent of buildings and taxes.

Adjourned to meet at 2½p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug.13.

At 2:10 p.m. Meeting was called to order by Asst. Secretary, Mr. Dalt.

Mr. Sheffield led in prayer.

Voted, That we go into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Tewksbury was called to the Chair. Subjects discussed:- Basis of Union between the Medical Department of Peking University and the North China Educational Union; Need of teacher in the Union Theological Seminary; Financial Needs of the North China College; Tuition for College Students; Mr. Tewksbury's furlough; Report of Ladies Committee on Precedence of single ladies called for; Time and Place of next annual meeting.

At 4:30 the Committee rose and reported progress.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES:

Estimates as submitted by the committees were accepted individually and collectively.

The estimates for womans boards as submitted by the committee were accepted individually and collectively. Estimates were adopted as per appended list. (see last pages).

Voted, That Special Estimates be reported under the order of unfinished Business.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS: WAS THEN TAKEN UP.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The report of the Committee on Education was accepted, as was also the NEW COURSE OF STUDY which they proposed.

Adjourned to meet at 10a.m. Saturday, Aug. 18.

SATURDAY, Aug. 18.

At 10:10 the meeting was called to order. Mr. Smith offered prayer. Minutes were read and approved.

MR. TEWKSBURY'S FURLOUGH.

Voted, that we request the Prudential Committee to grant a furlough to Mr. Tewksbury and family, beginning in the spring of 1906.

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE OF SINGLE LADIES.

Voted, That if Miss Mary Noble comes to Tientsin, the first lady who comes thereafter for evangelistic work, be located at Kalgan; if Miss Noble should not come to Tientsin, the first lady shall be sent to Tientsin.

Voted, That with the exception of a doctor or kindergartner, the next next ladies to come shall be located in Paotingfu, Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, P'ang Chuang and Lin Ch'ing in the order named.

TIME AND PLACE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Voted, That the time and place of the next annual mission meeting be refered to the Committee appointed to confer with the Deputation with regard to their itinerary.

The Mission then went into Committee of the Whole with Mr. Stanley Sr. in the Chair. Subjects discussed were; Financial Embarrassment of the North China College.

At 11:45 the Committee rose and reported progress.

THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE resulted in the election of Mr. Roberts and Dr. Ingram.

SPECIAL ESTIMATES.

The special estimates as voted by the committee were adopted individually and collectively. (see appended list.)

THE REPORT OF THE NORTH CHINA COLLEGE was read by Mr. Sheffield

THE REPORT OF THE GORDON MEMORIAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

LIBRARY BY Mr. Goodrich read by Mr. Goodrich was presented.

REVISION OF STANDING RULES.

Voted, That a Committee to revise the Standing Rules of the Mission be appointed. Lessers, Stanley, Jr., Dalt and McCann were appointed.

Adjourned to 3:00 p.m.

The election of members of the Board of Managers of the North China Union College resulted in the election of Mr. Roberts and Dr. Ingram.

The Special Estimates as presented by the Committee were adopted.

The Report of the North China College was presented by Mr. Sheffield.

The Report of the Gordon Memorial Theological Seminary prepared by Mr. Goodrich was read by Mrs. Goodrich.

Voted, that Messrs. Stanley Sr. Galt and McCann be appointed to Revise the Standing Rules.

Adjourned to 2 p.m.

Saturday, Aug. 19. At 2:15 p.m. the Meeting was called to order.

Voted, that at the Mission meeting in 1906, the annual Chinese sermon by a Chinese preacher be delivered in the morning and the Chinese sermon by a Missionary be delivered in the afternoon.

Voted, that no member of the Mission who has not been on the field three years, shall be expected to write the annual report.

Voted, that Mr. Galt and Mrs. Goodrich prepare the next Mission Report.

Voted, that the Mission Treasurer be requested to send a copy of the Mission report to members on furlough and to former members especially interested.

Voted that the name of the "Devotional Committee

be changed to "Program Committee."
Voted, that the "Entertainment Committee" consist of Mr. & Mrs. Galt, Mr. & Mrs. Stelle and Miss Reed.
Voted, that all students in College and Academy pay at least Five Hong Kong Dollars ($5 Hk) annually as a part of their school expenses. This is to go into effect in the fall of 1906.
Voted, that the sum of One Hundred & Twenty Five Dollars, Mexican ($125.) plus expenses for food, connected with the attendance of Helpers at the Annual Meeting at Peitaiho, be apportioned among the Stations according to the numbers of Helpers attending from each Station.
Voted, that we request the return of Dr. and Mrs. Noble to the Mission field, to take up work in the Pao Ting Fu station, and that the Committee Ad Interim be requested to communicate to Dr. Noble the ideas of the Mission as to conditions of work at Pao Ting Fu.
Voted that Miss Dr. Fallmon, on arrival, be located at Lin Ch'ing.
After prayer, the Mission Meeting adjourned "sine die."

Errata On page 8, "Resolutions for Woman's Boards, last Resolution following "Women's College", insert "The Training School for Bible Women."

Minutes of Ladies Meetings

Monday noon, Aug. 7. a business meeting was held with Mrs. Arbent in the chair. The following committees were appointed:—
A Committee to appoint leaders for devotional meetings. Miss Gertrude Wyckoff.
A Committee to arrange for Childrens meetings. Miss Payne.
A Committee on Children's Entertainment. Mrs. Galt, Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Aiken.
A Committee on Location of New Members. Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Ewing.
Leaders for Devotional meeting were appointed, Tues. Mrs. Ellis; Wed. Mrs. Ingram; Thurs. Mrs. McCann; Friday Mrs. Hinman, whose place was later filled by Miss Reynolds; Sat. Mrs. Smith.

Wednesday, Aug. 9.
To the Committee on Location were added, Mrs. Roberts, Miss Miner, Miss Grace Wyckoff, Miss Jones, Miss Reed.

Friday, Aug. 11.
A Committee was appointed to consult with Drs. Leonard and Gloss in regard to establishing a Union Medical College for Women. Miss Miner, Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Perkins.

Wednesday, Aug. 16. Miss Grace Wyckoff in the chair. Mrs. Ewing was appointed to prepare The Needs of the Mission in regard to Woman's work.
Moved that daily prayer be offered for the nine young ladies asked for the coming year.
Mrs. Stanley Sr., Mrs. Goodrich and Miss Payne appointed to arrange for the Woman's Conference the coming year.

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(13)

Minutes of Chinese Meetings, Aug. 13-15.

The Annual Sermon was by Mr. Smith from 1 Cor. 16:13, 14, Sunday morning.

The Annual Sermon by a Chinese was preached Sunday afternoon by Pastor Li of Cho Chou, from Mark 9:50.

On Monday, Aug. 14, reports from the various stations were given by helpers and missionaries. Mr. Smith presided at the morning session, Mr. Sheffield, at the afternoon session. All of these sessions were in Assembly Hall.

On Tuesday the meeting was continued at Convocation Hall, two miles away. The morning session was left entirely to the Chinese brethren.

At 3 p.m. Mr. Ament presiding, there was a discussion on Church Endowment led by Mr. Galt.

The Annual Meeting of the Congregational Association, at Convocation Hall, Lotus Hills, on Aug. 15, was called to order at 5 p.m. by Mr. Aiken.

After prayer by Mr. Kung of Tung chou, the minutes of last annual meeting were read and approved. These officers were then elected: Moderator, Mr. Meng, Clerks, Mr. Li & Mr. Ewing. The Program Committee was elected: Messrs Yen, Kar, and Ewing.

Mr. Sheffield resigned as chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By Laws; Mr. Ament was elected in his stead.

Mr. Meng presented a report concerning the indemnity at the Chang Sgü Ma outstation. Voted, to accept the report.

At 6:30 the meeting adjourned.

The Program Committee later selected subjects and leaders for discussions next year, as follows:

"Marriage Customs"—
Hung Chiun Tang
Chien Sheng

"How can Provision be made for self-support?"
Pastors Chia and Ament.

Charles E. Ewing
Charles W. Young
Emery H. Ellis
Clerks.

JUL 31 1906

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MINUTES
of
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD,
1906.

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MINUTES
of
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD?T'UNGCHO,
JUNE 10-17,1906.

CALENDAR.

Sun.June 10,- 8 P.M. Annual Sermon,"The personal element in Religion" Gal.2:20 Rev.C.A.Stanley,D.D.? Tientsin.

Mon. 9 A.M. Devotional service led by Dr.Sheffield.
9.30 Business session.
12.M Ladies meeting,Leader Miss Porter.
2.05 Business session.
8. P.M. Prayer meeting,Leader Dr.Young.
Tues.9.A.M. Devotional service,Leader Mr.Stelle.
9.40 Business session.
12.M Ladies meeting Leader Mrs.Ellis.
2.10 P.M. Business session.
8.P.M. Annual Essay,"Ancestral Worship and Its Relation to the Civilization of China." Mr.Chapin. Dr.Sheffield presiding.
Wed. 9.A.M. Devotional service,Leader Dr.Howard Agnew Johnston,of the Madison Ave.,Pres.Church,New York City.
10.30 Business session.
12.M Ladies meeting Leader Mrs.Gammon.
2.02 Business session.
8.P.M. Address, Dr.Johnston.
Thurs.9.10 A.M. Devotional service,Leader Mrs.Smith.
9.40 Business session.
12.M Ladies meeting,Leader Miss Payne.
2.03 Business session.
4.P.M. Ladies conference.
8.P.M. Prayermeeting,Leader Mr.Aiken.
Fri.9.A.M. Devotional service,Leader Mr.Wilder.
9.30 Business session.
12.M Ladies meeting,Leader Miss Miner.
2.P.M. Business session.
8.P.M. Misicale at Mrs.Sheffield's.
Sat.9.A.M. Devotional service,Leader Mr.Ewing.
9.30 Business session.
12.M Ladies meeting,Leader Miss Lyons.
2.04 Business session.
8.P.M. Song service.
Sun.5.P.M. Communion service, Dr.Ament and Mr.Ellis.

PERSONNEL.

Tientsin, Dr.and Mrs.C.A.Stanley,Rev.C.E.Ewing,Mr.and Mrs.J.H.McCann.
Peking, Dr.and Mrs.W.S.Ament,Rev.W.B.Stelle,Dr.and Mrs.C.W.Young.M.D Miss Lucila Miner,Miss N.N.Russell,Miss Bertha P.Reed,Miss Jessie E.Payne.
Kalgan, No representative.
T'ungcho, Dr.and Mrs.D.Z.Sheffield,Dr.Mark Williams,Dr.and Mrs.J.H. Ingram,M.D.,Rev.and Mrs.G.D.Wilder,Mrs.F.D.Wilder,Hon.Mem., Rev.and Mrs.H.S.Galt,Miss Mary E.Andrews,Miss Alice S.Browne
Paotingfu, Rev.and Mrs.E.E.Aiken,Miss Laura N.Jones.
P'angchuang,Mrs.A.H.Smith,Miss Mary H.Porter,Rev.and Mrs.C.A.Stanley,Jr Rev.and Mrs.E.W.Ellis.
Linch'ing, Rev.F.M.Chapin,Miss Lucia E.Lyons,Miss Susan B.Tallmon,M.D

Guests, Mr.James Porter of Chicago,Rev.H.A.Johnston of New York City, Mr.and Mrs.Chas.F.Gammon of Peking.

BUSINESS SESSIONS.

ORGANIZATION.
Mon.9.30 A.M.
Mr.Galt,Assist.Sec'y of the Mission,Called the meeting to order
Aiken and Stanley,Jr.,were appointed tellers.
By informal ballot Wilder was elected Chairman,and Stanley,Jr., clerk.
By unanimous ballot Miss Browne was elected assist.clark.
Mr.James Porter of Chicago,and Mr.and Mrs.Gammon of the Amer. Bible Soc.,were invited to sit with the Mission.

REPORTS: Tientsin,
General work,Mr.Ewing. Womans work,written by Mrs.Ewing read by Mrs.Stanley.

Committees; The Chmn. announced the following Comms.,
Business, Stelle,Ewing,Stanley,Jr.
Estimates, Tientsin,Dr.Stanley;Peking,Stelle;Kalgan,McCann, T'ungcho,Galt;Paotingfu,Aiken;P'angchuang,Stanley,Jr. Linching,Chapin.

REPORTS, cont'd.,
Peking,General work,Stelle. Woman's work,Miss Russell.
Medical work,Dr.Young.
Kalgan, General work,written by Mr.Sprague read by Dr.Williams.
Womans work,written by Mrs.Sprague read by Miss Payne.
Adj.12.05.

2.05 P.M.
REPORTS, cont'd.
T'ungcho,Womans work,Mrs.G.D.Wilder. Medical, postponed.
General work,Wilder.
Paotingfu,General work,Perkins and Aiken,read by Aiken.
Womans work,postponed.
P'angchuang,General work,Chapin. Womans work, postponed.
Minutes of the day approved.
4.P.M. Adj. with prayer.

Tues.9.40 A.M.
REPORTS, cont'd.
T'ungcho,Medical work,Ingram.
Paotingfu, Womans work,Miss Jones.
P'angchuang,Womans work,written by Miss Gertrude Wyckoff,read by Miss Porter.
Medical work,written by Dr.Tucker,read by Dr.Tallmon
Linching, General work,Chapin. Womans work, postponed.

REPORTS of COMMS.
N.C.U.College Press,Galt.
N.C.U.Womans College and Bridgman Academy,Miss Miner.
Publication,Wilder.
Building,McCann.
12.M Adj.

2.10 P.M.
REPORTS of COMMS, cont'd.,

Com.Ad Interim,Dr.Sheffield.
Program,Ewing.
Williams' Dictionary,Wilder.
Revision of Standing Rules,Galt.
ELECTION of COMMS.
Publication,Wilder,Goodrich,Miss Miner.
Education,Sheffield,Galt,Miss Miner.
Needs of Mission,Ament,Ewing,Chapin.
Building,McCann,Galt,Stelle.
Com.Ad Interim,Drs.Sheffield,Stanley,Ament.
Program,Miss Browne,Stelle,Ewing.
3.P.M. Adj. with prayer.
Wed.10.30 A.M.
Minutes approved.
Dr.Johnston invited to sit with the Mission.

REPORTS,cont'd.
Linching,Womans work,Mrs.Smith.

11.20 Mission went into Com.of Whole with Ellis in the Chair.
Linching and P'angchuang matters discussed.
12.M Rose and reported progress. Adj.

2.02 P.M. Meeting called to order by Chmn.
2.03 Went into Com.of Whole with Young in Chair.
Location of members in L.C.and P.C.discussed.
3.55 Rose and reported progress. Adj.with prayer.
Thurs.9.40 A.M. Meeting called to order by Chmn.
Minutes approved.
Went into Com.of Whole with McCann in Chair.
12.M Rose and reported progress. Adj.

2.03 P.M. Called to order by Chmn.
2.04 Went into Com.of Whole with Dr.Stanley in Chair.
3.15 Rose and reported progress.
LOCATION of MEMBERS.
Voted,Mr.and Mrs.Ellis at Linching.
Dr.Tallmon at Linching.
Miss Porter at Peking.
Miss Browne at T'ungcho.

ELECTION of OFFICERS.
Sec'y.of Mission,Dr.Goodrich.
Assist. Sec'y. Galt.
Treasurer,McCann.
Auditors, Dr.Stanley,Stelle.
W.B.M.Sec'y. Miss Browne.
W.B.M.I. Miss Porter.
W.B.M.P. Dr.Tallmon.
Librarian,Galt.
Station Treasurers; Tientsin,Ewing. Peking,Stelle. Kalgan, Sprague. T'ungcho,Mrs.F.D.Wilder. Paotingfu,Aiken. P'angchuang,Stanley,Jr. Linching,Chapin.
Voted,That Station Treas's.act as Depositaries.
Voted,That Galt act as T'ungcho depositary.
4.P.M. Adj. with prayer.

Fri.9.30 A.M. Called to order by Chmn.
ANNUAL ELECTIONS;
Chinese sermon,(foreign) Wilder. Alternate,Ewing.
English sermon,Dr.Williams. Alternate,Mr.Ellis.
Chinese sermon,(foreign) Wilder. Alternate,Ewing.
Chinese sermon,(Chinese) Mr.Yang Chien. Alter. Mr.Kao Hsin
Essayist,Aiken. Alternate,Perkins.
9.45 Went into Comm.of Whole with Dr.Ament in Chair.
12.M Rose and reported progress. Adj.

2.P.M. Called to order by the Chmn.
GENERAL BUSINESS.
Voted,That this Mission cooperate with the other missions in North China in endeavoring to further the work of the N.C. Tract Soc.,by the appointment of a man to devote his whole time to that important work,and we again ask our Board to appropriate $300.per year for this purpose when a sufficient number of Missions shall thus act together.

Voted,Ratwe ask $5000. from the American Board for new hospital buildings at P'angchuang.

Voted,That we ask $5000. from the W.B.M.I. for woman's hospital and wards at P'angchuang.

Voted,That the balance of the P'angchuang indemnity (something over $100.) be allowed to P'angchuang for the purchase of land.

Voted,That the permission of the W.B.M.I.be asked to apply the sum of $250. for running expenses of the T'ungcho Girl's Boarding School and $25. for repairs voted by the W.B.M.I.for 1906 to the debt for the heating plant for the N.G.H.Woman's College

as the T'ungcho school is now supported by the W.B.M.
Voted, That the sum of $50. gold be granted each Station from the Publication Fund for the purchase of books and tracts.

Voted, That we request the Pru. Com. to permit Mr. Chapin and family to return to the U.S. when in his judgement his family may demand that he make this change.

Voted, That Mr. and Mrs. Chapin live at their regular place of appointment, viz. Linching.

Voted, That the N.C. Mission communicate through their Sec'y. with Messrs Lucius Porter, Henry Smith and William Chapin inviting them to apply to the Board and become members of the Mission.
Voted, That we request that Miss Mary Pierson, daughter of Rev. I. Pierson be asked to join the N.C. Mission, to be located at Tientsin.

Voted, That the new family appointed to the N.C. Mission be located at P'angchuang.

Voted, That this Mission agree to the proposed substitution of the terms Shang Ti and Sheng Ming in versions of the Scriptures printed in Mandarin, and hereby request the Bible Socs. to publish editions of the Scriptures with the above terms, and we pledge ourselves to use such editions exclusively.

Voted, That in our judgement it would be advisable for Mr. Tewksbury on his return to China to be entirely independent of the American Board and this Mission.

Voted, That we ask for a new Missionary for the T'ungcho Station a married man much preferred. While this request has reference to the needs of the College we prefer to call a man fitted in culture and spiritual life both for teaching and evangelistic work, his definite line of work to be later determined by the judgement of the Mission and the Board of Managers.
Voted, That in view of the reduced number of the foreign members of the faculty of the N.C.U. College we request the Pres. Miss. to spare a member of that Mission, if possible the coming Autumn, to take his place as a teacher in the College.

Voted, That we renew our request for a deputation to visit this Mission and the Shansi Mission, and urge that ample time be allowed to visit every Station and principal out-Stations.
Voted, That a Com. be appointed to confer with the Missionaries of the Methodist W.B.F.M. in regard to the affiliation of the Methodist Girl's High School, Peking, with the N.C.U. Womans College. Comm. elected; Misses Porter, Miner and Payne.

Voted, That the Mission appoint three members to act on the Board of Managers of the Womans Union Med. Coll. to be located at the Methodist Mission, Peking. Com. elected; Miss Miner, Mrs. Sheffield, Mrs. Goodrich.

Voted, That we approve of the request of Mr. and Mrs. McCann for Their furlough begining Jan. 1907.

Voted, That the Mission request the Board to appoint Mrs. F.D. Wilder as acting Treas. of the Mission during the time of Mr. McCann's furlough.

Voted, That we re-affirm our previous motions and emphasize the need of immediately opening Kalgan.

Voted, That we cable the board to appoint a physician for Kalgan to be sent out this Fall.

Voted, That we renew our call for an ordained Missionary for Kalgan.
Voted, That we re-affirm our motion of last year asking for two single ladies for Kalgan.

General Business,cont'd.

Voted,That we accept and adopt the report of the building Committee relating to the adjustment of Paotingfu land matters and removal of the Martyrs graves,and ask for its ratification by the Pru.Com.

Voted,That the Building Com.be instructed to examine the deeds of Mission property and see that they are in proper order and that a complete record is in the hands of the Mission Treas.

Voted,That at the Annual Meetings hereafter there be a more equitable division of time for the Chinese reports of the various Stations

Voted,That we renew our request that a young lady be appointed to teach music and other branches in the N.C.U.Womans College.

Voted,That we renew our request that a kindergartner be sent to Peking with special reference to the Kindergarten Training School.

Voted,That in view of the possible return of Mr.Chapin to the U.S. at an early date and the certainty of his taking a furlough not later than 1909,we therefore urgently request the Pru.Com. that another ordained Missionary and family be sent out for Linching as early as the Autumn of 1907.

Voted,That the provisions for the delimitation of the Tientsin Mission field as outlined by a conference of Missionaries held in Tientsin and reported to this meeting be approved so far as they concern our work.

Voted,That the Mission sanction the use of $75.gold from the fund for Mission Supplies(indemnity) for the purchase of cots,bedding and permanent supplies for the Annual Mission Meeting,and also an appropriate amount for the furnishing of extra rooms in the house of Mr. McCann at Tientsin,- both expenditures to be under the direction of the Program Com.

Voted,That we authorize the Publication Com.to meet the deficiency in the expenditures of the N.C.U.College up to the amount of the estimates for this year,1906.

Voted,That we renew our request for another single lady for Paotingfu.

Voted,That the Mission lay before the T'ungcho Church and Pastor Kao Hus-t'ing the present peculiar needs of the Linching Station with a view to inviting Pastor Kao to assist there for a year.

Voted,That the compilers of the Annual Report be instructed to provide suitable illustrations.

Voted,That we re-affirm the vote of last year to charge each student in the N.C.U.College and Acad. $7.(mex) annually.

Voted,That we elect two members to represent this Mission on the divisional Council of the Federation Mobement. Members elected,Ament, Wilder.

Voted,That the Chang Szu Ma indemnity be transfered to the P'angchuang Station.

Voted,That we request of the Pru.Com. that the balance of a special appropriation for the P'angchuang Academy Building of $1000. made 3 years since be transfered to the Linching Station to be used in building,said sum having originally been granted from the Linching indemnity.

Voted that Miss Porter take the place of Mrs.Goodrich in acting with Mr.Galt in preparing the Annual Report.

General Business,cont'd.
Annual Report of Mission Treasurer read and accepted.
Report of the Union Theoligical College,written by Dr.Goodrich read byMr.Galt.
Report of Com. on Education read by Miss Miner.
Minutes read and approved.
4.P.M. Adj. with prayer.

Sat.9.30.A.M. Called to order by Chmn.
GENERAL BUSINESS,cont'd.
Report of North China Union College given by Dr.Sheffield.
Drs.Smith and Ament elected to Board of Managers of N.C.U.College fo term of three years.
Ewing elected to take place of Roberts.
10.LO A.M. Went into Com.of Whole with Galt in chair.
12.30 P.M. Rose and reported progress. Adj.

2.0' P.M. Called to order by Chmn.
Went into Com. of Whole with Aiken in chair.
2.30 Rose and reported progress.
ESTIMATES read and adopted.
4.P.M. Voted to continue session to 5.P.M.
5.P.M. Voted to continue session to 5.30 P.M.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.
Voted that Miss Lyons be temporarily located in P'ang Chuang.

Voted,that unless the needed physician for Kalgan comes this year, the Mission strongly advises the missionaries at that station to remove temporarily to Peking or T'ungchou,still retaining oversight of the Kalgan work.

Voted,that the report of the Com. on Revision of Standing Rules,as reported to the Com. of the Whole,be accepted,and that the Com. be continued until the Rules are placed in fin'l form and printed.

Voted,that we view the Board's recent policy in regard to insuring the buildings of the North China Mission in local agencies,entailing the expenditure of a large sum annually,as unwise,and in view of the Mission's record since its organization,we recommend the Board to create a Sinking Fund,enabling it to carry its own risk.

Voted,that the Mission appoint a Com. to decide on the bonds which are signed by the students entering the Union Medical College.
Com. elected,Dr.Sheffield,Mr.Galt,Dr.Ingram.

Voted,that the Mission favor the return of Dr. and Mrs.Wagner to the Mission whenever in their judgement it is right for them to do so.

Voted,that we ask for another lady for Lin Ch'ing.

Report of Com. on Needs of the Mission given by Dr.Ament.
3.30 Voted to extend time to six o'clock. Minutes read and approved.
3.47 Adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE LADIES' CONFERENCE,Thursday,June 14th. 1.P.M. Meeting called to order by Mrs.Sheffield,and Mrs.Stanley of Tientsin elected Chairman. Miss Miner,Mrs.Sheffield,and Mrs.Goodrich were nominated as members of the Board of Managers of the Woman's Medical College. Misses Porter,Miner,and Payne were nominated as a Com. to consult with Directors of the Methodist Girls' School as to its affiliation with the Union Woman's College. Misses Russell,Browne,and Reed were appointed Conference Com. for next year. Miss Porter gave an account of the work in the Woman's Bible Training Schools and Station-classes,in Kobe,Japan,in Foochow and Canton. This was followed by general discussion of methods of work in such schools and classes.

MINUTES
THE CHINESE ANNUAL MEETING.
June 7-10. 1906

Thurs. ~~JanM.~~ 7t Devotional Service led by Pastor Li of Cho Chou.
Mr. Wilder elected Chairman; Pastor Li elected sec.'y, Miss Miner English sec.'y.

Reports.

Tientsin, Mr. Chiang, Mr. Shih Tien Hsun, Dr. Stanley.
Peking, South Church, Mr. Teng, Mrs. T'ung; North Church, Pastor Jen Mrs. Te; Lu Kou Chiao, Mr. Yang, Mrs. Ah; Pu An T'un, Mr. Sun, Mr. Li; Cho Chou, Pastor Li; Fang Shan Hsien, Deacon Lo; NanMeng, Deacon Liu, Mr. Ma; Pao Ting, Deacon Tung; WenAn, Mr. T'ang; "sun I Hsien, Mr. Wang; North China Union Woman's College, Miss Miner.
Kalgan, Mr. Yen Yi.
T'ungchou, College and schools, Mr. Ts'ui; city work, Mr. Kung; out-stations, Pastor Kao; Girls' Boarding School, Mrs. C.D. Wilder; woman's work, Miss Andrews, Mrs. Chao.
Paotingfu, South Suburb, Pastor Meng; street chapel, Mr. Wang; schools and out-stations, Mr. Aiken; Ting Chou, MR. Chia; Cheng Ting FH, Mr. Sun.
P'ang Chuang, Mr. Li Chao Tu, Mr. Stanley, Mrs? Smith.
Lin Ch'ing, Mr. Lu Fu Lu, Mrs. Smith.

Fri. 9. A.M.
General discussions, "Marriage and Burial Customs", led by Mr. Kung Ch'un Fang.
2. P.M.
General discussions, "Self Support".

Sat. June 9th.
9. A.M. Meeting of the Congregational Association.
Meeting called to order by Pastor Meng. After hymn and prayer, Mr. Wilder elected Chairman. Pastor Kao, T'ungchou, and Mr. Stanley, Jr., were elected clerks.
Minutes of last year's meeting read and approved.
Reports and Committees.
Com. on Constitution and Bylaws reported, and new Com. appointed as follows: Mr. Wilder, Chmn., Dr. Ament, Pastors Meng, Jen, and Kao Hua T'ing. Must report first day next year.
Program Com. M
Com. of five appointed by chair to examine present and previous holders of licenses, to renew licenses where proper, and to issue them to those who have not received them. Amended: That the Com. have power to renew but not to issue.
Voted, that the Association meet at 3 o'clock P.M. to examine candidates for licensure.
Voted, that Paotingfu be asked to drop the matter of the Chang Szu Ma indemnity. Substitute motion, viz., that the Chang Szu Ma out-station be given back to P'ang Chuang.
Voted, that the Paotingfu be asked to make a reply to the Chia brother s.
Voted, that the sec.'y prepare resolutions concerning the Pao) tingfu-Chang Szu Ma-P'ang Chuang settlement, to be acted upon in the afternoon.
12.40 P.M. Adj.
3. P.M. Examination of candidates for licensure.
4. P.M. Social gathering at the college.

SUBJECTS AND SPEAKERS FOR CHINESE ANNUAL MEETING, 1907.
Second day, morning, discussion; theme, "What connection may there be between mission schools and government education?" Speakers, Dr. Sheffield, Mr. Chang Feng Hsiang, P'ang Chuang; afternoon, discussion; theme, "How ought religious workers to fulfil and magnify their office?" Speakers, Pastor Kao Hua T'ing, Mr. Kao Yueh.

Third day, morning; report upon funeral and marriage forms, by Pastor Jen

Annual Chinese sermons, morning, Mr. Yang Chien, Lu Kou Chiao; afternoon, Mr. Wilder.

Minutes of the Meeting
North China Union
1906

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MINUTES
of
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD,
1907.

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MINUTES
of
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD, TUNGCHOU,
APRIL 6-14, 1907,
CALENDAR.

Sat.	8 P.M.	Prayer Meeting; Leader, Mr. Ament.
Sun.	10:30 A.M.	Welcome to the Deputation Pastor Kung Response, Rev. E.C.Moore,D.D. Cambridge,Mass. Rev. J.L.Barton,D.D. Boston,Mass.
	8 P.M.	Annual Sermon, " For they that be with us are more than they that be with them". II Kings 6:16. Rev. Mark Williams, D.D.
Mon.	9 A.M.	Devotional Service led by Mr. Galt
	9:30	Business Session
	12 M.	Ladies' Meeting, Leader, Miss Grace Wyckoff
	2 P.M.	Business Session
	8 P.M.	Prayer Meeting, Leader, Dr. Barton
Tues.	9 A.M.	Devotional Service, in College Chapel led by Dr. Sheffield. Dr. Moore addressed the students Singing of "Hallelujah Chorus" from "Messiah" by students
	10.	Business Session
	12 M.	Ladies' Meeting, Leader, Mrs. Ewing
	2 P.M.	Business Session
	4:30 P.M.	Ladies' Conference
	8	Prayer Meeting led by Dr. Smith
Wed.	9 A.M.	Devotional Service led by Mr. Sprague
	9:30	Business Session
	12 M.	Ladies' Meeting, Leader Miss Porter
	2 P.M.	Business Session
	8 "	Prayer Meeting led by Dr. [illegible] Moore
Thurs.	9 A.M.	Devotional Service led by Mr. Ellis
	9:30	Business Session
	12 M.	Ladies' Meeting led by Mrs. Stanley,Sr.
	2 P.M.	Business Session
	8 "	Essay: Contribution of Confucius to the Intellectual Life, Mr. Aiken. Mr. Wilder presiding
Fri.	9 A.M.	Devotional Service led by Mr. Ewing
	9:30	Business Session
	12 M.	Mothers' Meeting led by Mrs. Goodrich.
	2 P.M.	Business Session
	8 "	Musicale at Mrs. Wilder's
Sat.	9:30 A.M.	Devotional Service led by Miss Andrews
	10 "	Business Session
	12 M.	Ladies' Meeting led by Dr. Tallmon
	2 P.M.	Business Session
	4:45 "	Adjourned
Sun.	8 P.M.	Communion Service led by Mr. Corbin,Shansi Mr Stanley,Jr.

PERSONNEL

Tientsin Dr. & Mrs. C.A. Stanley, Rev. & Mrs. C.E.Ewing.

Peking. Dr. W.S.Ament, Dr. & Mrs. C.Goodrich, Rev. & Mrs. W.B. Stelle, C.W. Young M.D. and wife, Miss Mary Porter, Miss Luella Miner, Miss Nellie N. Russell, Miss Bertha P. Reed, Miss Jessie E. Payne, Miss May N. Corbett,

Kalgan, Rev. & Mrs. W.P.Sprague, Miss May Chapin, Mon. Com.

Tungchou Dr. & Mrs D.Z.Sheffield, Dr. Mark Williams, J.M.Ingram M.D. and wife, Rev. & Mrs. G.D.Wilder, Mrs. F.D.Wilder, Hon. Mem. and Treas., Rev. & Mrs. H.S.Galt, Miss Mary E. Andrews Miss Abbie G. Chapin, Miss Alice S. Brown.

Paotingfu Rev. & Mrs. F.F.Aiken.

Pang Chuang Rev. & Mrs. C.A.Stanley,Jr., F.F.Tucker,M.D., Mrs. Emma B. Tucker, M.D., Miss Grace Wyckoff, Miss Lucia E. Lyons.

Lin Ching Rev. & Mrs E.W.Ellis, Miss Susan B. Tallmon, M.D.

At Large Dr. A.H.Smith

Guests Rev. E.C.Moore, D.D., Cambridge, Mass.,Rev. J.L.Barton,D.D. Boston, Mass., Rev. & Mrs. P.L.Corbin, Shansi Mission, Mr. &. Mrs. W.S.Elliott, American Bible Society, Peking.

MINUTES.

Mon. Apr. 8; 9:30 A.M.

Mr. Goodrich, Sec. of the Mission, called the meeting to order and led in prayer.

Stanley,Jr., and Ellis were appointed tellers.

By ballot Mr. Goodrich was elected Chairman, Mr. Ellis Clerk.

By unanimous ballot Mrs. Ellis was elected Asst. Clerk.

Voted, That the members of the Deputation , Rev. E.C.Moore D.D. and Rev. J.L.Barton, D.D., be invited to sit with us.

Voted, That Rev. & Mrs P.L.Corbin of the Shansi Mission and Mr. and Mrs. W.S.Elliott of the American Bible Society be invited to sit with us.

REPORTS

Tientsin, General Work, Mr. Stanley,Sr. Woman's Work, Mrs. Ewing.

Peking, General Work, Mr. Ament

Kalgan, General Work, Mr. Sprague, Woman's Work, Mrs. Sprague.

Tungchou, Woman's Work, Miss Brown.

COMMITTEES

The Chairman announced the following Committees:

Business; Wilder, Galt.

Estimates; Tientsin, Mr. Stanley,Sr. Peking, Stelle; Kalgan, Sprague; Tungchou, Wilder; Paotingfu, Aiken; Pang Chuang, Stanley; Lin Ching, Ellis; Mrs. F.D.Wilder.

2 P.M.
REPORTS cont'd.
Tungchou, General Work, Mr.Wilder; Medical, Dr.Ingram.
Pang Chuang, Historical, Mr. Smith; General Work, Mr. Stanley
Woman's Work, Miss Wyckoff.
Voted, That the reading of the Essay be changed from Tuesday to Thursday evening.
Tues.,9(:30 A.M.
Minutes approved
Reports completed
Peking, Woman's Work, Miss Porter; Medical, Dr. Young.
Paotingfu, Historical, Mr. Goodrich; General Work, Mr.Aiken
Woman's Work, Mrs. Aiken.
Pang Chuang, Medical, Dr. F.F.Tucker.
2 P.M.
Reports
Lin Ching, Historical, Mr. Smith; General Work, Mr.Ellis;
Woman's Work, Mrs. Ellis; Medical, Dr. Tallmon.
Shansi, Mr. Corbin.
North China Union Press, Mr. Galt
N.C.U. Medical College, Dr. Young
N.C.U. Theological College, Mr. Goodrich.
N.C.U.Woman's College, Miss Miner.
Wed. 9:30 A.M.
Minutes approved.
Reports
Treas., Mrs. F.D.Wilder
Comm. on Publication, Mr. Wilder
Building Comm. referred to unfinished business
Comm. ad Interim, referred to Gen'l Business
Voted, That choice of committees be referred to unfinished business
10:30 Went into Comm. of the Whole with Mr. Stanley,Sr. in the chair. Discussed needs of the Mission.
2 P.M. Went into Comm. of the Whole with Mr. Aiken in the chair
Discussed needs of the Mission, union of North China and Shansi Missions.
Thurs., 9:30 A.M.
Went into Comm. of the Whole with Mr. Ewing in the chair
Discussed questions raised by the Deputation relative to finance polity, methods of work.
2 P.M.
Minutes app roved
Went into Comm. of the Whole with Mr. Smith in the chair
Discussed questions raised by the Deputation, self-support, titles to property, buildings, summer conference.
Fri. 9:30 A.M.
Election of Officers resulted as follows:
Sec'y of Mission, Mr. Goodrich
Ass't. Sec'y. Mr.Galt
Treas. Mrs. F.D.Wilder
Auditors, Messrs Stanley,Sr. & Stelle
W.B.M.Sec'y., Miss Browne
W.B.M.I., Miss Porter
W.B.M.P. Dr. Tallmon
Librarian, Mr. Galt
Station Treas., Tientsin, Stanley; Peking, Stelle; Kalgan, Sprague; Tungchou, Mrs. F.D.Wilder; Paotingfu,Aiken; PangChuang Stanley,Jr., Lin Ching, Ellis
Station Treas. elected to act as Depositaries, except that Mr. Galt was elected to act as Tung Chou Depositary
English Sermon, Ellis; Alternate, Stanley,Jr.
Chinese Sermon, Mr. Ament; Alternate, Smith
Essayist, Ewing; Alternate, Dr.Young
Election of Board of Managers N.C. Educational Union

referred to unfinished business
10:15 Went into Committee of the Whole with Mr. Ewing in the chair
Discussed changes in the Mission
12. Report of Comm. ad Interim, Mr. Sheffield
Report of N.C.U.College, Mr. Sheffield
2 P.M. Business Session
Went into Committee of the Whole with Dr. Tucker in the chair
Discussed N.C.U. Medical College
3:35 Rose and reported progress
3:40 Went into Comm. of the Whole with Mr.Stanley,Jr in the chair
Discussed method of meeting retrenchment by the Home Board

Sat.9:50 A.M.
Minutes approved
Voted, That the Prudential Committee be requested to authorize the furlough of Mr. Galt and family to begin in the Spring of 1908

Voted,That we ask the Prudential Committee to grant the furlough of Mr.and Mrs. Stelle to begin in the Spring of 1908

Voted, That the Mission recommend the authorization of Miss Miner's return to the U.S. owing to the condition of her father's health and express the hope that she may return to China at the earliest possible date

granted April 9-1907

Voted, That the Mission request the return of Miss Gertrude Wyckoff in 1908

WHEREAS, Dr. Goodrich's physical condition has been such during the past six months that a radical change for the summer is most desirable and
WHEREAS, the Hymnal now being slowly printed in Japan under Dr. Goodrich's direction should be hastendd
WHEREAS, the expenses of his journey to Japan can be met from indemnity for the Hymnal,
Voted, That Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich be advised to spend two or more months in Japan this summer.

Voted, That the Mission regret the recent action of the W.B.M.I. in depriving the Tientsin Station of a house for single ladies, as militating against the perfect harmony that has always existed in the foreign field between the workers of the Woman's Boards. The ladies have always worked together as one, and the Mission feels that it must be allowed to locate the missionaries according to the needs of the Mission, and the capacity of the workers for certain lines of work which cannot be so clearly decided on at home.

Voted, That the Treas. of the Mission be requested to place One Hundred and Fifty Dollars from the Mission Supply Account to the credit of J.H.McCann, refunding expenses in furnishing the Treasurer's house in Tientsin.

Voted, That Five Thousand Dollars (gold) be granted the Tientsin Station from the sale of the old property for a church at Hsi Ku.

Voted, That the Treas. be authorized to pay for the continuance of the building operations in connection with the Girls' Boarding School of the Tientsin Station to the extent of the appropriation approved by the Board last year.

Voted, That the Prudential Committee be requested to appropriate from the indemnity for Western Hills property the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars for the enlargement of the N.C.U.College Press

We are corresponding with Dr. Stanley about this.

Voted, That the sum of Three Hundred Dollars be asked from indemnity for Western Hills property to purchase an organ for the Tung Chou church, where students from all the stations meet for worship

Voted, That the Prudential Committee be asked to grant to the Peking Station the Twenty-six Hundred (?) Dollars recently received by the Board from the W.B.M.I. in payment for portion of Peking compound used by the Woman's Board. These funds to be used as follows:

1. Payment of fees on deeds of Peking compound property
2 Laying of proper drainage system of Peking compound
3 To procure apparatus for protection against fire in Peking compound

Voted, That request for Five Thousand Dollars for Pang Chuang Men's Hospital be renewed

Voted, That the request made last year for Five Thousand Dollars from the W.B.M.I. for Woman's Hospital at Pang Chuang be renewed

Voted, That the members of the Board of Managers of the N.C.Educational Union from the American Board together with its members of the N.C.U.Medical College (Doctors Ingram and Young, Mr.Ament) constitute a committee to supervise and control the admission and maintenance of students from the American Board into the N.C.U. Medical College, as well as the control and disbursement of funds of the Mission for the education of its medical students.

Voted, That the Prudential Committee be requested to appropriate the sum of Three Hundred Dollars for the education of medical students in the N.C.U.Medical College for the two years 1907-1908

Voted, That Dr. Goodrich be authorized to draw from the unexpended balance of Repairs on the house formerly occupied by him in Tung Chou

Voted, That the Building Committee be empowered to secure the recording of deeds of American Board property at the Chinese Yamens and registration at the U.S.Consulate and that we ask the Deputation to act for the Prudential Committee and give permission to use available Board funds for this pressing purpose.

Voted, That the Prudential Committee be requested to appoint a man qualified to take the management of the N.C.U.College Press and teach English in the College, it being understood that his support be derived as largely as possible from the profits of the Press

Voted, That in the judgment of the Mission all pupils in Mission Boarding Schools should be medically examined at least once each year with special reference to tuberculosis

Voted, That Mr. Wilder be appointed a delegate to the Centenary Conference in place of Mr. Galt

Voted, That we express our thanks to Mrs. T.A. Larson for much useful assistance in woman's work in Kalgan during several years.

* Much needed.

Voted, That the Secretary of the Mission be requested to convey to Doctor M.L.Mackey and to Rev. and Mrs. W.A.Mather and to the other friends of the Presbyterian Mission at Paotingfu the thanks of the North China Mission of the American Board expressing their deep gratitude for the great service the members of the Presbyterian Mission have so freely rendered to Mrs. Perkins in connection with the train accident she has so recently experienced.

Voted, That a Committee of three be appointed to confer with the authorities of the Peking-Hankow R.R. with reference to compensation for the recent train accident to Mrs. Perkins and to take such steps as may seem to be called for. Mr. Ament, Dr. Young, Mr. Aiken appointed

WHEREAS, The N.C.U.College faculty plans to continue the College term one week later than usual, that is, until the second Saturday in June
Voted, That the regular Chinese part of Mission Meeting begin on the Monday following the close of the College term

Voted, That the Chang Szu Ma outstation of the Pang Chuang work be turned over to the London Mission.

Voted, That since the assistance from America for the Chinese Church cannot keep pace with the growth of the work, therefore, we determine to appeal to the Chinese themselves with renewed effort and hope, and that to this end we appoint a committee of three to bring the matter of self-support with all possible emphasis before the Chinese Church at the near meeting of the Congragational Association. Messrs Stelle, Wilder, Ewing appointed.

WHEREAS, The North China Mission recognizes the earnest desire and efforts of the Woman's Boards to supply all the needs of the field
And WHEREAS, The number of candidates for mission work falls far below these needs,
Therefore, RESOLVED, That our requests for new appointments this year be limited to a number we may reasonably expect to receive, at the same time making mention of other needs scarcely less urgent and of calls for workers in special lines,
Therefore, Moved, That we definitely ask for three lady workers this year, outside of special appointments,
Moved, That we ask the Woman's Boards to keep in mind our further most pressing needs in case candidates first apply who are more suitable for these fields, namely, A Kindergartener for Peking; A Normal or Science teacher for the Woman's College; A lady each for general evangelistic work in Peking, Tungchou, and Shantung fields respectively.

Voted, That in view of the immediate pressing needs of the Mission the Prudential Committee be requested to send to the field as soon as possible one Medical and three ordained missionaries, one of the latter being specially qualified for educational work, and in view of what are deemed Mr. Lucius Porter's special qualifications for this latter work and of the correspondence with him we favor his appointment even though he may be delayed for six months or a year in reaching the field

Voted, to ask the Prudential Committee to appropriate from Lin China indemnity a fund of Five Hundred Dollars for grants in aid to members building chapels never exceeding the sums contributed by the local church for each chapel

12. O'clock Moved to prolong the session
Election of Committees
Publication, Wilder, Goodrich, Galt
Education, Sheffield, Wilder, Miss Miner
Needs of the Mission, Sheffield, Smith, Wilder
Building, Stelle, Galt, Dr. Young (Chairman)

Voted, That the Secretary of the Mission be ex-officio, a member of the Committee ad Interim

Election of Committees cont'd
Ad Interim: Sheffield, Ament, Stanley, Sr.
2P.M. Program, Miss Browne, Miss Reed, Mr. Ewing
Voted, That in preparing Mission reports for publication the names follow in alphabetical order from Mr. Stanley, Sr.

Voted, That Mrs. Stelle prepare the report of Woman's work

Voted, That Miss May N. Corbett be located at Peking

Election of Board of Managers of N.C.U.Colleges
Terms to expire 1908 Wilder, Ingram
1909 Ament, Ewing
1910 Smith, Aiken

Report of Building Comm. Mr. Galt
Report on Titles to property, Mr. Stelle
Voted, That the rate of Tls1.45 to the Gold Dollar be allowed the Tientsin station for the building operations already completed
Voted, That inasmuch as a certain narrow plot of land belonging to the old compound of the Mission in Tientsin and an adjoining plot belonging to Dr. A.H.Smith are so situated that their selling value is enhanced by being sold together, the Mission agrees with Dr. A.H. Smith to hold its above mentioned plot to be sold with his at such time as either party shall desire

WHEREAS, Miss Mary Porter has very generously offered to the Rocky Point Associationto keep her vacant lot at Peitaiho open on the condition that it be kept as a park upon which no taxes shall be collected and on the further condition that the adjoining lot held by the American Board be kept open in a similar way
Voted, That the Prudential Committee be requested to agree with the Rocky Point Association that, in view of conditions mentioned above, the lot in question will be held as open ground upon which taxes shall be remitted as long as the conditions of social life continue to meet with the approval of the Mission

Voted, That in view of the physical condition of Mrs. Ingram and the advice of the Mission physicians the Mission authorize Dr. Ingram to take her to some suitable location for such time as may be necessary to recuperate her strength and that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to appropriate an amount necessary to defray these expenses

Voted, That we ask the Prudential Committee to appropriate the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for expense of students at the N. C.U.Theological College for 1908

WHEREAS, The Deputation has plainly shown us that the Prudential Committee must find a permanent method of reducing expenses such as that secured by the withdrawal of foreign plants from individual stations or from whole missions
Voted, That in the event of the Prudential Committee finding it necessary to reduce one of the stations of the North China Mission to the rank of an outstation under the direction of a contiguous station of the Mission, our judgment is that the least loss will be

experienced in merging the work of the Lin Ching station with that of Pang Chuang
Voted, That the Committee on the Needs of the Mission be directed to address the Foreign Sec'y. of the Board setting forth the reasons for this action

Voted, That the North China Mission desires to express its hearty gratitude to the American Board for sending to us a Deputation consisting of the Foreign Secretary and the Chairman of the Prudential Committee
That the Mission appreciates beyond expression the frank statement made by the Deputation concerning the financial condition of the Board and its relation to all the Missions, and that we feel a new bond of sympathy between the workers at home and on the field
That, in view of all the conditions, we pledge ourselves to the most sincere and hearty cooperation on our part in lessening rather than increasing the heavy responsibilities and financial burdens of the Home Committee.

Voted, That if in the judgment of the Publication Comm. the Publication Fund will warrant it, during the year a grant of Twenty-five Dollars (gold) be made to each station for the book business

Remarks by P.L.Corbin of the Shansi Mission
Reading of the Minutes as a whole
Voted, That we adopt the Minutes as a whole
4:45 Voted, That we adjourn. Dr. Sheffield led in the closing prayer

MINUTES OF THE LADIES' MEETINGS. Mon. Voted, That Miss Andrews take charge of the Round Robin letter; Election of Committee on Estimates for Woman's work, Tientsin, Mrs. Stanley; Peking, Miss Porter; Kalgan, Mrs. Sprague; Tungchou, Miss Andrews; Paotingfu, Mrs Aiken; Pang Chuang, Miss Grace Wyckoff; Lin Ching, Dr. Tallmon
Voted, That Miss Lyons act as Secretary of the Woman's sessions
Tues. 4:30 P.M. Mrs. Stanley called the meeting to order. Mrs. Goodrich was asked to take the chair. After prayer by Mrs. E.D.Wilder Miss Miner read portions of her Shanghai Conference paper on the Educational work for women. This was followed by a brief discussion
The chair appointed Miss Payne, Miss Chapin, Dr. Emma Tucker to choose a topic for next year's Woman's Conference also to provide [illegible] persons to present the topic at that time.
Wed. 12 M. Miss Russell, Mrs. Ewing appointed Business Comm.
Sat. 12 M. Voted, That we accept the new basis of union of the N.C. U. Woman's Medical College.
Voted, That Miss Porter be our representative on the Board of Managers of the N.C.U.Woman's Medical College in place of Miss Miner who is just returning to America
The Comm. on next year's Woman's Conference reported that inasmuch as our Mission was to have a number of representatives at the Shanghai Conference two of them Mrs. Goodrich and Mrs. Sheffield be asked to choose one or two of the topics there discussed and present them to us

Miss Lucia E.Lyons, Sec.Woman's Conf.

Minutes of Annual Meeting
of Board of Home Missions
Oct. 1907.

AUG 11 1908

14.

MINUTES of the ANNUAL MEETING of the NORTH CHINA MISSION of the AMERICAN BOARD,

T'ungchou, June 6-14, 1908.

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PERSONNEL.

Tientsin: Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Ewing, Miss Mabel Ellis.

Peking: Dr. W. S. Ament, Dr. aud Mrs. C. Goodrich, Dr. C. W. Young, Misses M. H. Porter, Luella Miner, Jessie E. Payne, N. N. Russell, May Corbett, Bertha Reed.

Kalgan: Rev. W. P. Sprague

T'ungchou: Dr. and Mrs. D. Z. Sheffield, Dr. Mark Williams, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Ingram, Rev. and Mrs. G. D. Wilder, Mrs. F. D. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Ebeling, Misses Abbie Chapin and Alice Browne.

Paotingfu: Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Aiken, Miss Laura Jones.

P'angchuang: Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Smith, Mrs. Emma B. Tucker, M. D., Rev. C. A. Stanley, Jr.

Lintsing: Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Ellis, Miss Susan B. Tallmon M. D.

Guests: Mr. D. I. Miner, Peking, Rev. and Mrs. Biggin, T'ungchou, Mrs. W. A. Hemingway, and Miss Daisie Gehman, of the Shansi Mission, Mrs. Harding, of the Marathi mission, India, Prof. F. W. Williams, New Haven, Conn., Rev. R. R. Gailey, Peking.

MINUTES.

Sat., June 6. 8 p. m. Prayer meeting. Dr. Goodrich.

Sun., June 7. 10 a. m. Chinese Sermon. Dr. Ament. Text: Luke 19;34. "The Lord hath need of him."

3 p. m. Communion Service in charge of Pastor Meng of Paotingfu, and Pastor Jen of North Church, Peking.

8 p. m. Annual English Sermon. E. W. Ellis. Text: 1 Chron. 11:19.

Mon. June. 8. 9 a. m. Prayer meeting. Dr. Sheffield.

9. 30. a. m. Session called to order by Dr. Goodrich, Sec'y of the mission.

Ewing was elected as Chairman; Stanley, Jr. as Clerk; Ebeling as Assistant Clerk.

Voted that Mr. and Mrs. Ebeling be assured that they are considered members of the mission.

Voted that Mr. D. I. Miner, of Peking, be invited to sit with the mission.

10.05 a. m. Commencing regular order of business.

REPORTS FROM STATIONS.

Tientsin: General work, Ewing; women's work, Mrs. Ewing.

COMMITTEES (appointed by the Chair):

Estimates: Mrs. F. D. Wilder, mission treasurer; Ewing, Tientsin; Dr. Ament, Peking; Sprague, Kalgan; Dr. Ingram, Tungchou; Aiken, Paotingfu; Stanley, Jr., Pangchuang; Ellis, Lintsingchow.

Business: Stanley, Clerk of sessions, Wilder, Miss Browne.

REPORTS (con.)

Peking: General work, Dr. Ament; women's work, Miss Porter.

Kalgan: General work, Spague.

Voted that Mr. and Mrs. Biggin, of the L. M. S., Tungchou, Mrs. W. A. Hemingway and Miss Gehman, of the Shansi Mission, and Mrs. Harding, of the Marathi Mission, India, be invited to sit with the mission.

12.00 m. Adjourned with prayer.

12.00 m. Ladies meeting. Leader, Miss Porter.

2.00 p. m. Session called to order by the chairman.

REPORTS (con.)

Kalgan: woman's work, read by Mr. Sprague, prepared by Mrs. Sprague.

T'ungchou: General work, Wilder; woman's work, Mrs. Sheffield; medical work, Dr. Ingram.

Paotingfu: General work, presented by Perkins and Aiken, read by Aiken.

REPORT OF MISSION TREASURER. Mrs. F. D. Wilder, Treas.

Minutes were corrected and approved.

Adjourned at 4.00 p. m.

Tea was served by Mrs. Ingram.

8.00 p. m. Prayer meeting. Dr. Smith.

Tues., June 9. 9.00 a. m. Prayer meeting. Sprague.

9. 30 a. m. Session called to order by the chairman.

REPORTS (con.)

Peking: medical work, Dr. Young.

Paotingfu: women's work, Miss Jones.

Pangchuang: General work, Stanley; woman's work Dr. E. Tucker; medical work, Dr. E. Tucker.

Lintsingchow: General work, Ellis; women's work, Mrs.. Ellis; medical work, Dr. Tallman.

General report for the past two years of Dr. Smith, our missionary-at-large.

Adjourned at 12.00 m.

12.00 m. Ladies meeting. Mrs. Ellis.

2.00 p.m. Session called to order by Chairman.

REPORTS (con.)

North China Union College Press: Ebeling.

" " " College: Dr. Sheffield.

" " " Medical College: Dr. Young.

" " " Theological College: Dr. Goodrich.

" " " Woman's College: Miss Miner, read by Miss Porter.

Board of Managers of North China Educational Union: read by Dr. Sheffield.

REPORTS of COMMITTEES.

Publication Committee: Wilder.

Building Committee: Dr. Young.

The minutes of Chinese meetings read and approved.

The minutes for the day read and approved.

Adjourned with prayer by Mrs. Goodrich, at 4 p. m.

Tea served by Mrs. Ebeling.

8.00 p. m. Annual Essay. Ewing. Subject: "A Universal Religion."

Wed., June 10. 9.00 a. m. Prayer meeting. Dr. Williams.

9.30 a. m. Session called to order by the Chairman.

REPORTS of COMMITTEES (con.)

Committee ad interim: Dr. Sheffield.

Program Committee: Miss Browne.

Committee appointed to examine into and take action in regard to the accident to Mrs. Perkins at the Paotingfu R. R. station over a year ago: Dr. Ament.

Committee appointed two years ago to urge upon the Chinese Church the importance of self-support: Wilder.

Committee on Hymnal: Dr. Goodrich.

APPOINTMENT of COMMITTEES by ballott.

Publication Committee: Wilder, chairman, Dr. Goodrich, Miss Miner.

Committee on Education: Dr. Sheffield, chairman, Wilder, Miss Miner.

Committee on needs of the mission: Dr. Smith, chairman Wilder, Ewing.

Building Committee: Dr. Young, chairman, Dr. Tucker, McCann.

Program Committee: Miss Browne, chairman, Miss Reed, Stanley, Jr.

10.20 a. m. The mission went into committee-of-the-whole, with Dr. Ament in the chair.

12.00 m. Committee rose and reported progress. Adj.

12.00 m. Ladies meeting. Mrs. Hemingway.

2.00 p. m. Session called to order by the chairman.

The mission upon motion went into committee-of-the-whole with Dr. Young in the chair.

3.58 p. m. Committee rose and reported progress.

4.00 p. m. Adjourned with prayer by Dr. Ament.

Tea served by Mrs. Sheffield.

8.00 p. m. Prayer meeting. Stanley, Jr.

Thurs., June 11. 9.00 a. m. Prayer meeting. Dr. Young.

9.35 a. m. Session called to order by chairman.

Previous minutes read and approved.

9.45 a. m. The mission upon motion went into committee-of-the-whole with Dr. Smith in the chair.

12.00 m. Committee rose and reported progress. Adjourned.

12.00 m. Ladies meeting. Dr. E. Tucker.

2.10 p. m. Session called to order by chairman.

On motion the mission went into committee-of-the-whole with Sprague in the chair.

2.15 p. m. Committee rose and reported progress.

LOCATION of MEMBERS.

Voted that Miss Ellis be located at Lintsingchow.

" " " McGown be located at Tientsin.

" " McCann and family be located for one year at Lintsingchow.

Voted that Lucius Porter and wife, now under appointment by the Prudential Committee to the North China Mission, on their arrival be located at T'ungchou, with the expectation that Mr. Porter will be associated in the work of the N. C. U. College.

ELECTION of OFFICERS.

Sec'y of mission, Dr. Ingram; Asst. Sec'y, Ebeling; Treasurer, Mrs. F. D. Wilder; Auditors, Dr. Young, Ebeling; Women's Sec'ys; W. B. M., Miss Reed; W. B. M. I., Miss Russell; W. B. M. P., Miss Jones; Librarian, Ebeling; Station Treasurers: Tientsin, Dr. Stanley; Peking, Dr. Ament; Kalgan, Sprague; T'ungchou, Mrs. F. D. Wilder; Paotingfu, Aiken; P'angchuang, Stanley, Jr.; Lintsingchow, Ellis.

Voted that Station Treasurers act as Depositaries, except that Ebeling act as T'ungchou Depositary.

For annual sermon in English, L. C. Porter; alternate, Dr. Smith,

Voted that election of the annual sermon in Chinese be deferred to the order of unfinished business.

Essayist, Dr. young; alternate, Miss Browne; two members of the mission on the Board of Managers of the North China Educational Union, Mrs. Goodrich Wilder.

ORDER OF GENERAL BUSINESS.

Voted that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to report to the mission on the action taken by the Board of Managers of the Union Medical College at its session Jan. 29, 1908. Dr. Sheffield, Dr. Young, Wilder.

Voted that we request the appointment of a single woman to do general evangelistic work at Tientsin.

Voted that we request the appointment of another ordained missionary to the North China Mission.

Voted that we request the appointment of a single woman to do general evangelistic work at Peking.

Voted that we request one of the Woman's Boards to appoint one teacher each for the normal and science departments of the N. C. U. Woman's College.

Voted that we renew our request for a kindergartener for Peking.

Voted that the mission request the appointment of a single lady for the woman's work at T'ungchou.

Voted that in view of the needs of the College for a teacher in English and Superintendent of the College Press we request the Prudential Committee to continue the support of Mr. Ebeling for 1909. We should be glad if the Prudential Committee should be willing to ratify the recommendation originally made to engage Mr. Ebeling for five years, and, at that time meet the expense of his return, with his family, to the U. S.

Voted that we request the Prudential Committee to appoint another single lady for general evangelistic work at Paotingfu.

Voted that in view of the need at Paotingfu, we request the Prudential Committee to appoint another ordained missionary to the North China Mission.

Voted that we renew our request for an ordained missionary for P'angchuang.

Voted that a preaching missionary be requested for Lintsingchow.

Voted that single women designated to evangelistic work in the North China Mission be appointed to the stations of Paotingfu, T'ungchou, Tientsin, and Peking in the order named.

Voted that we request the Prudential Committee to appoint a physician to the North China Mission.

Voted that in view of the needs of the Theological College we call for another ordained man.

Voted That in view of the necessity of Mr. McCann's giving help in Lintsingchow, we request the Prudential Committee to appoint Mrs. Wilder mission treasurer for one year.

Voted that the mission request the Prudential Committee to authorize the return of Miss Grace Wyckoff to the North China Mission at the end of her furlough.

Voted that we request the Prudential Committee to reappoint Mr. and Mrs. Galt to the North China Mission, to return to their mission work in the autumn of 1909.

Voted that we request the Prudential Committee to reappoint Miss Andrews to the North China Mission, to return to mission work at such time as she deems the way for such return properly open.

Voted that we request the Prudential Committee to reappoint Mr. and Mrs. Stelle to the North China Mission, to return to their mission work in the autumn of 1909.

Voted that we approve of Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield's taking a furlough for rest and recuperation in the homeland in the spring of 1909, and request permission to this end from the Prudential Committee.

Voted that we ask a furlough for Drs. Francis and Emma Tucker to begin in spring of 1910.

Voted that excess from famine fund now in the hands of the mission treasurer be at the disposal of the Committee ad interim to supply future famine need, in the fields of the mission.

Voted that the amount granted from the indemnities for a College church or chapel building, which was allowed to lapse, be still reserved for the purpose of building this chapel or enlarging the church.

Voted that we renew our request for $5000 for a men's hospital at P'angchuang.

Voted that we repeat the request of last year for a sum of $300 to defray expenses of the students in the Union Medical College.

Voted that we accept the proposition of Mr. Karl Gordon to take up the agency work of the American Board at the rate of Ts. 0.50 a month per adult, until we can confer with Mr. McCann, after which date the Ts.4.00 a year proposition may be accepted if approved by Mr. McCann. The amounts so incurred to be taken from the Lintsingchow building funds.

Adjourned at 4 p. m. with prayer by Dr. Sheffield.

Tea was served by Mrs. Wilder, after which the Ladies' Conference was convened, and was addressed by Dr. Smith. Subject: "The Twentieth Century Missionary Policy."

8.00 p. m. Prayer meeting. Dr. Ament.

Fri., June 12. 9.00 a. m. Prayer meeting Dr. Smith.

9.30 a. m. Session called to order by the chairman.

The minutes of previous sessions read and approved.

Voted that Prof. F. W. Williams, of New Haven, Conn., son of Dr. S. Wells Williams, be invited to sit with the mission.

9.55 a. m. On motion the mission went into committee-of-the-whole with Ellis in the chair.

11.15 a. m. Committee rose and reported progress.

ORDER OF GENERAL BUSINESS.

Voted that in accordance with instructions from the Prudential Committee we appoint Dr. Ingram to countersign any drafts that the mission treasurer may draw upon the Board at Boston.

Voted that in accordance with the recommendation of the deputation last year we ask the committee ad interim to arrange for the visiting of all stations by an inspirational committee of men and women during the mission year.

Voted that a committee of three, consisting of Drs. Smith, Sheffield and Goodrich, be appointed to formulate the sense of the mission in the matter of the development of the new educational work of the Shansi Mission.

Voted that Mrs. Goodrich be asked to give a Paper on "Congregationalism: why we may be proud of it."

Voted that the North China Mission of the American Board send a vote of thanks to Mrs. W. W. Field, Odebolt, Ia., mother of Mrs. Bashford, for her gift of $1000 to the N. C. U. Women's College.

a Voted that the Prudential Committee be requested to grant a furlough to Dr. and Mrs. Ament soon after Mr. and Mrs. Stelle's return.

N.B.M.I. Voted that we request a grant of $1500 for land and buildings for boarding department of elementary station school for the girls of the Peking station.

N.B.M.I. Voted that the W. B. M. I. be requested tor. $3500 to provide a house for single women at Lintsing~~show~~.

a Voted that we request the Prudential Committee to authorize the sale of a small piece of land outside the wall of the mission compound at Paotingfu, and not needed for mission use; the proceeds, about $20 gold, to be kept in hand towards leveling and walling in the new land purchased out of indemnity funds for the boys' school.

Voted that permission be granted Miss Browne to spend the summer in Japan.

Voted to amend Standing Rules, No. X. by striking out the words "and one in Chinese," and also change "preachers and alternates" to the singular number and "one" to "an"; and in the note, paragraph 3, "preacher" to "preachers" and "one" to "two."

Voted to strike out in Art. IX., of Standing Rules "and Librarian".

Voted to amend Standing Rules, page 5, Committee ad interim, to "four persons, of whom the mission secretary shall be one."

12.00 m. Adjourned for noon recess.

12.00 m. Ladies meeting. Mrs. Goodrich.

2.20 p. m. Session called to order by the chairman.

Voted that Standing Rules be altered as follow: on page 5, line 4, insert "itemized" before "approximate:" in line 13, following the end of the sentence, insert the following: "Funds will be paid to station builders by the mission treasurer after itemized applications for such moneys have been vised by the Building Committee."

Report of Committee of five to present to the mission action upon the so-called "By- laws" as adopted by the Board of Managers of the Medical College. This report was presented by Dr. Sheffield, with the vote that the report and recommendations of this committee be forwarded to the various societies cooperating in the institution.

Voted that the North China Mission ratify the action of the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Union Medical College held at Peitaiho in Aug., 1907; the main features of said action being the invitations to the Anglican Church Mission and the London Medical Missionary Association to join in the work of the Union Medical College.

Voted that $100 be added to the estimates for generad work, $75 being for the expenses of the treasurer's office, and $25 for the expenses of the work of the

mission secretary: with the request that these items be added to the total appropriations for general work, and that they be not subject to reduction.

Voted that $230 be added to the estimates for general work to meet expenses of students from the mission in the Theological College not provided for from the Gordon Fund, with the request that the income from the Atterbury Fund be set apart each year to be thus used for the Theological College, the Atterbury Fund to be thus used apart from the appropriations for general work, and the amount thus received for the Theological College to be not subject to reduction.

Voted that we request the Prudential Committee to grant $300 to Rev. C. E. Ewing, $200 being to reimburse him for funds already spent in the completion of his new house at Hsiku, and [$100 being to add a porch: the amount asked for to come from the money received from the sale of mission property at Tientsin.]

Voted that we request the appropriation of $200 for roads and grounds at Tientsin: also $200 for remodeling old chapel for station class and reading room uses: both sums to be taken from proceeds of sale of property at Tientsin.

Voted that we ask the Prudential Committee for $1000 for additional land at P'angchuang.

Voted that we ask the Prudential committee for $1500, for walls and related expenses at P'angchuang.

Voted that we ask the Prudential Committee for $2500 for rebuilding house for a family at P'angchuang.

Voted that $25 for book depositaries be granted to each station that needs it from the publication fund for the present year.

Voted that the Prudential Committee be asked to appropraite from indemnity the following sums for Lintsingchow: $750 for houses for native pastor and native assistants; $250 for home of dispensary assistant: $5000 for a domestic chapel; $7000 for two missionary houses; $1500 for the purchase of adjacent pieces of land to enlarge the compound; $1000 for putting up walls and gate houses; $2000 for a dispensary.

Voted that we request two nurses for service in our hospitals.

Whereas the land inside the south wall of T'ungchou, known as the Nan T'sang, containing 15 or 20 acres, was given by the Chinese government to the Board as a church site and not in compensation for loss of property, and Whereas the presence of the American Board educational plant in T'ungchou requires a large church building, the expenses of which are too heavy for the local members to bear, and Whereas the native members believe that the Nan T'sang was given for the support of the native church,—Voted that the Prudential Committee be requested to allow the Standing Committee of the T'ungchou Church to use the Nan T'sang for any church work except the support of a pastor.

Action of the mission as formulated by committee consisting of Drs. Smith, Sheffield, and Goodrich, in regard to the educational plans for the Shansi Mission was voted as follows:

"The North China Mission of the American Board having received a copy of the resolutions of the Shansi Mission regarding the plans of the Shansi Memorial Association, and having been invited to give its opinion on the same, desires to express its interest in the movement and its approbation of the purport of the said resolutions of the Shansi Mission; and we especially approve of the suggestions that no steps be taken in China until a large and permanent endowment, of say not less than $200,000, is in hand, and that a body of educators should be provided without expense to the American Board. We also express the hope that the proposed institutions may not only be a bond between Christian missions in Shansi, but eventually become a center of light for the large and destitute regions beyond."

The minutes of the day's sessions were read and approved.

Adjourned at 4 p. m. with prayer by Drs. Smith and Goodrich.

Tea was served at the Ladies' House.

7.30 p. m. Annual Musicale.

Sat., June 13. 9.00 a. m. Prayer meeting. Aiken.

9.30 p. m. Session called to orded by the chairman.

Voted that Mr. R. R. Gailey, Tientsin and Peking Y. M. C. A., be invited to sit with the mission.

ORDER OF ESTIMATES.—Report of committee approved.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Report of Education Committee, Dr. Sheffield.

Voted amendment to Art. XIX. of standing rules, paragraph 2: "This report shall be prepared by persons annually chosen for that purpose, but "

Voted amendment to end of Art. X. of Standing Rules: "and a gentleman and a lady to prepare the annual report for the ensuing year."

Drs. F. F. and E. B. Tucker were elected to prepare the report for next year.

Voted to amend Standing Rules, page 5, paragraph 2, by substituting the following: The committee ad interim shall consist of five persons, of whom the secretary shall be one. It shall be their duty to take cognizance of the condition of mission affairs in general, to report directly to the Prudential Committee and to make to them such suggestions as they may deem proper; and to act upon all urgent questions which may arise in the intervals between annual meetings. The action of the committee shall be considered equivalent to the action of the mission, and each action is to be reported to the stations as early as practicable, and to the mission at the annual meeting.

Miss Porter was elected fifth member of committee ad interim.

Voted that we request the Committee ad interim to make it their first business to investigate the situation of the Paotingfu station, and act according to their judgment.

Voted that the mission desires to acknowledge with high appreciation the long and faithful service of Dr. Goodrich as mission secretary.

Voted that we ask Wilder to take charge of the three days of meetings preceding the Cong'l Assn.

Voted that we request Wilder to send personal notice of meetings to all native pastors and helpers as far as possible.

Voted that the expense of printing the minutes, both English and Chinese, be taken from the publication fund.

Voted that the spelling of Linch'ing be changed to Lintsingchow.

Voted to adjourn to 3 p. m. Closed with prayer by Dr. Williams, Dr. Ingram, and Mr. Gailey.

12.00 m. Ladies meeting. Miss Ellis.

3.05 p. m. Session called to order by the chairman.

Voted that the sum of $1500 from Western Hills indemnity money be requested for erecting buildings at the Western Hills for sanitarium purposes.

Voted that we consider that the normal strength of the larger missionary stations should consist of four families, or three families if no medical work is carried on.

Report of committee on needs of the mission, Dr. Smith.

Voted that the partial report on the needs of the mission be accepted as a ground plan of the report to be presented to the Prudential Committee.

Voted to adjourn. Closed with singing and prayer.

Sunday, June 14. 5.50. Communion Service. Messrs. Biggin and Aiken.

DISCUSSIONS IN COMMITTEE-OF-THE-WHOLE.

Suggestion that McCann go to Lintsingchow for a year to assist in building operations.

The attitude of the W. B. M. I. in the matter of location of women missionaries.

The so-called "Bylaws" of the Union Medical College which do not seem to meet the requirements of the institution nor the wishes of the mission.

The status of our physicians and medical work—whether new work should be taken up or our present hospitals reenforced. Matter came up in connection with the request from the Tientsin station for a physician.

As to the best place for Pastor Meng provided he does not consent to return to the Paotingfu church, from which he has resigned,—with the Tientsin station in view.

The question of endowments for general church work, either in money, land, or general business.

The question of a change in the basis of salaries of the mission.

The question of the status and appointment of nurses to the mission.

The status of the educational work and future plans for same, in the Shansi Mission, under the general direction and support of the Shansi Memorial Association of Oberlin.

MINUTES OF THE LADIES' CONFERENCE.

Monday, June 8. After a short devotional meeting, arrangements were made for the Round Robin Letter; and the Estimates Committee elected as follows: Mrs. Ewing, Tientsin; Miss Russell, Peking; Miss Chapin, Kalgan; Miss Chapin, Tungchow; Miss Jones, Paotingfu; Dr. E. Tucker, P'ang Chuang; Mrs. Ellis Lintsingchow.

Voted that Miss Ellis act as secretary of the Woman's sessions.

Mrs. Goodrich was elected as chairman of the Nominating Committee and appointed as her associates Dr. Tallmon and Miss Corbett.

Wednesday June 10. The report of the Nominatiug Committee was given: Miss Reed for W. B. M., Miss Russell for W. B. M. I., and Miss Jones for W. B. M. P. were nominated as secretaries for the mission. Voted that the subject for the Ladies' Conference of next year be, "How can we better interest those in the home land in this work". Moved that Miss Gertrude Wyckoff and Mrs. Ament be requested to write papers on this subject.

The location of new members and other items of business were discussed and motions made to be presented to the general Conference.

(Signed) Mabel Ellis, Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE CHINESE ANNUAL MEETING, June 1-8.

Meetings preliminary to tne Annual Mission Meeting were held from Monday to Wednesday, June 1-3, in the church building at T'ungchou, all the meetings of the week up to Saturday evening being conducted in Chinese. An exposition of Ephesians was given by Dr. Sheffield, beginning Monday morning at 8 o'clock, and this was continued each day at the same hour through the week. Each evening at 8, a prayer meeting was held.

Monday at 10 a. m., an address on Paul was given by Dr. Sheffield; and at 3 p. m., an address on Buddhism was given by Rev. Meng Chi Seng.

Tuesday morning at 10, Pastor Meng also delivered an address on Mohammedanism; and at 3 p. m., Dr. Sheffield gave a second address on Paul.

Wednesday morning at 10, Dr. Smith made an address on The Advantages and Disadvantages of the Congregational Polity; and at 3 p. m., Dr. Smith also spoke on The Proper Education and Training of the Young.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The first session of the annual meeting after the devotional gathering at 8 a. m., convened in the church at 10 o'clock, Thursday, June 4. Dr. Sheffield opened the meeting and prayer was offered.

Dr. Goodrich was elected chairman, Li Ch'un Hua, Chinese secretary and E. E. Aiken, English secretary.

It was voted to reverse the order of reports, beginning from Lintsing.

REPORTS.

Lintsing: Ting Wan Ch'eng and E. W. Ellis.

P'angchuang: Li Ch'un Hua and C. A. Stanley, Jr.

Paotingfu: Fang Ch'uug Yun, Wang Chi Shan, Wei Tung Ch'ang, Li Jung Ch'eng, and Pastor Meng.

T'ungchou: Kao Shang Chih and Li Wen To.

After the noon recess the meeting reassembled at 2 p. m., prayer being offered by Rev. Wang Jui T'ing.

T'ungchou Woman's Work: Mrs. Chang and Mrs. Chiang. Dr. Sheffield spoke of the progress made by the T'ungchou church the past year, under the lead of Rev. Wilder.

Kalgan: Lo Yin.

Peking: Wan Sung Lin, Wang Tan T'ing, Liu Te Fu, Tung Hsiao Shan, Feng Ch'uan Hsiang, Teng Han Yun, Wang Ping Jen, and Rev. Li Pen Yuan.

Tientsin: Chiang Ju Ch'ien and C. E. Ewing.

N. C. U. C. and T'ungchou Academy: Dr. Sheffield.

N. C. U. Theological Seminary; Dr. Goodrich.

The afternoon meeting closed with prayer by Rev. Ewing.

At the evening meeting Dr. Smith made an address, speaking of the extraordinary progress now being made in China, and giving an account of a visit to the province of Ssuchuan.

The morning sesssion of Friday, June 5, after the devotional meeting at 8, began at 10 o'clock. Rev. Li Pen Yuan was elected chairman, and prayer was offered by Deacon Wen Ch'ang Pin. The topic for the morning was, The Opportunity and Duty of the Church in the Present Time of Change and Reform in China. The discussion was opened by Chiang Ju Ch'ien and C. A. Stanley, Jr.

The afternoon session met at 2, and was opened with praver by Kuan Yu Chen, who was elected chairman. The subject for discussion for the afternoon was, The Advantages and Dangers of Independence in the Chinese Church. The discussicn was opened by Ssu Tien Chu and G. D. Wilder.

The North China Congregational Conference met on Saturday, June 6, at 10 a. m. The following were present: Revs. D. Z. Sheffield, D. D., C. Goodrich, D. D., W. S. Ament, D. D., A. H. Smith, D. D., E. W. Ellis, W. P. Sprague, C. A. Stanley, Jr.,

G. D. Wilder, C. E. Ewing, E. E. Aiken, Jen Ch'ao Hai, Li Pen Yuan, Wang Jui T'ing, Meng Chi Tseng, and Messrs. Li Ch'un Hua, Li Wen Yu, Kuan Yu Chen, Ch'uan Ch'i.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. Wilder, and prayer was offered by Rev. Wang Jui T'ing. Rev. Jen Ch'ao Hai was elected chairman and it was voted to continue the secretaries of the previous days as secretaries of the conference.

The minutes of the meeting of two years before were read and accepted, no regular meeting having been held last year. The minutes of the informal meeting of last year were read and accepted, and the action taken at that time, issuing licences to Chang Wan Ch'uan and Chang Ch'eng Hsiang, was ratified.

The Committee on Suspension of Licences made a report which was accepted.

The chairman appointed the following Committee on Licences without Limit: Revs. Jen Ch'ao Hai, C. E. Ewing, Wang Jui T'ing.

The report of the Commettee on Rules, appointed two years ago, was read by Secretary Li Ch'un Hua.

The rules as presented were adopted, the first clause of the fourth rule being changed to read, "Graduates of the Theological Seminary," the word "Pi" being omitted from the sixth and seventh rules, and the eighth rule being amended to read, "Special meetings may be called by the President on request of nine members from three different self-supporting churches.

It was voted that the question of giving licences to preach to Wang Chen Ao and Fan Ching Wen, they having nearly completed the special course in the Theological College, but not being present for examination, be deferred till next year.

At 2 o'clock the Conference met in afternoon session to examine candidates for licences to preach. The following candidates presented themselves: Tientsin, Chiang Ju Ch'ien; Peking, Feng Ch'uan Hsiang; T'ungchou, Li Wen Jung, Liu Fu T'ien; Paotingfu, Wei Yung Ch'ang, Li Jung Ch'eng; P'angchuang, Hsin Sun Shan, Chao Teng Sung; Lintsing, Ssu Tien Chu. All the above had recently graduated from the special course in the Theological College, except Chiang Ju Ch'ien and Feng Ch'uan Hsiang, who had taken all of the course except the last term. The personal statement of each of the above candidates was listened to by the Conference, and it was voted to give to each a five years' licence to preach.

Dr. Goodrich spoke of the next class for the Theological College which, he said, the faculty hoped would enter in the autumn; this class to be of college graduates, or those of equal standing; to be followed next year by a special class.

Revs. Wang Jui T'ing, C. E. Ewing, and G. D. Wilder were chosen a Committee to arrange for the meetings next year.

Revs. G. D. Wilder, Li Pen Yuan, and Jen Ch'ao Hai were elected a committee to prepare a book of forms for weddings, funerals, admission to the church, infant baptism, etc., on the basis of forms already prepared by Rev. Li.

On Saturday afternoon a general social and tea meeting was held in the church.

The committee on arrangements for next year chose as the first subject for discussion, The Advantages of the Church to the State, the discussion to be opened by Dr. Smith and Liu Chia Liu; and for the second topic, How may Missionary Societies be made to Flourish?, the first speakers to be Wang Chi Shan and Rev. Li Pen Yuan. Revs. Wang Shu T'ien and C. A. Stanley, Jr., were chosen to preach the annual Chinese sermons next year.

(Signed) E. E. Aiken, English Secretary.

Minutes Annual Meeting
North China Mission
a June - 1908.

15.

J. L. B.

Marked Copy

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

June - 1909

Program.

Devotional Meetings.

9 A. M.

Sat., June 12th.
Sun., June 13th.
Mon., June 14th.,—Dr. Stanley
Tues. June 15th.,—Dr. Smith
Wed. June 16th.,—Mr. Aiken
Thurs., June 17th.,—Mr. Eastman
Fri., June 18th.,—Dr. Williams
Sat., June 19th.,—Mr. Sprague

8 P. M.

College entertainment,—(7 P. M.)
Annual sermon,—Mr. Porter.
Prayer Meeting—Dr. Tucker.
Annual essay,—Dr. Young
Prayer Meeting—Mr. Ewing
Lecture,—Dr. DeForest
Musicale,—Sheffield House.

Ladies' Meetings at Mrs. Ebelings.—
Mon.,—Miss Ellis
Wed.,—Miss Russell
Fri.,—Mothers' Meeting,—Mrs. C. A. Stanley Jr.

Children's Meeting,—Mrs. Wilder's house—8.30 A. M.
Mon.,—Miss McGown
Tues.,—Miss Ellis
Wed.,—Miss Payne
Thurs.,—Dr. Williams
Fri.,—Mrs. Stanley
Sat.,—Mrs. Ewing

Teas.
Mon.,—Miss Porter's
Tues.,—Miss Corbett's
Wed.,—Mrs. Wilder's
Thurs.,—Mrs. Ingrams'—Ladies' Conference
Fri.,—Mrs. Ebeling's
Sat.,—Ladies' House

Business Sessions, Mon—Fri. 9.30-12.00; 2.00—4.00

June 7-13, Chinese Meetings.

Personnel.

Tientsin: Dr. C. A. Stanley, Rev. and Mrs. C. E Ewing, Miss Marian MacGown.

Peking: Dr. C. W. Young, Mrs. C. Goodrich, Misses M. H. Porter, Luella Miner, Jessie E. Payne, N. N. Russell, May Corbett, Bertha Reed.

Kalgan: Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Sprague.

T'ungchow: Dr. Arthur H. Smith, Dr. Mark Williams, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Ingram, Rev. and Mrs. G. D. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Ebeling, Misses Abbie Chapin, Alice Browne, Rev. L. C. Porter.

P'angchuang: Dr. F. F. Tucker, Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Stanley, Jr., Miss Gertrude Wyckoff.

Paotingfu: Rev. H. P. Perkins, Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Aiken, Miss Laura Jones.

Lintsing: Rev. E. W. Ellis, Miss Mabel Ellis, Rev. V. P. Eastman.

Guests: Rev. J. H. Deforest, D. D., Sendai Japan, Mr. Long, Paotingfu, Dr. Cochrane, Peking; Rev. and Mrs. T. Biggin, T'ungchow.

MINUTES OF THE CHINESE ANNUAL MEETING, June 7-13, 1909.

Meetings preliminary to the Annual Mission Meeting were held from Monday to Wednesday, June 7-9, in the Church building at Tungcho. Each morning at 8.30 there was an hour of Bible Study conducted by Mr. Ewing. Each evening at 7.30 there was a prayer-meeting. Addresses were given as follows:—

Monday, 11 a.m. "Serving Whom?" Rev. C. H. Fenn, D. D., Am. Presb. Mission, Peking.

Monday, 4 p. m. "In His Steps." Rev. C. H. Fenn, D. D., Am. Presb. Mission Peking.

Tuesday, 11 a.m. "The Christian Responsibility." Mr. Ch'eng, L. M. S., Peking.

Tuesday, 4 p. m. "Turkey." Rev. A. H. Smith, D. D.

Wed., 11 a. m. "Self-Support." Rev. W. H. Rees, L. M. S., Peking.

Wed. 4 p. m. "Joseph's Coat." Rev. W. H. Rees, L. M. S., Peking.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Thursday, June 10, 9.30 a. m. Pastor Li of Peking called the meeting to order. After devotional exercises, Pastor Wang of Peking was elected Moderator, Ch'en Ch'un Sheng and Chas. E. Ewing, Clerks. At the morning session, 9.30-11.30. and the afternoon session, 2-4, reports from the stations were given as follows;—

Tientsin: Ch'en Ch'un Sheng, Chiang Ju Ch'ien, Dr. Stanley, Mr. Ewing.

Tungcho: Hou Hsueh Ch'eng, Tsui Shih Feng, Li Chen Hsuan, Li Shao Chou, Mrs. Wang, Mrs. Pi.

Peking: Rev. Li Yin Chih, Rev. Jen Ch'ao Hai, Wang Chen Ao, Li Wen Ming, Rev. Wang Wen Chih.

Kalgan: Kao Yueh, Kao Hsi, Mrs. Wang (of Tungcho).

Paotingfu: Rev. Meng Chi Tseng, Liu Ju Lin, Sun Chi Shan, Mr. Aiken.

Pangkiachwang: Mrs. He, Hou Shao K'ung, Dr. Tucker, Mr. Stanley.

Lintsingchow: Liu Fu Lu, Chang Hwa Ch'en, Mr. Ellis.

Friday, June 11. 9 a. m. Devotional service. The topic for the morning was, The Advantages of the Church to the State. The discussion was opened by Mr. Ch'en Ch'un Sheng and Dr. Smith, others joining in a most interesting discussion.

2.00 p. m. Devotional Service. The topic for the afternon was, How may Missionary Societies be made to Flourish? The discussion was opened by Mr. Li Wen Ming and Rev. Li Yin Chih; but these and others who followed treated the topic as applying to all Church and Mission work.

Saturday, June 12. The Annual Meeting of the North China Congregational Association was called to order at 9.00 a. m.. by Rev. Jen Ch'ao Hai of Peking. Officers were elected: Moderator, Rev, Meng Chi Tseng of Paotingfu; Scribes, Revs. Wang Wen Chih and Chas. E. Ewing.

The Committee on Permanent Licenses reported through Chairman Rev. Jen Ch'ao Hai. The report was accepted, approving the renewing of lost documents to Kao Hsi and Kao Yueh of Kalgan.

Voted, That a permanent license be granted to Li Wen Yu.

Voted, That the license of Feng Ch'uan Hsiang be revoked.

Voted, That the Scribes be instructed to act for the Association in recalling this license.

Voted, That Rev. J. H. Deforest, D.D., of Japan be welcomed as a guest.

Voted, That Mr. Ch'en Chi Chai of Tungcho be welcomed as a guest.

Voted that five-year licenses be granted to Wang Chen Ao and Fan Ching Wen of Peking, Pi Yung Kuei and Kuan Yu Chen of Tungcho, Sun Chi Shan and K'ang C'hang Te of Paotingfu, Kuan Wan Hsuan, Liu Ch'ang Chiang, and Chao Ch'eng Te of Pangkiachwang.

Voted, That the Moderator and Scribes be instructed to prepare and give the licenses.

Voted. That permanent licenses lost in 1900 be renewed to Ch'uan Ch'i, Kung Ch'un Fang, and Kao Chih of Tungcho, and to the ordained pastors of the Mission.

Voted, That Pastors Li, Meng, and Wang be appointed as a Committee to formulate rules concerning fitness of men for employment as Christian workers, to report at afternoon session.

The Committee appointed last year to prepare a book of forms reported, presenting a tentative edition of the book. This was under discussion at 12 m. when the meeting adjourned.

3.10 p. m. Voted, That the Moderator and Clerks be instructed to prepare new license forms.

The Committee to formulate rules for employment of men in Christian service reported.

Voted, That the report be adopted, as follows:— Rule for Preachers: Preachers chosen in each station of the North China Mission should first receive the approval of the local Congregational Association; and the action of the local Ass'n should be reported to the General Ass'n, that by its permission licenses may be granted.

Voted, That Pastors Li, Meng and Wang be appointed a Committee to draw up a Model Constitution for local Congregational Associations.

Voted, That the clause in tentative book of forms relating to greeting the coffin be elided from the text, but printed in small characters as a possible method.

Voted, That the Book of Forms be adopted, the Committee thanked, and the same Committee requested to publish the book.

Voted, That the Moderator appoint a committee to prepare topics, leaders, and preachers for next year. Pastors Wilder, Jen, and Aiken were appointed.

After adjournment at 4.10 p. m., there was a delightful reception at the Church.

The Committee on arrangements for the meeting next year reports as follows; First Discussion: How to induce Young Men to enter the Ministry? Sun Chi Shan, Wang Chen Ao.

Second Discussion. Evolution and Preaching. Kuan Yu Chen, Dr. Smith. Preacher of Morning Sermon, Pastor Wu; Alternate, Pastor Wang Shu T'ien. Preacher of Afternoon Sermon, Mr. Ewing; Alternate, Mr. Ellis.

CHARLES E. EWING, English, Secretary.

NORTH CHINA MISSION, A. B. C. F. M.

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Mon. June 14.

9.30 a. m. Annual Meeting called to order by Dr. Ingram, Secy. of the Mission. Election of officers for the Annual Meeting followed at once. Wilder was elected Chairman; Porter as Clerk; Eastman as Ass't Clerk.

Voted that Rev. J. H. Deforest, D. D., of Sendai, Japan sit with the Mission.

Reports from stations were then called for.

Tientsin: General work, Dr. Stanley.

Committees appointed by the Chair.

Business; Porter, Ewing, Young.

Estimates; Mrs. F. D. Wilder, Mission Treasurer, Ewing, Tientsin; Young, Peking; Sprague, Kalgan; Ingram, Tungchou; Perkins, Paotingfu: Tucker, Pang chuang; Ellis, Lintsingchow.

Reports, (con)

Tientsin; Woman's Work, Mrs. Ewing.

Peking; General & Woman's work Postponed. Medical, Dr. Young.

Kalgan: General work, Mr. Sprague, Woman's work, Mrs. Sprague.

Tungchou: Woman's work, Miss Browne; Medical, Dr. Ingram, interrupted for more copy.

Paoting fu: General work, Mr. Perkins, Pastor Meng's report. read by Mr. Perkins.

Minutes of the Chinese Meetings read.

Minutes of the session read and approved.

Adjourned 12.00 m.

2.07 p. m. Session called to order by the Chairman.

Voted that Mr. Long of Paotingfu be invited to sit with the Mission.

Reports (con)

Tungchou: Medical work, concluded, Dr. Ingram

Pangchuang: General work, Mr. Stanley

(Chairman called Clerk to the Chair)

Woman's work, Miss Lyons, read by Miss Wyckoff.

Medical work, Dr. Tucker.

Paotingfu; Woman's work, Miss Jones.

Lintsingchow: Woman's work, Mrs. Ellis, read by Miss Ellis. Medical work, Dr. Tallmon, read by Mr. Ellis

Report of Mission Treasurer, Mrs. F. D. Wilder.

Report of North China Theological College. Dr. Goodrich read by Mrs. Goodrich.

Adjourned with prayer, at 4.00 p. m.

Tues. June 15.

9.30 a. m. Session called to order by the Chairman.

Voted that Dr. Cochrane of Peking be invited to sit with the Mission.

Privileged motion. Voted that the Chairman appoint a compiler of the Mission Report to take the place of Dr. Emma Tucker absent.

Reports from stations (con)

Peking: Woman's work, Miss Russell.

Voted that Mr. and Mrs. Biggin be invited to sit with the Mission.

Reports (con) Peking: General work, Miss Russell read by Miss Porter.

Reports of Union Educational institutions.

Union Medical College, Dr. Cochrane.

Board of Managers of North China Educational Union, Mr. Ewing. Given by Sec'y.

North China Union Woman's College, Miss Miner.

Reports from Stations (con)

Tungchou: General work, Mr. Wilder.

Paotingfu; General work concluded, Mr. Aiken.

Minutes read and approved.

Chair appointed Miss Browne as compiler of Mission Report to take the place of Dr. Emma Tucker.

Adjourned.

2.00 p. m. Session Called to order by the Chairman.

Reports (con)

Lintsingchow: General work, Mrs. Ellis.

Missionary-at-large, Dr. Smith.

Reports of committees.

Committee ad Interim, Miss Porter.

Publication Committee, Mr. Wilder.

Voted that Reports of Building committee and Press be referred to Order of General Business.

Election of Standing Committees.

Committee on Publication; Messrs. Wilder and Goodrich, Miss Miner.

Committee on Education; Messrs. Wilder and Galt, Miss Miner.

Committee on Needs of the Mission; Messrs. Smith and Ewing, Mrs. Goodrich.

Committee on Building; Messrs. Stanley, Jr., Young and McCann.

Committee on Program; Mr. Porter, Misses McGown and Reed.

Voted that the election of the Committee Ad Interim be postponed to the Order of General Business.

Voted that a committee of five be appointed to consider business agency matters and related items.

3.25 p. m. The Mission on motion went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Eastman in the chair.

Committee rose and reported progress.

Chair appointed Committee on Business agency; Mrs. F. D. Wilder, Messrs. Tucker, Ellis, Ewing, Smith.

Adjourned with prayer at 4.00 p. m.

June 16.

9.30 a. m. Session called to order by the Chairman.

Voted that the minutes of the meetings both English and Chinese be printed as last year, the expense to be taken from the publication fund.

9.40 a. m. Upon motion the Mission went into committee-of-the-whole, with Dr. Young in the chair.

10.20 Committee rose and reported progress.

Voted that a committee be appointed to consider the matter of mission reports.

10.25 a. m. Upon motion the Mission went into committee-of-the-whole.

12.00 m. Committee rose and reported progress.

Chair appointed committee on Mission reports, Messrs Smith, Perkins, Porter.

Adjourned.

2.10 p. m. Session called to order by the Chairman.

The Mission went into committee-of-the-whole, with Mr. Perkins in the chair.

4.00 Committee rose and reported progress.

Adjourned with prayer.

June 17.

9.30 a. m. Session called to order by the Chairman.

The Mission went into Committee of the whole.

10.25 Committee rose and reported progress.

Location of members.

Voted that Mr. and Mrs. V. P. Eastman be located at Lintsingchow.

Voted that Mr. and Mrs. A. B. DeHaan be temporarily located at Pangchuang.

Voted that Mr. and Mrs. Martin be located temporarily at Peking.

Voted that Miss Marian McGown be located at Tientsin.

Voted that the location of Miss Leavens be deferred until the next Mission meeting, and that she be allowed to remain at T'ungchou for study of the language until that time.

Voted that Mr. McCann and family be located at Lintsingchow for one year.

Voted that Miss Lucia E. Lyons be located in Pangkiachuang to take charge of the Girls' School.

Election of Officers.

Sec'y of the Mission, Mr. Galt. Ass't Sec'y, Dr. Ingram.

Treasurer of the Mission; Mrs. F. D. Wilder.

Auditors. Messrs. Wilder and Ebeling.

Women's Secretaries, W. B. M. Miss Reed; W. B. M. I. Miss Russell W. B. M. P. Miss Jones.

Member to sign drafts on the Board; Dr. Ingram.

Station Treasurers:

Pangkiachuang; Mr. Stanley.

Lintsingchow, Mr. Ellis.

Voted that no treasurers be elected for the stations of the Mission in the province of Chihli.

Voted that the election of depositaries be ommitted.

Preacher of Annual Sermon; Mr. Eastman, Alternate, Mr. Martin; Essayist; Miss Browne, Alternate, Mr. Porter.

Two members of the Mission on the Board of Managers of the North China Educational Union: Messrs. Ewing and Young.

Compilers of the Annual Report; Mr. Ewing, Miss Wyckoff.

Order of General Business.

Voted that a committee be appointed to darw up resolutions expressing our respect for Dr. W. S. Ament, Mrs. U. J. Stanley, and Miss May Chapin.

Voted that the report of a committee reporting on a visit to the Kalgan station be adopted, as follows;

The physicians having recommended that Mr. and Mrs. Sprague on grounds of

their health should not spend another winter in Kalgan, at the request of the Mission Sec. Messrs. Wilder and Smith paid a visit to that station early in May, spending two days in seeing Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, five of the helpers and teachers in mission employ, as well as Swedish friends in Hsuan Hua fu who have intimate knowledge of current and past conditions. Without entering into matters in any detail, they are prepared to recommend the following action to be taken at the coming Mission Meeting.

(1) That Kalgan become for the time being, an out-station of T'ung Chou, to be worked from there in the most efficient manner practicable.

(2) That Dr. Ingram be asked to allocate one of his medical assistants to Kalgan to open a dispensary and hospital, and that Dr. Ingram be asked to make regular visits for inspection of the medical and other work.

(3) That Mr. Wilder be invited to make occasional visits to Kalgan with a view to keeping some track of the church work of the out-stations, if practicable making visits to the important centers of Shui Ch'üan, Ch'ing Ke Ta, and Yü Chou.

(4) That in view of their past history the Mission by formal vote direct the unconditional discharge of the following assistants: Lo Yin; Yen I; and Feng Chin Ch'eng. This is to take place as soon after the Mission Meeting as may be determined. We do not recommend either of them for employment elsewhere. We advise that the question whether either of them should be admitted to the theological seminary, be left in abeyance. We also recommend the appointment of Dr. Ingram and Mr. Wilder (having fuller knowledge of conditions than others) as a committee to write individual letters to each of the above, clearly explaining for what reasons the Mission directs their dismissal; pointing out that their future lies mainly in their own hands, assuring them of our prayers even when we can not give them any commendation, and urging them to amendment of life and an humble spirit.

(5) That the Mission direct a sub-committee of the Com. on Estimates to take knowledge of the hitherto prevailing practice of allowances of various sorts to helpers and teachers in Kalgan, and to decide definitely and finally subject to Mission action what sum shall be substituted as a lump payment for each individual, not to be deviated from without further Mission vote, all extra allowances being henceforth abolished. That the Mission also direct the helpers to make out a list of all furniture belonging to the Mission, the same to be bought by them, returned to the Mission, or otherwise disposed of as ordered. This with a view to terminating the demoralizing struggle for private perquisites at Mission expense.

(6) That the west house in Kalgan should be leased (or rented) to the B. and F. Bible Society in accordance with application from Mr. Bondfield, for a year only, until it is seen whether it is needed for Mission use. That in case the Meth. Prot. Soc. send ladies to Kalgan the east house be rented to them if they desire; but that in either case a room should be reserved for the use of members of the Mission visiting Kalgan as recommended above.

(7) That the Mission approve of the Kalgan premises as a summer resort, as may be from time to time arranged for. With the completion of the railway this will be increasingly easy, and is we think desirable.

Voted that the Committee on Needs of the Mission be instructed to make a strong representation in their report as to the importance of reopening the Kalgan station.

Voted that an amendment be made to Section 18 of the Standing Rules of the North China Mission inserting in the list of written reports one from the Principal of the North China Union Woman's Medical College after that of the North China Woman's College.

Voted that the following be added to Section XIV, following that paragraph on the Committee on Buildings, "Estimates for new construction should not exceed 90% of the amount appropriated; the balance being held against fluctuations in exchange and modifications of plans.

Voted that the word, "and Committee on Business" Section VI of the By-laws be sticken out and inserted in Section XIII under Standing Committees.

Voted that the word "next" be inserted before the words "Annual Meeting" under Section XIV and the words "one of whom shall be the Clerk of the meeting ex officio" be stricken out.

Voted that the words "and a member of the Mission to countersign drafts on the Board" be inserted in Section IX after the word "secretaries."

Voted that in view of the necessity of Mrs. Goodrich's hastening to Chefoo to join her husband her resignation as a member of the Committee on Needs of the Mission be accepted.

Voted that the resignation of Mr. and Mrs. Porter as Compilers of the Annual Report be accepted.

Voted that the Mission approve of the return to the United States of Dr. Smith at such time as the Prudential Committee may fix.

Voted that we request the Prudential Committee to grant permission to Mr. and Mrs. Perkins and their Daughter Susie to return to the United States in the Spring of 1910.

Voted that Mr. and Mrs. Sprague be granted permission to return to the United States in the Autumn of this year.

Voted that Miss Chapin be granted permission to return to the United States in the late winter or early spring at her own expense.

Voted that in view of the long service of Dr. Mark Williams, his resignation from the Faculty of the College and Academy, and the fact that he will soon have completed his seventy-fifth year, the Mission requests the Prudential Committee to grant Dr. Williams permission to reside in Shansi while retaining his membership in the Mission.

Voted that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to appoint Mr. L. J. Christian to the North China Mission.

Voted that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to appoint Rev. Elmer Galt and his fiancee to the North China Mission.

Voted that the Mission request the W. B. M. I. to appoint a woman physician at the earliest possible date for P'ang Chwang.

Voted that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to authorize the return of Mrs. W. S. Ament to the North China Mission at such time as she deems the way for such return properly open.

Voted that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to authorize the return of Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield to the North China Mission at the end of their furlough.

12.00 M. Adjourned.

2.10 p. m. Session called to order by the Chairman.

Minutes of previous day read and approved.

Order of General Business. (con)

Voted that in each station where there is an income from real estate belonging to the American Board this income may be used under the direction of the station, provided that full report, audited by some member of the Mission, be submitted to the Mission Treasurer annually. The approval of the Prudential Committee is especially requested.

Voted that a committee of five be appointed, on which there shall be at least one member each from the faculties of the N. C. College and the N. C. U. Woman's College be appointed by the Chair to consider the question of a sanitarium in the vicinity of Peking.

Committee on Sanitaium appointed, Messrs. Ingram, Galt, Young, Misses Miner, Browne.

Voted that the Prudential Committee be requested to increase the salaries of married missionaries in Peking to $1100.00 per annum.

Voted that the request be renewed for the sum of $1500.00 from the Indemnity fund for erecting buildings at the Western Hills for sanitarium purposes.

Voted that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to grant $500.00 Gold, from the Indemnity fund to finish the well at T'ungchow.

Voted that the Mission ask the W. B. M. I. for $1000.00 for land at P'ang Chwang for the expansion of Woman's work.

Voted that the Mission ask the W. B. M. I. for $3000.00 for P'ang Chwang for school buildings for the Girl's Boarding school.

Voted that the Mission ask the W. B. M. I. for $3000.t0 for P'ang Chwang, for erecting walls and dormitory and other buildings for the Girl's Boarding School.

Voted that the Mission approve the sale, or the tearing down and removal, of the materials of the present Lintsingchow Boys' School property, in either case the proceeds to be used in the erection of Boys' School Dormitories on the new compound.

Voted that the Prudential Committee be requested to allow the sale of the Hsi Ch'uar compound at Lintsingchow, provided this sale has the sanction of the Comm. Ad Interim.

Voted the Mission request the Prudential Committee for a grant of $500.00 from the Indemnity fund to complete the press outfit; this sum to cover the following items;

$275.00 for difference between money spent on outfit, including cylinder press, and appropriation granted,
$175.00 for oil engine and fittings,
$50.00 for book-binding tools.

Voted that the Prudential Committee be requested to appropriate for Lintsingchow building purposes the following items;

For Boys' School Dormitories	$1000.00
For Boys' School Building	$2000.00
For Boys' School Dining Room and Kitchen	$ 500.00
For Boys' School Furnishings	250.00

Indemnity (?)

Voted that the Mission heartily approves of the arrangement by which Mrs. Goodrich is to serve the W. C. T. U. in presenting its work to the Chinese and recommends that she be released for one half of her time for that work.

Voted that the Committee Ad Interim arrange for a substitute for Dr. Goodrich for the time of his absence from the Theological College in the autumn.

Voted that the Mission adopt the China Inland Mission Code Book and that a committee be appointed to make such additions as will increase its usefulness to the Mission and to the Board.

Committee appointed Messrs. Aiken, Wilder, Miss Porter.

Voted that the Mission request Dr. Smith during his intended visit to Japan to investigate the present status of Williams Dictionary and to use such means as he deem best to hasten its appearance.

Voted that the following agreement between the Tientsin Station and the London Mission be approved.

1. That the London Missionary Society pass over to the American Board the following outstations; Tung An, Lo Fa, Hsiang Kou, Wu Ching Hsien, Ch'eng Chuang.

2. That the American Board pass over to the London Mission (Ts'ang Chow) its work in the Hsien Hsien and Chiao He districts.

3. That the property in the various stations transferred be mutually exchanged without money payment on either side.

4. That the former L. M. S. outstation at Tu Liu be included in the transfer to the A. B. C. F. M.

5. That it is understood that each Mission withdraw its workers unless for special reasons other arrangements seem desirable.

6. Altho no compulsion should be exercised, it is understood that this agreement carries with it the Church membership in the districts involved.

Voted that the Mission instruct the Mission Secretary to express the thanks of the Mission to Prof. M. H. Peck for services rendered in the planning and oversight of the church building at Hsiku, Tientsin.

Voted that the Mission request the W. B. M. I. to appoint a single woman to do general evangelistic work at Lintsingchow.

Voted that we renew the request for the appointment of a single woman to do general evangelistic work at Peking.

Voted that the Mission renew the request that one of the Woman's Boards appoint one teacher each for the normal and science departments of the N. C. Union Woman's College.

Voted that the Mission request the Woman's Board of Boston to appoint three more women to the general work of the North China Mission.

Voted that the Mission ask for one woman nurse for work in the North China Mission.

Voted that the Mission ask for one woman nurse for work in the Mission.

Voted that the W. B. M. be requested to grant $125.00 for the erection of a small building for Woman's work at the T'ungchow outstation of Hsi Chi.

Voted that the W. B. M. I. be requested to grant $3000.00 for the expansion of the Educational plant of the N. C. Union Woman's College and Bridgman Academy.

Voted that the Mission renew the request for $1500.00 for land and buildings for the boarding department of the elementary school for the girls of the Peking station.

Voted: Whereas—Considering the many new movements on foot in Peking in opening new avenues of influence to the missionaries in connection with Girl's Schools Lectures and Newspaper room work.

And whereas—Peking as the influencing center of the empire more and more must influence the great movements for the uplift of the women of this great empire, it is most important that the missionaries seize as far as possible these opportunities,

And whereas—we recognize the only true and lasting uplift must come from the direct influence of Christianity, and desire to conserve the work done in these lines in past years, the Mission requests that the American Board in co-operation with the Woman's Boards, give its approval and influence in providing a building and equipment of the same for the extension of these forms of work, and place Mrs. W. S. Ament in connection with people of means whose inclination at present does not lead them to give to direct evangelistic work, but who would give to work conducted on special lines to meet the special opportunities of the hour.

Reports of Committees.

Report of the N. C. Union College Press, Mr. Ebeling.

Report of the Committee on Building, Dr. Young.

Report of the Committee on Education, Miss Miner.

Extra-elections. To Committee on needs of the Mission to replace Mrs. Goodrich resigned, Miss Russell.

Committee Ad Interim, Chairman, Dr. Ingram. Dr. Stanley, Mr. Wilder, Miss Porter.

Committee on Business, Messrs. Ewing and Porter, Miss Browne.

Voted that report of the Comm. on Business Agency be adopted, that Mr. McCann continue to assist at Lintsingchow until Sept. 1, 1910.

2. That the Treasurer arrange to continue the services of Mr. Gordon as Business Agent, the Shansi Mission concurring, to Sept 1, 1910. Further that he be granted salary at the rate ot $500.00 gold, per annum, with use of house, office, and go-down, but with the understanding that any income from rentals be credited to the American Board.

3. That the Mission Secretary and Treasurer constitute a committee to serve with a representative of the Shansi Mission in an endeavor to secure some return from other missions using the house and business plant at Tientsin.

4. That a committee of two be appointed by the chairman to which the Shansi Mission is asked to add a member, whose duty it shall be to exhaustively

consider the question of future cooperation of some or all of the several mission business agencies at Tientsin.

Committee appointed Ewing, Young, McCann, Exofficio.

Voted that the report of the committee on mission reports be adopted carrying the following votes;

Voted that the compilers of the Mission Report be authorized to follow their own judgement in preparing a report planned to secure the most attractive form possible for presenting the work of the year to general readers.

2. That the following details be recommended to the compilers;

a. A large clear map of the field of the Mission.

b. A survey of important events and movements in China during the year with particular reference to signs of progress, to new lines of missionary work, to important work of other missions, to movements for union and federated mission work and to all other facts that may give a clearer idea of the national situation to which our work is related.

c. A grouping of the material of the report under topics instead of by stations.

3. That each station appoint one member to prepare a news-bulletin for the purpose of informing other stations of its work, such a news-bulletin to be sent by each station to every other station on the first of Feb., May and Nov. of each year.

Voted that Dr. Smith be requested to prepare a survey or comprehensive review such as recommended in the report of the Committee on Mission Reports.

Voted that the matter of the construction and size of the Lintsingchow church be referred back to the Committee on Building.

Voted that each station provide itself with a copy of the C. I. M. Code-Book, expense to be met from the Publication fund.

Voted that $25.00 from the Publication fund be granted to each station for the purchase of books during the ensuing year as may be approved by the Publication Committee.

Voted that in view of the needs of the Theological College, the Mission renew its request for another ordained man to relieve one of the Missionaries on the field for work in the College.

Voted that the Mission ask for another ordained man for Tientsin.

4.00 p. m. Adjourned with prayer.

June 18.

9. 30. Session called to order by the Chairman.

Minutes of June 17, morning session read and approved.

10. a. m. Voted to go into Committee of the Whole with Mr. Ellis in the Chair.

11 a. m. Voted that Committee rise and report progress.

General business. Voted, That the North China Mission of the American Board instruct the Mission Secretary to send special greetings to all Missions of our own Board and of the London Missionary Society working in China, expressing the hope that these Missions may be drawn together in the fellowship of life and service.

That we request the All-China Cogregational Committee (Dr. A. H. Smith, Mr. S. M. Meech, Mr. Arnold Foster) to take action looking toward bringing the Missions into mutual intercourse.

That every encouragement be given to the Chinese Churches in their plans for Congregational union. either local or general.

Voted, That our request be renewed for the early appointment of a physician for P'ang Chwang.

Voted, That we request the W. B. M. P. to grant $5000 for a hospital building at Lintsing.

Voted, That we request the W. B. M. P. to grant $500 for a dispensary at Lintsing.

Voted, That we request the W. B. M. I. to appoint a single woman for evangelistic work at Lintsing.

Voted, That we request the W. B. M. I. to appropriate $1000 for land at Lintsing.

Voted, That we request the W. B. M. I. to grant $500 for the erection of compound wall at Lintsing.

Voted, That we request the W. B. M. I. to appropriate $1000 for erection of dormitory for Girls' School at Lintsing.

Voted, That we request the W. B. M. I. to appropriate $3500 for erection of Ladies' House at Lintsing.

Voted, That we request the W. B. M. I. to grant $150 for the purchase of a small piece of land at Lintsing.

Voted, That we request the W. B. M. I. to grant $2500 for the erection of a Girls' School Building at Lintsing.

The Committee on Resolutions read its report. It was voted that the report be adopted.

The North China Mission desires to express its appreciation of the character and work of Mrs. Ursula Stanley, who passed away last September. Mrs. Stanley was fortunate in being permitted to work in the same station for forty-six years, She was a pioneer and laid the foundation for the superstructure which is being

reared today. She perserveringly endured the hardships in the beginning of her missionary life from unsanitary dwellings, ill-health and loneliness. It was discouraging to labor for those whose hearts were hard, or who fell away, disappointing the hopes they had raised. Mrs. Stanley's home, with its flowers of which she was so fond, was a delightful place for the stranger or newly arrived missionary.

Mrs. Stanley had unusual gifts. Not only did she engage in evangelistic and school work, but she was prominent in efforts for the well being of the foreign community. In the erection of the Union Church and also the Temperance Hall for the foreign sailors her solicitations secured liberal gifts. She was also active in efforts to aid the worthy poor. She was favored the last years of her life in being located in a new part of the city, where the prospects of success are bright to those who take up the work which she laid down.

Mrs. Stanley had the supreme joy of seeing her children engage in the same noble cause to which she gave her life. In old age children and grand-children were about her and her burial was attended by old friends and fellow missionaries. All mourn her as a mother and public benefactor.

"And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, write, Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth; Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

The members of the North China Mission of the American Board wish to express their sorrow and deep sense of loss in the departure from earth of Rev. W. S. Ament, D. D., for more than thirty years a member of this mission. Dr. Ament's executive ability and untiring energy, his fine scholarship and earnest and eloquent preaching, his fidelity to the great evangelical truths of Christianity, his high ideals of character and conduct, his quick and warm-hearted sympathy, his readiness to help the poor and distressed, and his courage and promptness in action made him a power for good in the city of Peking. Here and in the surrounding region his great life work was done. The Peking church with its more than a thousand members, a large number of whom were baptized by him, is his lasting memorial. Both among his own people in the homeland, and among those to whom he ministered in China, he had a rare power of communicating the impulse to purer and better things, and to a higher and nobler life. Respected and loved by multitudes of the Chinese for whom his life had been spent, he has passed, we believe, into the more immediate presence of the Master, with

"Life's race well run,
Life's work well done,
Life's crown well won."

His sorrowing wife and son, his mission associates, the Chinese Christians to whome as pastor and guide he was a tower of strength, and his many friends on both sides of the ocean have in their grief and sorrow the peace and comfort of believing that he has entered into the infinite reward and blessedness of the Master's service in those realms where there is indeed Jew nor Greek, bond nor free, but all are one in Christ Jesus; and where we believe he is with many who have been brought into God's kingdom through him.

The Mission requests its Secretary to send a copy of these resolutions to Dr. Ament's wife and son, to the pastor of the church in Owasso, Michigan, of which Dr. Ament was a member, to the pastor of the church in Medina, Ohio, of which Dr. Ament was pastor after his first return to America, and to the pastor of the Dwight Place church in New Haven, Conn., which suported Dr. Ament upon the mission field.

Miss May Chapin was born into the North China Mission while her parents were missionaries in T'ungchow. After spending the years of her youth in the homeland, she returned to China and to the place of her birth. And from T'ungchow the Father called her back to Himself and to the loved ones gone before.

The Mission hereby expresses its gratitude to God for the life that she lived, for the love and sympathy that shone out so radiantly for all, for the blessed memories that will be cherished in T'ungchow and in Kalgan, for the calm faith, that gave cheer and patience during the long weakness of lingering disease, for the serene assurance of things unseen, for the final release from the flesh, and for the continued ministry of the life with Christ. "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God."

B

Voted. That the W. B. M. be asked to appropriate for woman's work at Tientsin, for Ladies' House $3500, for School Building $2500, for Woman's Building, $800, for Walls, etc. $500, Total $7300.

Voted, That for the year 1910 the foreign Mission Meeting be held June 5th-12th, and the Chinese meeting June 12th-18th.

Voted, That all lapses from appropriations for General Work shall be in the hands of the Committee ad Interim to be expended for general work as under estimates.

11. 30 a. m. Voted. That we go into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Ewing took the chair.

11. 50 a. m. Voted, That Committee of the Whole rise and report progress.

The Com. of Whole reported the following motion, which was voted, That the North China Mission considers the plan of a Treasurer for all China to reside

in Shanghai to be contrary to the interests of economy and efficiency.
Minutes of previous Session read and approved.
12.00 m. Adjourned.
2. 10. p. m. Session called to order by the Chairman.
Order of Estimates.
Report of the Committee on Estimates.
Voted that the report be adopted errors and ommissions excepted.
Order of Unfinished Business.
Report of Committee of Committee of the Whole on Medical work at Tientsin.
Voted that the Mission approves of the erection of buildings for dispensary work at Tientsin, provided a graduate of the Union Medical College can be secured to serve as resident physician, in accordance with the advice of the physicians of the Mission.
Report of the Committee on Kalgan helpers was read.
Voted that the Publication Committee purchase copies of the China Inland Mission Code Book for each station and send such copies to the proper persons.
Minutes for the day read and approved.
Minutes of the Woman's meetings read.
Annual Meeting adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE LADIES' MEETINGS.

Tuesday, June 12. Meeting called to order by Mrs. Goodrich.
Motion made and carried that Miss Browne act as chairman.
Motion made and carried that Miss MacGown act as secretary.
Motion made and carried that a business Committee be appointed by the chair. Miss Reed and Miss Paine appointed.
Meeting adjourned.
Thursday, June 14. Moved and carried that the chair appoint a Committee of three to arrange for the Woman's Conference of next Mission Meeting. Miss Wyckoff, Miss Corbett and Miss MacGown appointed.
Meeting adjourned.
Friday, June 18. Report of committee for next year's Woman's Conference.
The commmittee recommended that Mrs. Stelle be asked to give a paper telling of some phase of her furlough. Report accepted.
Motion made and carried that the money sent by the Round Robin ladies in America be used to place a tablet in the new school at Tientsin in memory of Mrs. Ursula J. Stanley. Meeting adjorned.
Woman's Conference held at 4.30. Mrs. Goodrich presented a very interesting paper on Congregationalism—why it demands our Loyalty.

Marian G. MacGown.

C. A. I. action re: Mrs. Wilder's Salary 17.

Tungcho, near Peking, China.
Jany 30, 1900.

Dear Dr. Smith:-

The following Motion has just passed the Committee ad Interim.

Whereas ~~the~~ nothing appears in the Appropriations for 1900 for salary and health change for Mrs. Wilder,
and whereasthere will be an excess in salary Appropriations on account of absentees, Therefore
Moved: that we request the Prudential Committee to allow the payment of Mrs. Wilder's salary and health change from such surplus.

The reason for this action may be stated in a word. Mrs. Wilder desires that her salary should be given her precisely the same as any other person in the Mission receives his or her salary. This we believe to be the right thing to do on every account.

By vote of the two remaining members of the Committee ad Interim, Mr. Roberts has been asked to take the place of Mr. Bailey on that Committee until next Mission Meeting.

Yesterday we laid the dear Pastor of our Tungcho Church away to rest. He has been out here at the College and in our home for the past three months, and every thing possible has been done to save his life, but in vain. Once we had a counsel of no less than seven physicians, and at other times two or three, and our own physician has watched him most faithfully. They were ~~at~~ on the point of an operation once for stone in the bladder, when a microscopic examination revealed Tuberculosis in that organ, and it was given up as unwise. You may remember that it was our Pastor who gave you the greeting at the time of our Congregational Council. He was a man of ability, judgment,consecration, and heart. We greatly loved him, but he has gone to a higher sphere, and perchance to a larger work.

Shall I write you a word of our College? We are just in the midst of a ten days vacation. The first half of the school year has passed quickly and pleasantly away. Mr. Tewksbury has taken the main charge of the boys, and has done exceedingly well. On the other hand the young men have been amenable to discipline, and as a rule have done good work. There has been a genuinely good feeling between students and instructors, which has made the wheels run easily and the work move lightly.Mr. Tewksbury has put a great deal of heart into the morning prayers as well as into his special studies. I write these few lines, as you will wish to know how we get on in the absence of our President. I need not add that we shall ~~[illegible]~~ welcome Dr. Sheffield next Autumn.

We continue to bless you for remembering our need, and sending to us Mr. and Mrs. Galt. Things at the Capitol do not greatly comfort us. But all that news you get by lightning,and I need not write it up.

Yours Sincerely,

Chauncey Goodrich.

Tungcho, near Peking, China.

May 30, 1900.

Dear Dr. Smith:-

The following motion has just passed the Committee as Interim.

Whereas nothing appears in the appropriations for 1900 for salary and health change for Mrs. Hilder, and whereas there will be an excess in salary appropriations on account of absentees. Therefore

Voted: that we request the Prudential Committee to allow the payment of Mrs. Hilder's salary and health change from surplus.

The reason for this action may be stated in a word. We desire that her salary should be given her precisely as any other person in the division would be, in this matter of leave. To be the right thing to do on every vote of the two remaining members of the Committee in Interim. Mr. Roberts has been asked to take the place of Mr. Hodge until the next division meeting.

Yesterday we laid the dear sister of our Tungcho Church to rest. She has been out here at the College and in our home for the past three months, and every thing possible has been done to save his life, but in vain. Once we had a consult of no less than seven physicians, and at other times two or three, and our own physician has watched him most faithfully. They were on the point of an operation once for stone in the bladder, but a microscopic examination revealed Tuberculosis in the bladder, and it was given up as unwise. You may remember that it was our doctor who gave you the greeting at the time of our denominational council. He was a man of ability, judgment, consecration, and heart, and really loved him, but he has gone to a higher sphere, and performance to a larger work.

Shall I write you a word of our College? We are just in the midst of the vacation. The first half of the school year was the main course of the boys, and has done excellently. On the other hand the young men have been amenable to discipline and as a truly have done good work. There has been a genuinely good feeling between students and instructors, which has made the wheels run easily and the work move lightly. Mr. Lewis has put a great deal of heart into the morning prayers as well as into his special studies. I write these few lines, as you will wish to know how we get on in the absence of our President. I need not add that we shall always welcome Dr. Mateer back in autumn.

We continue to bless you for remembering our need, and sending us Mr. and Mrs. Lewis. Things at the Capital do not greatly comfort us. In all this news you get by lightning, and need not write it up.

Yours sincerely,

Received
Jan. 30, 1900
Rec'd Mch. 14

Explanation of mission action 18.

Tungcho, near Peking, China.
April 20, 1900.

Dear Dr. Smith:-

The following two Motions have lately passed the Mission. (1) That we request the Prudential Committee to approve of the Peking Station using for the new Boys Boarding School the money accruing from the rent of Dr. Ament's house from Sep. 1, /99, toMarch 1,(1900, the sum being Taels 150.

(2) That, in case the Pang Chuang Station should not be reimbursed by the Chinese Government before the first of July, for moneys spent on telegrams, messengers, and fees to officers and soldiers on guard, that we request the Prudential Committee to authorize the Mission Treasurer to credit the Pangchuang Station Treasurer the sum of $220. gold from any sums accruing from the rent of houses in any of the Mission Stations, it being understood that such money will be paid into the Mission Treasury, whenever refunded by the Chinese Government.

I have just rcvd your short note respecting the Circulars sent to each member of the Mission touching the limit within which Missionaries may draw out money from the Mission Treasury. It is doubtless necessary to keep a close watch of the Treasury department. On the other hand, we at this end have some very real difficulties anent the subject of salaries. One difficulty is in the reduced rate of silver. About two years since we rcvd over four tiao for the gold dollar, whereas now we only get slightly over three tiao, a loss on money spent here of perhaps $150.gold. There are other difficulties which I need not write about. However, we must pinch some, and make the ends meet. That is what some of us are doing now, and I hope we shall be on the right side at the next settlement. Personally at the last settlement I was, by the books, behind $117.39 gold. On the other hand I had nearly a hundred dollars which I was unable to bring into the acct then, but which will be charged in the next settlement. My real debit was about $25. But enough of this.

The boxers are in Tungcho, and practising in open daylight, besides making all kinds of threats. What may be the result we cannot at present foresee. We know that God is at the helm.

Yours Sincerely, Chauncey Goodrich.

Tungcho, Apr. 20/1900.

circular - re - Dr. Ament's visit to U. S. 19.

Peking, Feb. 4th, 1901.

To the members of the North China Mission;

It is the wish of Dr. Ament to visit the United States the coming Spring with the hope of making arrangements to bring Mrs. Ament with him to China on his return in the Autumn. His family circumstances, the strain of separation under the extreme conditions of last summer, his work for the church since the Siege, and his need of change are understood by the mission.

It is therefore Moved,

That we approve of Dr. Ament's wish to take a vacation from his work to visit the United States with the expectation of returning in the Autumn - bringing as we hope Mrs. Ament with him.

Aff. Neg.

D. Z. Sheffield

E. G. Tewksbury

A. P. Peck

Arthur H. Smith

Geo. D. Wilder

Sekinaf, Feb. 4, 1901

filed Apr. 5

circular - re-use of Indemnity appropriation 20.
Mar - 1902

Whereas the mission secretary has recently received a letter of Jan. 22, 1902, informing us of the appropriation by the Prudential Committee of Ten Thousand dollars gold to provide a wall for the Board's premises in Peking and three houses for its missionaries there and,

Whereas there are small Chinese houses on the property recently purchased to enlarge the compound, that can be adapted for the temporary residence of all the missionaries belonging to the station; but there are none that can be rearranged for the large Bridgman School or for a suitable street chapel without large and wasteful expenditure, and further as there are none that can possibly accommodate the audiences constantly attending all the church services therefore.

Moved that we assume the responsibility of using the appropriation in general accordance with the original action of the mission in its meeting of Nov 25-29, 1901, (minutes Pages 3 & 4), viz.- Wall and gate house One thousand dollars, Outside chapel (to be used this next year for domestic chapel) $2,000. Bridgman Girls' School including temporary rooms for two ladies $7,000.

Peking, Dec. 4, 1901

Signed - aff.. Neg.

M. E. Sheffield.
Mary H. Porter.
J. E. Chapin
William B. Stille
Geo. D. Wilder.
H. P. Perkins
Gertrude S. Wilder.
J. H. Ingram
Howard Galt.
E. G. Terkbury
Abbie G. Chapin.
Mary E. Andrews.
J. G. Evans
Grace H. Terkebury.
Louise W. Galt.
Myrtle B. Ingram
Eleanor W. Sheffield
D. Z. Sheffield.

Rec'd Apr. 9. 1902

Circular re summer houses for Peking and Chefoo. Oct. 3, 1902.

21

Voted - (1) That the Prudential Committee be requested to assign the indemnity of $6000. (with interest approximately $6800.) for summer houses of the T'cho and Peking stations at the Western Hills to the members of these two stations as follows:-

Single ladies, T'cho,	$500.	Dr. Ament	$500.
" " Peking	500.	Mr. Terkesbury	500.
Dr. Sheffield	500	Mr. Wilder	500
Dr. Goodrich	500	Mr. C. Ewing	500
Dr. Ingram	500	Mr. Galt	500
		Total	$5000.

It being understood that these surplus assigned shall be used to provide these members of these two stations with similar residences at the Hills or at Pei Tai He. It is understood further that the sums may be used to purchase sites & build houses at the discretion of the individual, with the approval of the Mission, and further, in view of the insufficiency of these sums unless supplemented by private means, that any income from rents shall belong to the individual and that, in case the individual sells the property, he shall return to the Board its original share of $500.

Voted - (2) That the Prudential Committee be requested to return to individuals the sums supplied by them in the erection

of these houses at the Western Hill and included in the indemnity awards mentioned above as follows:—

Mr. Tenkesbury	(house)	$650.
Dr. Sheffield	"	100.
Dr. Ingram	"	100.
Mr. Tenkesbury	(Margaret House)	620
	(Total	$1470.)

Filed by Mission [Chinese matter]

Copy —

circular-re-removal of Tientsin Station 22.

Dec. 10-1902

To the North China Mission.

Dear Brethren.

The need of removing this station to a new site is becoming more evident daily in the almost complete cessation of all kinds of effort that brought the Chinese to us. It is also evident that the population is gravitating to the Northward along the banks of the Peiho, and that if we desire to have a good site among or near to a large population we must move in the same direction: and that soon, as prices are advancing.

Just now the movement is strongest on the East (or North) side of the river. Perhaps this is because the Viceroy's new yamen and the mint are there. The new University is on the West side. We are prospecting and comparing sites and prices.

The city chapel site is not as valuable for our uses as it was when access to the city was only through one of its four gates -gates and wall having disappeared. It is in the midst of shops, and the Hsien yamen is near by on an alley at the back. This site can probably be sold for a good price, and it is believed that a more desirable site for our work can be be found, and perhaps nearer to the new Station site when selected. Further, the city lot front is narrow, and two thirds of the East side has now been built up with high walls, which will have a decided bearing on the lighting of a new chapel building.

In view of these facts and conditions, we ask the Mission to approve the accompanying motions, and also recommend them for the approval of the Prudential Committee.

Very sincerely yours,

Signed E. A. Blackmer
J. H. Ingebaum.

Tientsin Dec. 10th, 1902.

MOTIONS.

1. Moved that we approve the sale of the compound and the relocation of the Tientsin station at some suitable place near the Northern suburb of the old city.

2. Moved, that we approve the sale and change of site of the city chapel if a more desirable site can be found.

3. Moved, that the Tientsin indemnity be placed at the disposal of the Tientsin Station in order to effect these purchases.

4. And we further ask the approval of the Prudential Committee to this proposed action of the Tientsin Station.

SIGNED.

Aff.	Neg.
W. S. Ament	
Wm. B. Stelle	
D. Z. Sheffield	
Signed Frank Williams	
Howard S. Galt	
Geo. D. Wilder	
J. H. Ingebaum	
E. G. Lewkeburg (for 2 & part of 3.)	
E. E. Aitken	
C. A. Stanley	
J. H. Ingebaum	

Action re-
rebuilding Peking station

Tungchou, North China, Jan. 21st, 1903.

Dear Dr. Smith;

I write especially to report to you the action of the Mission, in ratifying a motion for building sent out from the Peking Station. The motion was as follows,-"Moved that the Mission request from the Prudential Committee the sums mentioned below for the rebuilding of the Peking Station. It is understood that these sums are to be advanced only proportionally to the general sums paid to the American Board as Indemnity.

(1)	For extention of premises, (see note).	$10,000.
(2)	" new church building	10,000.
(3)	" Bridgman School	10,000.
(4)	" Front chapel & boys' school	3,200.
(5)	" North chapel & schools	4,000.
(6)	" Ladies Home	4,000.
(7)	" Dr, Ament's house	3,500.
(8)	" Mr. Ewing's house (?)	3,500.
(9)	" Gate-house & walls	2,500.
(10)	" Primary school (kindergarten)	500.
(11)	" Reception-room for Chinese guests	500.
(12)	" Apparatus for Bridgman School	443.
(13)	" Trees for school-yard (Bridgman school)	100.
(14)	" Trees for compound	147.
(15)	" Nan Meng chapel, (Not included in indemnities)	136.
	Total amount of above request	$52,526.

(Note) The Mission will remember the circumstances of buying grounds after the Boxer upheaval for the enlargement of the premises of the Station with the approval of the Mission, the money being temporarily advanced from other funds. There is no direct indemnity to meet this item, & there is no hope that the Prudential Committee will give money from other funds for this purpose. The purchase was of the utmost importance to the Station in giving adequate grounds for the foreign houses, and the various schools, & still other uses.

It is the desire of the members of the Station to have a church building that will seat an audience of seven or eight hundred in the main room, & three or four hundred in the Sunday-school wing. The building will be the most prominent in the Compound, and should be architectually pleasing. Remembering the advanced cost of material in Peking the amount suggested it is believed will be necessary to erect such a building as is desired. It should be remembered that in addition to the face of the indemnity allowed, there will be an addition for interest that will raise the total to an amount that will leave the Press indemnity substantially undisturbed. D. Z. Sheffield, Sec.

It should be noted that these items include all expenditures already made. Bridgman School, Front Chapel, Ladies Home, Dr. Ament's house, Gate-house & portion of walls have been built. About $22,000, have been expended. There is a large indemnity for Printing Press. This does not belong to Peking Station especially, and the question of re-establishing the Press, I suppose, will always be an open one in our Mission, but it probably will not be built, with presses springing up in numbers in Peking and Tientsin that can do urgent work, and large orders that do not demand haste can by filled with greater economy in Shanghai or Japan.

It is very desirable that we receive answer to these estimates not later than six weeks from this writing, indeed there must be considerable preparation of material before that time for the best economy in building. The general work of the Peking Station is recovering with great rapidity, and the most urgent need at this time as the church building where the audience that desires to meet can be accommodated. The street-chapel now used is wholly inadequate to the needs It will be a saving of money and a great advantage to the work if the approval of this building be cabled. If all requests are approved of course all should be included in the cable. The builder for Peking is not at present in sight. Dr. Ingram did excellent work last year, but it will be "all hands round" in building at Tungchou this year. Dr. Ament ought not to have this type of work in charge.

Very sincerely yours,

D.Z. Sheffield.

Note. Three votes were for $8,000. for new Church Building.

$10,000. is a large sum but there is a large need.

D.Z.S.

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Very sincerely yours,

G.Z. Sheffield

Rec'd Jan 24 1902
Answ Feb 2.

Note. These notes were for $8,000. for New Church Building.

$10,000. is a large sum but there is a large need
D.S.

Mission action
re-Union Higher School for girls

Tungchou, North China, Jan. 22nd, 1903.

Dear Dr. Smith;

The following action taken by the Presbyterian Mission was reported to this Mission and duly submitted for approval. There has been such a stream of circular motions going the rounds that I am not quite certain as to the number of returned votes, but there is no opposition to the proposal, and a general approval. The proposed union is of a character hardly to necessitate ratification by the Prudential Committee, at least as regards girls from our Mission in Paotingfu being taught in the local Presbyterian school, & the reverse in Peking. The matter of union in higher education for girls and young women in Peking with Miss Newton to have a place in the Faculty should be approved by the Prudential Committee and the Presb. Committee of management.

" Peking, Oct. 10, 1902. Resolved that we look with favor upon the proposed plan of union with the American Board Mission for the higher education of some of the native school-girls, and approve of the proposal that Miss Grace Newton should look forward to engaging in such higher education when in the judgment of the joint Committees of the two Missions the time has come for undertaking it.

Resolved that this Mission acting in harmony with the principle of union in educational work, and also with the expressed wish of the Presb. Board of Foreign Missions, agree not to re-open a Girls Boarding School in Peking, but to send all pupils belonging to the Peking Station to the Bridgman School of the American Board Mission, provided that the American Board give up its Girls' Boarding- school in Paotingfu city, and send all pupils belonging to their Paotingfu district to the Boarding-school to be established by this Mission in Paotingfu

Be it also resolved that the Paotingfu school be of lower grade than the Bridgman school. The graduates from the Paotingfu school who are worthy of further instruction to be sent to the Bridgman school as soon as they are prepared to enter. The actual expenses of all pupils shall be met by themselves or their respective Missions.

Be it also Resolved that the Course of study in the Girls' Day and

Tungchow, North China, Jan. 23rd, 1903.

Dear Dr. Smith:

The following action taken by the Presbyterian Mission was reported to this Mission and duly submitted for approval. There has been such a stream of circular notices going the rounds that I am not quite certain as to the number of returned votes, but there is no opposition to the proposal, and a general approval. The proposed union is of a character hardly to necessitate ratification by the Prudential Committee, at least as regards girls from our Mission in Peotingfu being taught in the local Presbyterian school, the reverse in Peking. The matter of union in higher education for girls and young women in Peking with Miss Newton to have a place in the Faculty should be approved by the Prudential Committee and the Press. Committee of management.

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Resolved that this Mission acting in harmony with the principle of union in educational work, and also with the expressed wish of the Press. Board of Foreign Missions, agree not to re-open a Girls Boarding School in Peking, but to send all pupils belonging to the Peking station to the Bridgman School of the American Board Mission, provided that the American Board give up its Girls' Boarding- school in Peotingfu city, and send all pupils belonging to their Peotingfu district to the Boarding-school to be established by this Mission in Peotingfu

Be it also resolved that the Peotingfu school be of lower grade than the Bridgman school. The graduates from the Peotingfu school who are worthy of further instruction to be sent to the Bridgman school as soon as they are prepared to enter. The actual expenses of all pupils shall be met by themselves or their respective Missions.

Be it also Resolved that the Course of study in the Girls' Day and

Boarding Schools harmonize with those of the American Board.

Charles A. Killie, Sec. of Peking Presb. Mission.

I had a conversation with Dr. Wherry of the Presb. Mission the other day which gave to me strong indications that his Mission would not unite with us in general education conducted in Tungchou. He stated that there was a strong feeling in his Mission that with their pupils spending many years in a Congregational school surrounded with Congregational ideas and influences ~~their pupils~~ they would be to quite a degree alienated from their sympathies with the Presbyterian church, and would not work for the interests of that Presb. church. I reminded him that Tungchou from the first had been manned and womaned with a large element of original Presbyterians, and that in the schools the least possible was made of denominational distinctions, and the most possible of the truths of Christianity. All this, however, to no account. The conversation showed to me an attitude of mind in that Mission that will not easily permit of union in educational work if that union is to be adcomplished by sending students to Tungchou for both Collegiate and Theological education. As our work opens up I think it would be wholly unwise to remove the Theological school to the care of the Presbyterians, primarily because there is a great advantage to the two schools to be united, but again because for half a generation that Mission will have few pupils to place in the Seminary, and without traditional ideas as to standard of attainments to fit young men for the Seminary would endanger the character of the work accomplished in the school. We have created the two schools and have rights in them that ought not to be surrendered without transparent reasons. Students whether Presbyterian or Congregational can be better taught in Tungchou than alone by themselves in Peking, and I do not feel like yielding any thing to the fear of the effect of Tungchou environment! One good effect of these discussions is to make me a little stronger Congregationalist than before!

Very cordially yours,

D. Z. Sheffield.

Boarding Schools harmonize with those of the American Board.

Charles A. Hills, Sec. of Peking Presb. Mission.

I had a conversation with Dr. Sheery of the Presb. Mission the other day which gave to me strong indications that his Mission would not unite with us in general education conducted in Tungchow. He stated that there was a strong feeling in his Mission that with their pupils spending many years in a Congregational school surrounded with Congregational ideas and influences their pupils would be to quite a degree alienated from their sympathies with the Presbyterian church, and would not work for the interests of the Presb. church. I reminded him that Tungchow from the first had been manned and womanned with a large element of original Presbyterians, and that in the schools the least possible was made of denominational distinctions, and the most possible of the truths of Christianity. All this, however, to no account. The conversation showed to me an attitude of mind in that Mission that will not easily permit of union in educational work if that union is to be accomplished by sending students to Tungchow for both Collegiate and Theological education. As our opens up I think it would be wholly unwise to remove the Theological school to the care of the Presbyterians, primarily because there is a great advantage to the two schools to be united, but again because for half a generation that Mission will have few pupils to place in the Seminary, and without traditional ideas as to standard of attainments to fit young men for the Seminary would endanger the character of the work accomplished in the school. We have created the two schools and have rights in them that ought not to be surrendered without transparent reasons. Students whether Presbyterian or Congregational can be better taught in Tungchow than alone by themselves in Peking, and I do not feel like yielding any thing to the fear of the effect of Tungchow environment! One good effect of these discussions is to make me a little stronger Congregationalist than before!

Very cordially yours,

D. L. Shaffer

Tung Chow, Jan. 27, 1903

Rec'd March 10

CIRCULAR MOTION. re- Kalgan Feb-1903 25.

MOVED, That the North China Mission request from the Prudential Committee an immediate grant of ($4,369.64) four thousand three hundred sixty nine dollars and sixty four cents (gold), from the Indemnity for Kalgan Buildings, for use in Kalgan in 1903.

AFF. NEG.

W. B. Sprague
J. H. Roberts.

Circ. Chron. Jan. 27, 1903

REC'D MAR 23 1903

Feb 6, 1903
Kalgan, Chihli, China

W. B. Sprague
J. H. Roberts

Rev. J. H. Roberts.

REC'D MAR 23 1903

ANS'D.....

(Copy for ~~Peking.~~ Boston.)

26.

STATEMENT AND CIRCULAR MOTION.

Indemnity for Kalgan Buildings,	Gold	$21,419.00
Two Years' Interest, (Lowest Estimate,)		2,141.90
Total to be Received by the Board,		$23,560.90

Buildings Erected in 1902, and Improvements Made:-

Removing Ruins, and Grading,	Gold	$62.70
Repairs of Well, - - - - - -		17.33
Repairs of Compound Wall, - - - -		27.68
Building Gatehouse, - - - - - -		209.33
Building Roberts House, - - - -		501.30
Building Sprague House, - - - - -		468.83
Building Station Class and Helpers' House, -		215.49
Building Mat-Shed, 2 chien, for Servants, &c.,		35.81
	Total,	$1,538.47

For the above there was no Appropriation, but the following funds were borrowed:-

Kalgan Hospital Endowment,	Gold	$200.00
Kalgan Boys' School Building Fund,		300.00
Kalgan Cemetery Fund, K'u P'ing $700.00, est. equal		421.08
Kalgan Station Treasurer's Funds,		617.39
	Total,	$1,538.47

Immediate Needs of the Station, for use in 1903:-

Appropriation as above, to pay for buildings already erected, and restore borrowed funds, - - -		$1,538.47
Temporary House for Dr. Hemingway,		500.00
House for W.P.Sprague,	$2,800.00	
Less Similar Item above,	468.83	$2,331.17
Total Needed without delay, - - - -		$4,369.64

Feb. 6, 1903.
Kalgan, Chihli, China.

W. P. Sprague
J. H. Roberts.

Mission action re-house for Peking

27.

Tungchou, North China, March 9, 1903.

Dear Dr. Smith;

The following Motion drafted by Dr. Ament has received the unanimous ratification of the Mission.

"Before the Siege Peking Station was equipped with three houses for foreign residence. Only two houses have been voted in the previous action of the Mission, and one of these will be occupied by the Yale Mission for some time to come. Our growing country work, together with the city work, makes the need of three evangelistic missionaries most apparent. In view of the approaching marriage of Mr. Stelle and Miss Sheffield the need of the third house is forced upon us. It is an immediate necessity. Therefore

Moved that we request from the Prudential Committee the grant of Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars for a third house in the Peking Station."

Will you kindly bring this matter to the attention of the Prudential Committee for action with as little delay as possible?

I will also enclose a copy of a circular motion prepared by Mr. Roberts for Kalgan station which has been approved by the Mission. Meanwhile the action of the Prudential Committee has been received directing the withdrawal of Mr. Roberts from that Station. There was very general surprise in the Mission at this action of the Committee. I do not know what Mr. Roberts may have written on the subject. I know of course the personal elements that have made Mr. Roberts prefer to withdraw to work in another Station, but it would seem to be a wise precaution for the Committee to await action by the Mission concerned before ordering a man away from a given Station and directing the Mission to place him in some other place. Personally, I think the action of the Committee a serious mistake. Mr. Roberts is the most efficient worker in that Station. Mr. Sprague ought not to be left alone with such a responsibility. You must have distinctly in mind the circumstances of his return to the field. Was this remembered when the Mission was directed to leave him in charge of the Station? Kalgan suffered more seriously than any other Station of the Mission in the long period of delay before a missionary could go to the help of the distressed Christians. The persecution and general derangement continued for over an added year, and the native helpers, not of the strongest type at the outset, were crushed with the strain upon them, some falling, some seriously stumbling, and at the present moment I am not aware of a single man on the list that has recovered his footing so as to be able to take his place along side of the Missionary, and work with a steady hand for the recovery of the church. In my understanding of the needs of the work Mr. Roberts is now in the most needy part of our entire Mission field. What is to be done for an associate of Mr. Sprague in his lonely and distant field? What about a physician?

Not a few of the actions of the Prudential Committee, and failures to

act, have forced the thought upon my mind that the missionaries on the field are recovering from the Boxer upheaval more rapidly than the Committee. This is not strange, since we are on the ground and note the changes as they occur from month to month, and are ready to act in the light of the new conditions, while with the Committee old impressions are not modified by succeeding events; there is an inability to distinguish clearly between the sensational news served by the daily press and the sober facts that are usually somewhat later in arrival, and while it is evident that the missionaries are ready to move forward for a new attack upon the lines of heathenism, there is a lurking fear of an imminent smash-up, with a wish to have as little involved as possible. I think such an impression is unfortunate. Wars are always threatening, and there are elements in the political condition of China to give serious apprehensions of further derangement before permanent reconstruction sets in, but meanwhile there is a rare present opportunity for work, and good reason to hope that in whatever changes may come our mission work will be allowed to keep on its course. During the first fifteen years of the great revival of Japan not a few of our missionaries to that nationality cried themselves out of voice in urging the Board to come to their help at once while every thing was waiting for change. This condition of things is now upon China, only the missionaries have not been trained to shouting, and their modest account of "opportunities" and "encouragements" are evidently considerably discounted by those who sit at the center and look out upon the work of the world through the glasses of "comparison" and "experience".

Your letter is received and copied for the Mission that asks for statements of objects for contributions, departments of work, helpers, teachers, schools, students, &c. I have asked each Station to take the trouble to give desired information. We have thirty students in College, thirty in Academy, eight in Theological School. Thirty five dollars will support a theol. student for a year of study, twenty five dollars a student in Academy or College.

This reminds me that I have not written to inquire the meaning of so serious a reduction from estimates in appropriations for general work, over 40% for the year, and this just at the time of our struggle to get on our feet after the terrible overthrow. You write only a brief statement to accompany the appropriations with no comment on the reason for the reduction. I hope there is a mistake, as the amount appropriated is wholly inadequate to our needs, and it is the greatest possible waste to support a company of missionaries in their places and not provide them with ammunition for their special type of gunning.

This sufficient for the present. More to follow.

Very cordially yours, D. Z. Sheffield.

set have forced the thought upon my mind that the missionaries on the field are recovering from the Boxer upheaval more rapidly than the Committee. This is not strange, since we are on the ground and note the changes as they occur from month to month, and are ready to act in the light of the new conditions, while with the Committee old impressions are not modified by succeeding events; there is an inability to distinguish clearly between the sensational news served by the daily press and the sober facts that are usually somewhat later in arrival, and while it is evident that the missionaries are ready to move forward for a new attack upon the lines of heathenism, there is a lurking fear of an imminent crash, with a wish to have as little involved as possible. I think such an impression is unfortunate. Wars are always threatening, and there are always in the political condition of China to give serious apprehensions of further derangement before permanent reconstruction sets in, but meanwhile there is a rare present opportunity for work, and good reason to hope that in whatever changes may come our mission work will be allowed to keep on its course. During the first fifteen years of the great revival of Japan not a few of our missionaries to that nationality cried themselves out of voice in urging the Board to come to their help at once while every thing was waiting for change. This condition of things now upon China, only the missionaries have not been trained to shout it, and their modest account of "opportunities" and "encouragements" are evidently considerably discounted by those who sit at the center and look out upon the work of the world through the glasses of comparison and "experience".

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This sufficient for the present. More to follow.

Very cordially yours,

D. Z. Sheffield

Tsungchow, Shansi
Rec'd Apr. 16, 1900.

C. A. S. re-purchase of ground + bldg. at Tientsin

28.

Tungchou, North China, March 31st, 1903.

To the Prudential Committee of the A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brethren;

In a recent communication to the N.C. Mission through Dr. Smith We are informed that the recommendation from the Mission that the present Mission premises at Tientsin be sold and new grounds be secured is ratified by the Committee, with the restriction that the exchange involve no extra expense to the Board beyond the sale of present premises. This condition in its ultimate intention is entirely satisfactory to the Mission, as the proper market price for the premises ought to buy and equip a new center to fully meet the needs of the work. It is now a question of mode of procedure to accomplish the desired end. Rents are excessive in Tientsin and land values are rapidly advancing. The present premises if sold under conditions of delayed delivery would probably not realize their full value into 20 or 25%. This means that it will prove a great economy to the Board to advance money for purchase of new grounds and erecting buildings sufficient to effect the exchange. We think this can be accomplished in the temporary use of Indemnity moneys in hand not yet specifically appropriated. We suggest that such advance be made under two conditions, (1) that the money be ultimately returned to the Board from sale of present premises in Tientsin; (2) that the money advanced from Indemnity do not delay needed building in any Station of the Mission for which the Indemnity was originally collected.

We recommend, under the above two conditions, that the Prudential Committee advance $6,000. for purchase of grounds for new Mission Premises in Tientsin, that they further advance $10,000. for two Mission houses, walls and such equipments as shall be regularly submitted to the Mission for approval, and built under supervision of the Building Committee.

In the absence of Dr. Ament from Peking on a long country tour Mr. McCann Mission Treasurer will be asked to act with the two members of the Committee Ad Interim in presenting this recommendation.

Respectfully submitted by the Committee Ad Interim of the N.C. Mission.

D. Z. Sheffield.

C. A. Stanley.

James H. McCann

Please return

North China Prudential Committee
Pre'd May 13-1903

Purchase of Premises at Tientsin.

re-$1000 for summer house

Tungchou, Oct, Ist, 1903.

To the members of the Committee Ad Interim,

North China Mission,-

You will note from inclosed letters that the single ladies of the Mission interested in the indemnity for summer-house destroyed at Western Hills have formally expressed their desire that $1000 of that sum be requested of the Prudential Committee to apply to the construction of the Summer-house for single ladies now built at Pei Ta He. Dr. Smith asks for the ratification of this action by the Mission in the persons of the Com.ad interim that he may present the request to the Prudential Committee.

Moved that we cordially approve of the request made by the ladies, and express our hope that it may receive the immediate ratification of the Committee. D.Z.S.

D.Z. Sheffield

Committee Ad Interim.

Aff.

D.Z. Sheffield.

W. S. Ament.

William B. Stull

Mrg.

Please return.

Tungchow, Oct. 1st, 1903.

To the members of the Committee Ad Interim,

North China Mission.-

You will note from inclosed letters that the single ladies of the Mission interested in the indemnity for summer-house destroyed at Western Hills have formally expressed their desire that $1000 of that sum be requested of the Prudential Committee to apply to the construction of the Summer-house for single ladies now built at Pei Ta He. Dr. Smith asks for the ratification of this action by the Mission in the persons of the Com.ad Interim that he may present the request to the Prudential Committee.

Moved that we cordially approve of the request made by the ladies, and express our hope that it may receive the immediate ratification of the Committee. D.Z.S.

Committee Ad Interim.

D. Z. Sheffield

Ratified.

D. Z. Sheffield.

H. D. Hunt.

William Ogden

Please return.

Request from the Educational Committee of the North China Mission for the transfer of Miss Reed to Peking to assist in the work of the Bridgman School.

Congregational House, 1 Somerset Street, Boston,
Oct 1903

Inconsequence of the prospective return of Miss Porter to the United States, and the uncertainty of the return in the near future, the need of increasing the teaching force of the Bridgman School is imperative. The students outnumber those in the North China College, and the plans for the extension of the Course of Study necessitates an increase in the number of teachers. I view of these facts Miss Miner feels entirely inadequate to the task of carrying on the work with only such assistance as Mrs. Stelle and Miss Chapin may be able to give in addition to the touring that the former wishes to do with her husband.

Miss Reed's college training, her experience as a teacher, and the personal qualities which have already won for her the high regard of the Mission, fit her in a peculiar manner for the responsibilities which it is hoped she will gradually assume in work for the higher education of women.

It is desirable that Miss Reeds transfer be made as soon as practicable in order that she may have several months of work with Miss Porter, learning of her the methods used in the management of the school. There would be decided loss both in efficiency and expenditure of effort of the departments which are to be in Miss Reed's charge should pass temporarily into other hands. For Miss Reed's own sake also it is best that the transfer should be made soon, as longer residence in Paotingfu will only make it more difficult to leave the work to which she is already deeply attached, and will confirm her in the use of the Paotingfu dialect.

It is with deep regret for the loss to Paotingfu, which has suffered so much in the past and which has peculiar claims upon Miss Reed that this request is made. Still in the Bridgman school she will be working for Paotingfu not less than for the other stations, and in a sense will be carrying on work for Paotingfu girls.

Luella Miner.
G. Wilder.
D. Z. Sheffield.

To the members of the North China Mission:

You have noted from the Mission letter recently received from our Secretary Dr. Smith that Miss Jones in coming to the field is excluded from the two southern stations by her mother declining to give consent to going to either of these stations. You will remember that even with Miss Reed at Paotingfu the claims of that station upon the services of Miss Jones were made to appear very strong. A note just received from Mr. Perkins renews the request under these altered circumstances that Miss Jones be located at Paotingfu. His letter assumes that the plan for Miss Reed to be transferred to Peking will be carried out. Under these circumstances I submit for your action the following motion -

That we approve of withdrawing Miss Reed from the Paotingfu Station to enter upon work in the Bridgman School in Peking, to meet the special and urgent needs of the school, and that Miss Jones be located in Paotingfu to give her strength to work for women in that Station.

Respectfully submitted, D. Z. Sheffield.

Kindly sign with promptness and send at once to me that results may be announced with least possible delay/D.Z.S.

YES. NO.

for Miss Jones
H.P.P.
" " E. E. A.

as to Miss
H.P.P. Reed.
Would prefer to have
Miss Reed stay here
another year if possible.
E.E.A.

Request from the Educational Committee of the North China Mission for the transfer of Miss Reed to Peking to assist in the work of the Bridgman School.

In consequence of the prospective return of Miss Porter to the United States, and the uncertainty of the return in the near future, the need of increasing the teaching force of the Bridgman School is imperative. The students outnumber those in the North China College, and the plans for the extension of the Course of Study necessitates an increase in the number of teachers. I view of these facts Miss Minor feels entirely inadequate to the task of carrying on the work with only such assistance as Mrs. Stelle and Miss Chapin may be able to give in addition to the teaching that the former wishes to do with her husband.

Miss Reed's college training, her experience as a teacher, and the personal qualities which have already won for her the high regard of the Mission, fit her in a peculiar manner for the responsibilities which it is hoped she will gradually assume in work for the higher education of women.

It is desirable that Miss Reed transfer be made as soon as practicable in order that she may have several months of work with Miss Porter, learning of her the methods used in the management of the school. There would be decided loss both in efficiency and expenditure of effort of the departments which are to be in Miss Reed's charge should pass temporarily into other hands. For Miss Reed's own sake also it is best that the transfer should be made soon, as longer residence in Kostingfu will only make it more difficult to leave the work to which she is already deeply attached, and will confirm her in the use of the Kostingfu dialect.

It is with deep regret for the loss to Kostingfu, which has suffered so much in the past and which has peculiar claims upon Miss Reed that this request is made. Still in the Bridgman school she will be working for Kostingfu not less than for the other stations, and in a sense will be carrying on work for Kostingfu girls.

Inella Minor.
G. Nider.
D.E. Sheffield.

To the members of the North China Mission:

You have noted from the Mission letter recently received from our Secretary Mr. Smith that Miss Jones in coming to the field is excluded from the two southern stations by her mother declining to give consent to going to either of these stations. You will remember that even with Miss Reed at Kostingfu the claims of that station upon the services of Miss Jones were made to appear very strong. A note just received from Mr. Perkins renews the request under these altered circumstances that Miss Jones be located at Kostingfu. His letter assumes that the plan for Miss Reed to be transferred to Peking will be carried out. Under these circumstances I submit for your action the following motion -

That we approve of withdrawing Miss Reed from the Kostingfu station to enter upon work in the Bridgman School in Peking, to meet the special and urgent needs of the school, and that Miss Jones be located in Kostingfu to give her strength to work for women in that station.

Respectfully submitted, D.E. Sheffield.

Kindly sign with promptness and send at once to me that results may be announced with least possible delay.

YHS.

No.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Congregational House, 1 Somerset Street,

Boston,

Rec'd Nov. 9 1903

C. A. I. action - re
return of Miss Patterson to U.S.

31.

Peking/China, Oct. 18th, 1903.

To Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.

Foreign Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr Smith;

We regret the necessity of bringing to your attention the health of Miss Frances B. Patterson of the Tientsin station of the N.C.M. making it urgent that she return to the United States for treatment at the earliest reasonable date. Three physicians after examination give the following statement concerning the health of Miss Patterson.

"We, the undersigned physicians, have this day given Miss Frances B. Patterson of the American Board mission of this place a thorough examination, and are unanimous in our decision that she is physically unable to do work which exposes her to extreme fatigue or prolpnged cold, and that she should return to the United States for treatment as soon as convenient; or not later than the Spring of 1904".

Signed, Rachel R. Benn, M.D.
Emma E. Martin, M.D. American M.E. Mission
Emma Boose Tucker, M.D. A.B. Mission.

The above medical recommendation is reinforced by the united recommendation of all the members of the Tientsin station - including Miss Patterson - that she should be allowed to return to the United States, and that her return should not be delayed until spring. In view of these facts I present the following motion for the approval of the Committee Ad Interim -

Moved, that in behalf of the N.C. Mission we ratify the recommendation of the above three physicians, and the members of the Tientsin Station, and approve of the immediate return of Miss Patterson to the United States for medical treatment, her return to mission work to be determined by her condition of health and the judgment of the Prudential Committee, D.Z. Sheffield, Miss. Sec.

D.Z. Sheffield
W.S. Ament
{Com. ad In.

P.S. In the absence of Mr. Stell Mr. McCann is requested to act as member of the Com. Ad Interim. D.Z.S.

James H. McCann

Peking/China, Oct. 18th, 1903.

To Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.

Foreign Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr Smith;

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Signed, Rachel R. Benn, M.D.
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Emma Goose Tucker, M.D. A.B. Mission.

The above medical recommendation is reinforced by the united recommendation of all the members of the Tientsin station - including Miss Patterson - that she should be allowed to return to the United States, and that her return should not be delayed until spring. In view of these facts I present the following motion for the approval of the Committee Ad Interim -

Moved, that in behalf of the N.C. Mission we ratify the recommendation of the above three physicians, and the members of the Tientsin Station, and approve of the immediate return of Miss Patterson to the United States for medical treatment, her return to mission work to be determined by her condition of health and the judgment of the Prudential Committee. D.Z. Sheffield, Miss. Sec.

D.Z. Sheffield
Pres. Amer. Bd.

P.S. In the absence of Mr. Stell Mr. McCann is requested to act as member of the Com. Ad Interim. D.Z.S.

Miss Patterson
Peking, Oct. 18-1903
Pres. Amer. Bd.

C. A. I. action - re health of Miss A. G. Chapin

32.

Tungchou, North China, Nov. 12th, 1903.

To Dr. Judson Smith, Sec. of the A.B.C.F.M. -

Dear Dr. Smith;

We very much regret the necessity of bringing to your attention the matter of the health of Miss A.G. Chapin, making it clear in the minds of physicians who have examined her case that she should take a radical change and at once with the hope that thus she may throw off the present incipient disease, and so return to her work in perfect health.

Dr. J.H. Ingram, the Station physician writes as follows:

"To the Committee Ad Interim of the North China Mission of the A.B.C.F.M.

Gentlemen: - Miss Abbie G. Chapin has been perceptibly failing in health for the last two years. Eighten months ago I examined her lungs and found areas of tuburcular consolidation. The summers of 1902 & 1903 she spent in Kalgan, hoping that the change would affect a cure, but this change has not been realized. It now seems imperative that she return to the United States to secure more complete change and rest"

J.H. Ingram, M.D.

"I agree with Dr. Ingram that Miss Chapin ought to go without delay where she can get a more complete change and rest than can be found in China".

Maud A. Mackey, M.D.
(Presb. Mission).

Moved that in view of the above physicians' recommendations we approve in behalf of the North China Mission of Miss Chapin's returning at once to the United States for health considerations, and ask the Prudential Committee to ratify this decision,

COMMITTEE AD INTERIM.

D. Z. Sheffield,
W. S. Ament
William B. Stelle

PS. Please forgive oversight in delaying to forward. D.Z.S.

Tungchow, North China, Nov. 12th, 1903.

Dr. Judson Smith, Sec. of the A.B.C.F.M. -

Dear Dr. Smith:

We very much regret the necessity of bringing to your attention the matter of the health of Miss A.C. Chapin, making it clear in minds of physicians who have examined her case that she should take a medical change and at once with the hope that thus she may throw off the present incipient disease, and soo return to her work in perfect health.

J.H. Ingram, the station physician writes as follows:

"To the Committee Ad Interim of the North China Mission of the A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sirs: - Miss Abbie C. Chapin has been perceptibly failing in health for the last two years. Eighteen months ago I examined her lungs and found a case of tubercular consolidation. The summers of 1902 & 1903 she spent in Japan hoping that the change would effect a cure, but this change has not been realized. It now seems imperative that she return to the United States to secure more complete change and rest"

J.H. Ingram, M.D.

Agree with Dr. Ingram that Miss Chapin ought to go without delay where she can get a more complete change and rest than can be found in China".

Maud A. Mackey, M.D.
(Presb. Mission).

Moved that in view of the above physicians' recommendations we approve in behalf of the North China Mission of Miss Chapin's returning at once to the United States for health considerations, and ask the Prudential Committee to ratify this decision.

COMMITTEE AD INTERIM.

J. E. Sheffield
M. S. Barnett
William G. Walter

PS. Please forgive overeight in delaying to forward. D.Z.S.

Tungchow, China, Nov. 12, 1903
Rec'd Jan. 9, 1904

CIRCULAR MOTION.

re-suspended students

Tientsin, Feb. 2nd, 1904.

TO THE NORTH CHINA MISSION.

Dear Brethern,

We have heard with surprise and regret of the employment by the Paotingfu "I Shih Hui" of a number of the rebellious students recently suspended from the priveleges of the College for the present College year. The employment of these students seems to have recieved the approval of of the Missionaries in charge at Paotingfu Station, with the liberal financiel support of Mr. Perkins.

In the progress of the disaffection of the students the Faculty in its earnest desire to hold them in their place, and bring them to a realization of the serious wrong they were committing, made concessions the wisdom of which was questionable, only to be met by impossible demands to Dr. Ament and Mr. Ts'ui, the first Chinese teacher in the College, when they visited the students in Peking. They would return to the College only on the fulfillment of three conditions, (1) The president must apologize before the school for his severe language to the upper class of students, (2) Mr Galt must be removed from the Faculty, (3) The students must be allowed to return to their places without criticism or conditions.

These young men by their conduct have forfeited the confidence of the Mission;-certainly until they have given proff of sincere repentance of their course of action - have shown themselve unworthy of having responsibility placed upon them; and without proper confession of their serious offense are not suitable persons to be given employment either as teachers in schools or preachers in chapels.

In our opinion the Faculty in suspending these students from the privileges of the College for the present school year, and conditioning their later return to finish their course of study on full proofs of repentance, have taken a wise and necessary action, both for the discipline of the College and the ultimate good of the students. In the final proposal of the students from Poating fu - after persistence in wrongdoing - to return to the College, "acknowledge fault and ask no conditions", we discover no proof of real repentance, only an awakening to the fact that they were not succeeding in their efforts, and were willing to get back to the College on lighter terms than they demanded from Peking.

THEREFORE, Resolved;

(1) That we approve of the action of the Faculty in suspending the seventeen rebellious students from the privileges of the College for the present school year, and further until adequate proofs of repentance has been given. (2) That we dis approve of the employment of these students in Christian work in the Mission until such time as they have made proper confession to the Faculty of the College for their wrong-doing. (3) That we regard the employment of these students under existing circumstances by the Paotingfu "I Shih Hui" in Christian work as strongly tending to neutralize the just effort at discipine by the Faculty, and to encourage the students in thinking lightly of their line of conduct; that in thus doing it has treated the Faculty with extreme discourtesy, and has inflicted a serious moral wrong upon the students, who needed to be helped to a deeper rather than a lighter realization of their offense. (4) That the Missionaries of Paotingfu in approving of the action of the native "I Shih Hui" have committed the double fault of encouraging a company of native Christian workers in the employ of the Mission in setting themselves in opposition to the regularly constituted College authority, and in joining hands with such workers in breaking the force of needed discipline.

Yours fraternally,

Signed { E. A. Stanley
J. H. Malcom.

Chauncey Goodrich

Tungchow, Mar. 17, 1903

Northern Illinois Museum
Rept. Transmitted 2-15-1917

Circular re- house for Dr. Williams

34.

at - Tungchou, near Peking, China.
March 5, 1904.

My dear Dr. Smith:-

The following Statement and Motion has just been round the Mission, the motion having received the unanimous vote of the Mission.

STATEMENT AND MOTION
Concerning house for Dr. Williams, Tungchou.

In Jany (or Feby) 1903, a circular motion was passed by the Mission, and sent to the Prudential Committee, asking for an appropriation of eight hundred dollars ($800.) to build an addition to Mr. Galt's house for the accommodation of Dr. Williams. Previously a sum of $4000. had been appropriated for the ladies' house at Tungchou, in accordance with the request of the Mission, and on the supposition that there would be four ladies to occupy the house. Later it was foreseen that, in all probability, there would be but three ladies to be accommodated, and accordingly the plans for the house were changed, and the house erected with an expenditure of but $3500.

It seemed a legitimate change to apply the $500. thus set free on Dr. Williams' house, and inasmuch as it was better to have his addition built together with Mr. Galt's house, it was decided to go on with the erection of the same, without waiting for word from Boston.

The motion asking for an appropriation for Dr, Williams' house was apparently overlooked by the Prudential Committee, for no word has been received respecting it. Dr. Williams' house was completed, and at a cost of $760., which is $260. more than the $500. left over from the Ladies' house appropriation.

In view of the above facts,-

Moved:-that the Mission withdraw its original request for $800. and ask the Prudential Committee to appropriate the sum of $260. to cover the ~~$~~ excess of cost of Dr. Williams' ~~house~~ addition, beyond the $500. left over from the ladies' house appropriation.

You have doubtless learned that everything has gone on quietly here since the Exodus of the Senior Class in the College. There seems to be a very good feeling at the present time in the College and Seminary. We were disappointed that nine of the students were at once taken on by the Paotingfu Station, or rather by some of the helpers of the Station, with some moral and financial support from the Station. The students were taken on, however, for only a limited period, and will soon go to their homes. Such as appear truly penitent will be received back in the Autumn.

We watch the telegrams with interest, as you do, and work on in peace, while men and women are constantly added to the Church.

Yours in love and work,

Chauncey Goodrich

Tungchow, near Peking, China.
March 5, 1904.

My dear Dr. Smith:-

The following statement and motion has just been found the Mission, the motion having received the unanimous vote of the Mission.

STATEMENT AND MOTION

Concerning house for Dr. Williams, Tungchow.

In May (or Feby) 1903, a circular motion was passed by the Mission, and sent to the Prudential Committee, asking for an appropriation of eight hundred dollars ($800.) to build an addition to Mr. Tait's house for the accommodation of Dr. Williams. Previously a sum of $4000. had been appropriated for the ladies' house at Tungchow, in accordance with the request of the Mission, and on the supposition that there would be four ladies to occupy the house. Later it was foreseen that, in all probability, there would be but three ladies to be accommodated, and accordingly the plans for the house were changed, and the house erected with an expenditure of but $3000.

It seemed a legitimate change to apply the $500. thus set free on Dr. Williams' house, and inasmuch as it was better to have his addition built together with Mr. Tait's house, it was decided to go on with the erection of the same, without waiting for word from Boston.

The motion asking for an appropriation for Dr. Williams' house was apparently overlooked by the Prudential Committee, for no word has been received respecting it. Dr. Williams' house was completed, and at a cost of $780., which is $280. more than the $500. left over from the ladies' house appropriation.

In view of the above facts,-

Moved:-that the Mission withdraw its original request for $800. and ask the Prudential Committee to appropriate the sum of $280. to cover the ~~xxx~~ excess of cost of Dr. Williams' ~~house~~ addition, beyond the $500. left over from the ladies' house appropriation.

You have doubtless learned that everything has gone quietly here since the Exodus of the Senior Class in the College. There seems to be a very good feeling at the present time in the College and Seminary. We were disappointed that nine of the students were at once taken on by [illegible] at the helpers of the station.

Chas. Chas. China Prod. St
Recd April 18-1904

d write a day or two later

re- Employing Mr. Gillespie at Tientsin 35.

Tungchou, March 15th, 1904.

To the Members of the Com. Ad Interim-

Dear Brethren;

Please find inclosed a letter from Dr. Stanley and Mr. McCann proposing that Rev. W.H.Gillespie of the Manchurian Mission be invited to give assistance in the work of the Tientsin Station for the coming months. We understand without explanation the circumstance of his separation from his field of labor, and we further fully realize the needs of the Tientsin field. The only question in the matter I judge to be that of salary with our Board so extremely close on its expenditures. I fear we could not get the needs properly before the Prudential Committee by cable.

Moved, that this Committee approve of the proposal of the Tientsin Station to invite Rev. W.H.Gillespie of the Manchurian Mission, temporarily separated from his field of work, to give assistance in the field of the Tientsin Station for the coming months, and that we ask the Secretary of the Mission to communicate to the Prudential Committee our recommendation that Mr. Gillespie (and wife) be allowed the salary of a regular member of the Mission during the months of such assistance. We approve of sending a cable to Boston to communicate this vote, subject to the judgment of the Mission Treasurer.

D.Z. Sheffield

Yes.

D.Z. Sheffield

W.S. Ament.

William B. Stelle

No.

If approved will Dr. Ament drop a line to Dr. Stanley to that effect without delaying to return the motion to me. D.Z.S.

Tungchou, China Mod. 1

Tungchow, March 15th, 1904.

To the Members of the Com. Ad Interim-

Dear Brethren;

Please find inclosed a letter from Dr. Stanley and Mr. McCann proposing that Rev. W.H.Gillespie of the Manchurian Mission be invited to give assistance in the work of the Tientsin Station for the coming months. We understand without explanation the circumstance of his separation from his field of labor, and we further fully realize the need of the Tientsin field. The only question in the matter I judge to be that of salary with our Board so extremely close on expenditures. I fear we could not get the needs properly before the Ad Interim Committee by cable.

Hence, that this Committee approve of the proposal of the Tientsin Station to invite Rev. W.H.Gillespie of the Manchurian Mission, temporarily separated from his field of work, to give assistance in the work of the Tientsin Station for the coming months, and that we ask the Secretary of the Mission to communicate to the Prudential Committee our recommendation that Mr. Gillespie (and wife) be allowed the salary of a regular member of the Mission during the months of such assistance. We approve of sending a cable to Boston to communicate this vote, subject to the judgment of the Mission Treasurer.

D. Z. Sheffield

Yes.

No.

D. Z. Sheffield

Wm. Hall Walker

Wm. Hall Walker

Rec'd. March 15-1904

Rec'd April 27

If approved will Dr. Ament drop a line to Dr. Stanley to that effect without delaying to return the motion to me.D.Z.S.

re-employing Mrs. Gillespie

36.

TIEntsin, March 18TH, 1904.

To the Committee Ad Interim.

Dear Brethren.

As you are doubtless aware, most of the Manchurian Mis sionaries have felt it to be desirable if not necessary, to leave the field of their labors temporarily. How long this exigency may be upon them, no one can tell. In the mean time some of them after settling their families will try to get back themselves; while others from farhter inland cannot do so. These latter are desirous of helping in the work at some point as they may. One of the latter, Rev. W. H. Gillespie of Kwan-cheng-tsz, is now here, having planned to go to Chifoo. I have just had some talk with him regarding the situation and his desire to do some mission work instead of being idle. He would be pleased to come to my assistance for such time as he may be detained from entering upon his work in Manchuria, but feels that in doing so he should cover at least a part of his salary. I told him our salary, which is smaller than theirs, and I think he would be quite willing to give his services during this in terregnum, if we paid at this rate. Of course no definite period of service can be fixed as no one can tell how long the war will last. He has decided to wait here till next week (he expected to go on tomorrow) to give me time to write the C. A. I. to ascertain if in your o opinion we can avail of this assistance so much needed at Tientsin. The great question is that of funds. But if the mission cannot see its way to independent action, a telegram could be sent as it is an opportunity to get assistance for a time at least. The facts of the situation here are briefly these. There is the chapel in the city, ~~in which we are having fine audiences, which needs constant attention~~ from a foreigner; for as you know, I have no fully educated Helper in the station now. Then there is an interesting work in Ching Hai city, and in Yang.cheng village 25 li W. of that city, in both which places cha chapels are to be repuilt this summer. The work in that County was completely broken up but is beginning to recover. C. H. city is 25 ~~mi~~ miles S. of Tientsin. Then there is the Laofa and neighboring vi village work which is very encouraging, in one of which villages a chapel is also to be built this summer -or should be. This is also 25 miles distant, to the N.W. There is also the Hsien Hsing and Chiao Ho field, 100 miles to the S.W., where we have had an interest for many years. It has never been a very encouraging field, but is more so than ever before. In this field the Catholics are strong, but I have never had any trouble from them, and now the people are turning to us as never before. There is encouragement if good work can be done. And last, if the Board comes to our help, and takes u the business of making this a strong station as Sec, Smith has promised -months ago- and gives us any funds, we ought to make large preparations for occupying the new site next year, if it cannot be done this year as seems likely. ?You will see at a glance that one man is wholly unable to all this -or to a third of it if the best work is to be done and the best results to be gained.

In view of these facts, I ask you to come to our assistance ~~and~~ and improve this opportunity of securing help for the present few months or longer as the case may be, and pass a motion to that effect and if it seem necessary, approve a telegram to Boston. Hoping this may meet your approval, I remain

, Yours sincerely,

C. A. Stanley.

re-appointment of Dr. Hemingway for (Copy.)

Kalgan, N.China; Mar.23,1904.

To the Members of the North China Mission,

Dear Brethren:

Two months ago a cablegram brought us the glad tidings: "4,600.00 available for new buildings at Kalgan". We immediately read between the lines: Kalgan opened; physician and lady teachers will be sent in due time. Now Rev.Dr.Judson Smith's letter comes, and says just that.

You all have seen his letter of Jan.20th to the Mission Secretary. In personal letters to us, he wrote as follows:-

"Kalgan once more takes rank with the other Stations of the Mission. No action is taken at this time with reference to sending a physician, or sending single women, but there will be no hesitation when we find suitable reinforcements to meet the call in these respects, except that in the case of the physician it may be thought best to send out a woman physician, to do for the Station what Miss Dr.Murdock did at that earlier date. If I knew Miss Engh's present address, I should be disposed to write to her, and say that the way is now open for her to return to the Station, if she still desires to do so."

As to the suggestion of a lady physician for Kalgan, evidently Dr.Smith and the Prudential Committee do not remember that one chief reason of Dr.Murdock's leaving Kalgan was the preponderance of men coming to her for treatment; for, as is well known in our Mission, the city consists largely of business men. She thought that a gentleman physician was needed here, and we concur in this opinion. While no words can adequately express our admiration for the work done by Dr.Murdock, yet she did comparatively little in the line of surgery, whereas many cases are brought to our notice requiring surgical

operations, to relieve suffering, and to save life.

According to Dr.Smith's letter, the way is now open for Miss Engh to come to Kalgan, but we cannot expect to secure her services, for we heard that she was coming to China in another Mission. We shall hope that two single ladies may be sent here, for the Girls' School and Woman's Work.

We are also told, in the words above quoted, that there will be no hesitation as to sending a physician for Kalgan, when a suitable one can be found. If this action of the Prudential Committee had been taken before the appointment of Dr.Hemingway, who can doubt that he would have been sent to this place? In three successive Mission Meetings, (in Nov.1901, May 1902, and May 1903,) Dr.and Mrs.Hemingway were called for by name, as recruits to meet the great need at Kalgan. Therefore we think we are acting in accordance with the judgment of the Mission, in requesting the transfer of their appointment from Shansi to Kalgan. Such a transfer would not seem opposed to the Prudential Committee's intention, to furnish one physician for Shansi and one for Kalgan. Nor does it seem too hard for those who will go to Shansi, to spare Dr.Hemingway, as they already have a physician, viz., Dr.Atwood.

We should all sympathize with Dr.Atwood and his associates, in the disappointment and delay in getting another physician, and hope that one may be sent out for Shansi this year; but we think that Kalgan has a prior claim on Dr.Hemingway. All should remember that some of us have been waiting here fully two years without a physician, at five days' distance from the nearest medical help,- not to speak of several years of a similar experience before the Uprising. We recall that, since Dr.Waples left us in Mar., 1898, this Station has seen several serious cases of need, and the death of one adult missionary, whose sufferings were not relieved by medical care. Some

of our number now do not enjoy good health, and often need a doctor's advice. It seems almost impossible for this Station to wait longer for a physician.

For the work also, there is crying need of a skilled physician. The medical work has been at a standstill for six years. We have many appeals for treatment, and our hearts go out to the sick and suffering in an intense desire that they may be relieved. Nothing else would Christianize Kalgan so rapidly as a medical work, to show the love of the Savior in a way that would convince the most ignorant, or the most hostile. In the total lack of anything like city missionary work for the poor of this place, the one thing that can be done is, to reopen our dispensary and hospital. Why need the work wait to find another man?

Members of the Mission, and Rev.Dr.Judson Smith as well, have expressed hopes that the future work of this Station may be much more fruitful than that done in past years. We desire this as much as any one; but the highest success requires an early opening and steady continuance of medical work.

Further, While Dr.Hemingway was finishing his studies, and taking his practice in the hospital, both he and we expected that he would be sent to Kalgan. During these long years we have been waiting and praying for his coming. Not to have him as our fellow-worker, would be a grievous disappointment. Now, with our Station reestablished by both the Mission and the Board, and with Dr.Hemingway already on the field, and desiring to be located here, we should be false to the work God has committed to us, if we did not present to the Mission and to the Board our most urgent plea, that he be located in Kalgan.

Therefore we respectfully ask you to join us in the following Circular Motion.

of our number now do not enjoy good health, and often need a doctor's advice. It seems almost impossible for this Station to wait longer for a physician.

For the work also, there is crying need of a skilled physician. The medical work has been at a standstill for six years. We have many appeals for treatment, and our hearts go out to the sick and suffering in an intense desire that they may be relieved. Nothing else would Christianize Kalgan so rapidly as a medical work, to show the love of the Savior in a way that would convince the most ignorant, or the most hostile. In the total lack of anything like elementary work for the poor of this place, the one thing that can be done is, to reopen our dispensary and hospital. Why need the work wait to find another man?

Members of the Mission, and Rev. Dr. Judson Smith as well, have expressed hope that the future work of this Station may be much more fruitful than that done in past years. We desire this as much as any one; but the highest success requires an early opening and steady continuance of medical work.

Further, While Dr. Hemingway was finishing his studies, and taking his practice in the hospital, both he and we expected that he would be sent to Kalgan. During these long years we have been waiting and praying for his coming. Not to have him as our fellow-worker, would be a grievous disappointment. Now, with our Station reestablished by both the Mission and the Board, and with Dr. Hemingway already on the field, and desiring to be located here, we should be false to the work God has committed to us, if we did not present to the Mission and to the Board our most urgent plea, that he be located in Kalgan.

Therefore we respectfully ask you to join us in the ~~[illegible]~~ following Circular Motion.

To the Baptist China Mission
Peck Inn
June 6 1906

C. A. D. actions re request for dispensary 38.

Truly and cordially yours,

W. D. Sprague
James H. Roberts.

MOVED, That we request the Prudential Committee to transfer the appointment of Dr. and Mrs. Hemingway from Shansi to the North China Mission, for location at Kalgan.

AFF.

W. D. Sprague.
J. H. Roberts.
A. H. Smith
F. F. Tucker
F. M. Chapin

NEG.

H. P. Perkins.
I. J. Atwood.
W. S. Ament.
Mr. Aiken writes, "Should prefer to have Dr. Hemingway go to Kalgan, for the sake of the station and Mrs. Hemingway, but do not want to ask him to leave Shansi."
E. E. Aiken.

William B. Stelle.
J. H. McCann, "on condition that another physician be first appointed for Shansi Mission. I am in full sympathy with the desire of Kalgan station to secure Dr. Hemingway, and also with Dr. H's desire to go to Kalgan. At the same time we must remember there are two stations in the Shansi Mission, both of which they hope to occupy, so that the location there only leaves one medical man for each station, or three men for the Shansi field, one of whom has not arrived yet. My vote would be on the negative side, unless the Mission make the transfer conditional on the appointment of another medical family for Shansi".

C. A. Stanley. "Another physician is promised, and should be sent this year."

J. H. Ingram.
Howard S. Galt.
G. D. Wilder. "On condition of a physician being sent to Shansi".
D. Z. Sheffield. ("Conditioned as above".)
Chauncey Goodrich. " " "
Elwood G. Tewksbury. do. do.

Note by Secretary.

The above is the result arrived at by the above motion, the last paper of which has just come back to me.

May 4, 1904.

C. A. I. action re-request for dispensary for 38.

Kalgan, Mar.24,1904.

To the Committee Ad Interim,

North China Mission, A.B.C.F.M.;

Dear Brethren:

Having received Rev. Dr. Judson Smith's letter of Jan.20 to the Mission, enclosing the action of the Sub-Committee on China, and announcing that the re-establishment of Kalgan as a Station of the Mission has been voted unanimously by the Prudential Committee, we desire to bring to your and their notice one of our needs, without the delay of waiting for the Annual Meeting.

We are gladdened not only by this message, but also by the prospect that Dr.and Mrs.Hemingway and the Drs. Tucker plan to come here for the summer for a health change, and, in addition to studying the Chinese language, propose to open a dispensary, and hold clinics, during the three months that they may be here. After searching in vain for a suitable Chinese house, that we might rent for this purpose, it has occurred to us, that we might as well rebuild our dispensary at once, thereby getting a suitable place, and saving the money that might have been paid as rent, and meantime making an important preparation for the prospective work of the Station. The old location is well adapted for the dispensary, as the experience of years has shown. We should put up Chinese buildings, much like the temporary houses in which we are now living, and could have them finished by June 1st, in good time for use when the doctors arrive in Kalgan. The arrangement of rooms would be similar to those of the old dispensary, except that we should build a few less rooms, leaving the yard a little larger. The cost will not exceed gold $ 750.00 (seven hundred and fifty gold dollars) As you know, the Indemnity, alluded to in the action of the Sub-Committee,

is ample for this and all other buildings that this Station will need in the near future. Building the dispensary at this time will not hinder the building of our two dwellings, for which the materials have already been bought, and on which work is to begin tomorrow. We shall send the plans and specifications of the dispensary to the Building Committee as soon as possible. If you approve of our building it at this time, will you kindly send to the Prudential Committee a request or Estimate for the sum above named, in the hope that an Appropriation of that amount from the Kalgan Indemnity may be received by our Mission Treasurer before the end of June, in good season for the semi-annual settlement, so that our personal accounts may not be burdened.

Most truly yours,

W. P. Sprague.
J. H. Roberts.

To the members of the Com.Ad Interim;

Moved that we approve of the above request from the Kalgan Station that the Prudential Committee be asked to appropriate $750. for the erection of a Dispensary, the special reason for haste being the anticipated presence of Mr. Hemingway for the Summer, who with such a dispensary can do an important medical work that will greatly benefit the general work of the station.

D. Z. Sheffield.

Yes

D. Z. Sheffield.
W. S. Ament.
William B. Stelle

No

is ample for this and all other buildings that this Station will need in the near future. Building the dispensary at this time will not hinder the building of our two dwellings, for which the materials have already been bought, and on which work is to begin tomorrow. We shall send the plans and specifications of the dispensary to the Building Committee as soon as possible. If you approve of our building it at this time, will you kindly send to the Prudential Committee a request or Estimate for the sum above named, in the hope that an Appropriation of that amount from the Kalgan Indemnity may be received by our Mission Treasurer before the end of June, in good season for the semi-annual settlement, so that our personal accounts may not be hindered.

Most truly yours,

Rev. Ed. Atterton
Kalgan, Mongolia 2-4-1906
Prudential Committee

To the members of the Com.Ad Interim:

Moved that we approve of the above request from the Kalgan Station that the Prudential Committee be asked to appropriate $750. for the erection of a Dispensary, the special reason for haste being the anticipated presence of Dr. Hemingway for the Summer, who with such a dispensary can do an important medical work that will greatly benefit the general work of the station.

Yes

No

D. L. Griffith

W. S. Ament

William Ashmore

(Copy) re- appointment of Mr & Mrs Hinman 39.

Tungchou, near Peking, Oct. 13, 1904.

Tungchow, near Peking, China Oct 11 1904.

Dear Friends of the North China Mission:-

You will remember that Rev. and Mrs. Hinman of the Foochow Mission have requested to be received into our Mission, and also the action taken at the last Annual Meeting instructing me to write the Secretary of the Foochow Mission, and also to Mr. Hinman. I have revd a pleasant letter from Mr. Hinman, from which I do not need to quote.

I have also revd a letter from Mr. Hodous, the Secy of the Foochow Mission, from which I will quote briefly. After writing that Mr. and Mrs. Hinman had made two attempts to live in the Shaowu field and found it impossible on account of Mrs. H.'s health, he writes as follows,

"At present the situation in our Mission is somewhat peculiar. The Shaowu station needs reinforcements. Mr. Stanley has been appointed for this work, but two more men are needed for that important field. The situation is simply this. The Board will not send any workers to the lower field of our Mission until Shaowu is fully manned. Shaowu's need must be supplied first, and then the lower field can ask for another worker. In view of these facts, we heartily commend Mr. and Mrs. Hinman to your Mission, in case there is a suitable station in which they can work for the Master. During his connection with our Mission, Mr. Hinman manifested executive ability in organizing his work among the natives, and in setting them to work. He was well liked by them. Among his colleagues his ~~his~~ relations have been pleasant, and he and Mrs. Hinman have many warm friends in Foochow". To the above Mr. Hodous adds words of greetings to our Mission. Miss Chittenden, in a private letter to Mrs. Goodrich, writes very warmly of them as personal friends and as Christian workers.

In view of the above, and also of the expressed desire from Peking that they be located at that station,

Moved: that the Prudential Committee be requested to appoint Mr. and Mrs. Hinman to the North China Mission, with a view to their location in Peking, this appointment to go into effect immediately after the expiration of their engagement with the United Society of Christian Endeavor. Yours Faithfully,

Chauncey Goodrich

AFF. NEG.

Tungchow, Lower Yangtze, Oct. 10, 1901.

Dear friends of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society:-

You will remember that Rev. and Mrs. Hinman of the Tungchow Mission have requested to be received into our mission, and also action taken at the last Annual Meeting instructing us to write the corresponding secretary of the Tungchow mission, and also to Mr. Hinman. I have received a pleasant letter from Mr. Hinman, from which I do not need to quote.

I have also received a letter from Mr. Hudson, Secretary of the Tungchow Committee, which quote briefly. After writing that Mr. and Mrs. Hinman had made two attempts to live in the Shawki field and locate it permanently on account of ill health, he writes as follows:

"I present the situation in Tungchow and Shawki to your consideration and prayerful consideration. Mr. Hinman has been appointed for Shawki, but two more men are needed for that important field. The situation is simply this. The board will not send the workers to the lower field of our mission until there are the duly appointed. Shawki's need must be met first, and then the lower field can wait for another worker. In view of these facts, we earnestly request Mr. and Mrs. Hinman to our mission. In case there is a suitable station in which they can work for the board. During his connection with our mission, Mr. Hinman manifested creative ability in organizing his work among the native, and in adapting them to work. He was well liked by them. Among his colleagues his relations have been pleasant, and he and Mrs. Hinman have many warm friends in Tungchow". In the above Mr. Hudson makes some words of greeting to our mission. Miss Cuttenden in a private letter to Mrs. Hodgkin, writes very warmly of them as personal friends and as Christian workers.

In view of the above, and also of the expressed desire from feeling that they be located at that station,

Moved: that the Prudential Committee be requested to appoint Mr. and Mrs. Hinman to the North China mission, with a view to their location in Shawki, this appointment to go into effect immediately after the notification of their engagement with the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

Yours faithfully,

ARY. MEG.

Wm. Hunnewell
Wallace G. Wall

Tungchow, near Peking.
China
Nov. 11, 1904.

Dear Dr. Smith:-

I mailed you a letter, & fear I may have failed to enclose copy of the motion concerning Mr & Mrs Hinman. It passed almost unanimously. Mr Perkins voted against it, feeling that the needs of Paotingfu are more acute than those of Peking.

Yours as always,

Chauncey Goodrich

Wing Chop, Nov. 11. 1904

Rec'd Dec. 22.

re- $750. for Ladies' House - Peking

Tungchou, March 8th, 1905.

To the members of the Committee Ad Interim-

Dear Brethren;

In accordance with the accompanying statement of Miss Miner I move for your approval -

That the remaining balance of money in hand as Indemnity for Ladies' houses in Peking amounting to $750. be requested from the Prudential Committee as needed at once to use in constructing the additional buildings made necessary for house-accommadation for the ladies connected with the School and for further necessary provisions for College work. The Committee request the Prudential Committee to act on this item with as little delay as possible as it has already suffered unintended delay in presentation from this end.

D. Z. Sheffield

Affirmative.

D. Z. Sheffield
C. A. Stanley
W. S. Ament

Negative.

Will Dr. Stanley forward (after signing) to Dr. Ament and Dr. Ament return it to me to place in the hands of the Secretary to send to Boston?

Tungchou, Nov. 11, 1904

Vang. Chr.
Recd. 8-1905
Recd. Oct. 24

Circular re-$3500. for house - Pang Chuang

42.

Tungchou, near Peking, China.

April 20, 1905.

Dear Dr. Smith:-

The following motion has been carried practically unanimously, no one dissenting.

Pang Chuang March 6th, 1905.

To the members of the North China Mission:

The following motion is sent out at this time, in the hope that the W.B.M.I. will act on the same in time for the station to make preparation to build next year. If delayed until our Mission Meeting in August, it is feared it will be too late.

We wish to remind the Mission that, although for nearly 25 years work has been carried on by single ladies at this station, there has been no appropriation for houses during all that period, from the Woman's Boards.

On behalf of the Pang Chuang Station.

F.M.Chapin.

Movedthat we request of the W.B.M.I. the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars (3500.) for building house for single ladies at Pang Chuang the coming year.

I remain,

Yours Sincerely,

Thaxter Goodrich.

Tungchou, near Peking, China.

April 20, 1905.

Dear Dr. Smith:-

The following motion has been carried practically unanimously, no one dissenting.

Fang Chuang March 6th, 1905.

To the members of the North China Mission:

The following motion is sent out at this time, in the hope that the W.B.M.I. will act on the same in time for the station to make preparation to build next year. If delayed until our Mission meeting in August, it is feared it will be too late.

We wish to remind the Mission that, although for nearly 25 years work has been carried on by single ladies at this station, there has been no appropriation for houses during all that period, from the Woman's Board.

On behalf of the Fang Chuang station.

F.M.Chapin.

Movedthat we request of the W.B.M.I. the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars (3500.) for building house for single ladies at Fang Chuang the coming year.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Samuel Lapsley

Recd. May 24

Appropriation for Fang Chuang

April 20-1905.

C. A. D. re - Mr. Aiken's indebtedness

American Board Mission, Tung Chou.

43.

Oct - 3 - 1905

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.

Our dear Dr. Smith:

We write to you as Secretary and ask that you kindly bring before the Prudential Committee the following facts in regard to Mr. E. E. Aikens financial indebtedness to the Board.

This Summer just before the semi-annual settlement we learned that Mr. Aiken had overdrawn his personal account to the extent of about $700.00 gold, and that the Treasurer of the Mission was unwilling to conclude the settlement, until Mr. Aiken had made good his indebtedness. The indebted--ness had been unduly prolonged and Mr. McCann as Treas. was justified in requiring something looking to definite adjustment of the account.

The matter became known to some of us in cooperating with Mr. Aiken looking toward his borrowing from the bank the required amount. But the added burden of annual interest at 7%, together with facts which we learn--ed through his statement to the Treas., a copy of which statement we en--close herewith, and other special circumstances, prompted us to bring the particulars before the Prudential Committee, and hope for some aid to Mr. Aiken through the Board. And in order that Mr. McCann could close the books for the half year, we guarenteed Mr. Aikens overdrawn account over the settlement and until word could be received from you.

We who bring these facts to your attention feel sure that the North China Mission to a man ~~who~~ ,as we do, would heartily certify to the valuable and effecient services of Mr. Aiken as a missionary. The confidance which the Board placed in him by sending him back to China to aid in the work of the North China Mission is justified. His Christian character as shown in his faithful services to the Chinese make it easy to speak unguardedly of his success as a missionary. As to his grade of living with reference to expenses it is conspicuous rather for economy than for extravagance.

D. L. S.

American Board Mission, Tung Chow.

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.

Our Dear Dr. Smith:

We write to you as Secretary and ask that you kindly bring before the Prudential Committee the following facts in regard to Mr. E.E. Aikens financial indebtedness to the board.

This Summer just before the semi-annual settlement we learned that Mr. Aiken had overdrawn his personal account to the extent of about $700.00 gold, and that the Treasurer of the Mission was unwilling to conclude the settlement, until Mr. Aiken had made good his indebtedness. The indebtedness had been unduly prolonged and Mr. McCann as Treas. was justified in requiring something looking to definite adjustment of the account.

The matter became known to some of us in cooperating with Mr. Aiken looking toward his borrowing from the bank the required amount. But the added burden of annual interest at 7%, together with facts which we learned through his statement to the Treas., a copy of which statement we enclose herewith, and other special circumstances, prompted us to bring the particulars before the Prudential Committee, and hope for some aid to Mr. Aiken through the Board. And in order that Mr. McCann could close the books for the half year, we guaranteed Mr. Aikens overdrawn account over the settlement and until word could be received from you.

We who bring these facts to your attention feel sure that the North China Mission to a man would, as we do, would heartily certify to the valuable and efficient services of Mr. Aiken as a missionary. The confidence which the Board placed in him by sending him back to China to aid in the work of the North China Mission is justified. His Christian character as shown in his faithful services to the Chinese make it easy to speak uncurtadly of his success as a missionary. As to his grade of living with reference to expenses it is conspicuous rather for economy than for extravagance.

The special circumstances, referred to above, are in connection with Mr.Aikens scant indemnity which partially accounts for his present financial stringency. The total amount of indemnity which he asked and received for his possessions in Tientsin was only $300.00 gold. This appeared to some of us at the time and has since, as less than he ought to have received.

Under these peculiar circumstances we therefore ask that a grant be made to him, from indemnity funds if possible, of $700.00 gold, to cover his present indebtedness to the Board.

If there are no such funds from indemnity or interest on indemnity, could there not be a special grant of this amount to Mr.Aiken?

If no such grant is possible, can there not be made, because of the special circumstances of this case, a loan by the Board to Mr.Aiken ofthis amount, $700.00gold, with the understanding that he repay$100.00 this year(1905) and $200.00 a year for the three following years?

This communication though somewhat tardy will explain the word sent by Mr.McCann at the time of the July settlement with reference to Mr.Aikens overdrawn account, and we trust that it will be possible for the Board to make some generous provision to relieve Mr.Aiken.

Signed: Chauncey Goodrich
D.Z. Sheffield
Elwood L. Tewksbury
H. P. Perkins
William C. Falle

Oct.3, 1905.

P.S. It is a matter of some importance to mention that Mr. Aiken for the past three years has felt it a necessity to to send Mrs. Aiken and children to Pei Tai He for health considerations,and this at the average cost of $140. gold a year, or something over $400. for the three years.What of the future?With this dragging debt he cannot meet such an expense.Must he endanger health by denying his family a health change?

P.S This letter is what we all have to do

D.Z.S.

The special circumstances, referred to above, are in connection with Aikens scant indemnity which partially accounts for his present financial stringency. The total amount of indemnity which he asked and received for his possessions in Tientsin was only $300.00 gold. This appeared to some of us at the time and has since, as less than he ought to have received.

Under these peculiar circumstances we therefore ask that a grant be made to him, from indemnity funds if possible, of $700.00 gold, to cover his present indebtedness to the Board.

If there are no such funds from indemnity or interest on indemnity, would there not be a special grant of this amount to Mr.Aiken?

If no such grant is possible, can there not be made, because of the special circumstances of this case, a loan by the Board to Mr.Aiken of this amount, $700.00gold, with the understanding that he repay$100.00 a year (1905) and $200.00 a year for the three following years?

This communication though somewhat tardy will explain the action taken by Mr.McCann at the time of the July settlement with reference to Mr.Aikens overdrawn account, and we trust that it will be possible for the Board to make some generous provision to relieve Mr.Aikem.

Signed: Clement Stockwell
J.T. Stewart
Chas. E. Lawton
H. P. Dallas
Committee

Oct.3, 1906.

P.S. It is a matter of some importance to mention that Mr. Aiken for the past three years has felt it a necessity to send Mrs. Aiken and children to Pei Tai He for health considerations,and this at the average cost of $140. gold, or something over $400. for the three years.What of the future?With this dragging debt he cannot meet such an expense.Must he endanger health by denying his family a health change?

P.T.O.

Action taken
Recd. Finance Committee
Nov. 2-1906

C.A.I. re- Dr. Smith's
Coming to U.S. for Campaign

44.

Tungchou(near Peking)China, Oct. 27th, 1905.

Dear Dr. Smith;

Dr. A.H.Smith writes the Committee Ad Interim from Shanghai on the matter of the cable from Boston for him to go to the United States to assist in a campaign for raising money to relieve the Board in its present serious needs.He has written us - as also to you - stating quite fully his strong objections to such an undertaking,(I) It entirely upsets very important plans of preparation for the great Conference of 1907. (2)Serious throat trouble in past years that suggests danger in such a winter's campaign.(3)No special fitness for such effort, [redacted]

We have learned of the large deficit of the Board with distress and alarm,as our mission work is suffering in every department,and the more we are prospered the more we are distressed to keep a going what we have so successfully undertaken.We appreciate the fact that this appeal to Dr. Smith is an appeal for the mission,and would that it were possible for him to comply.You are aware of the nature of the work he has undertaken at the suggestion of a large committee arranging for the 1907 Conference. His laying down work already well entered upon would be a serious loss to mission work in China,and a serious disappointment to many thousands of Christian workers.When there is added his good grounds for fear for health considerations,and his strong personal disinclination to undertake such a work,we can but ~~feel~~ hope that you will feel willing to excuse him,and look to some other source for help. Most cordially yours,

over.

Com. Ad Interim.

D. Z. Sheffield
William B. Stelle (for W. S. Ament)
C. A. Stanley

North China Theatre
Tungchow, Oct. 27th, 1905

Tungchow (near Peking) China, Oct. 27th, 1905.

Dear Brethren:

Dr. Smith writes the Committee Ad Interim from Shanghai on the matter of the cable from Boston for him to go to the United States to assist in a campaign for raising money to relieve the Board in its present serious needs. He has written us - as also to you - stating quite fully his strong objections to such an undertaking, (1) it entirely upsets very important plans of preparation for the great Conference of 1907. (2) Serious throat trouble in past years that suggests danger in such a winter's campaign. (3) No special fitness for such effort.

[redacted]

We have learned of the large deficit of the Board with dis-tress and alarm, as our mission work is suffering in every de-partment, and the more we are prospered the more we are distressed to keep a going what we have so successfully undertaken. We appre-ciate the fact that this appeal to Dr. Smith is an appeal for the mission, and would that it were possible for him to comply. You are aware of the nature of the work he has undertaken at the sug-gestion of a large committee arranging for the 1907 Conference. His laying down work already well entered upon would be a seri-ous loss to mission work in China, and a serious disappointment to many thousands of Christian workers. When there is added his good grounds for fear for health considerations, and his strong person-al disinclination to undertake such a work, we can but feel that you will feel willing to excuse him, and look to some other source for help. Most cordially yours,

Wm. Ayres.

Peking, Dec. 15th, 1905.

re- furlough - (Copy for Tientsin, Pang Chuang and Lin Ching.)
for Mr. & Mrs. Roberts -

Kalgan, Dec.7, 1905.

45

To the North China Mission, A.B.C.F.M.,

Dear Brethren:

A recent letter from our Son Charles informs us of my Mother's increasing need of our presence and help. As I told you at the last Annual Meeting of our Mission, she is a widow, in poor health, now fully eighty years of age, and I am her only son. As there is no one else who can really take our place in caring for her, Mrs. Roberts and I think that we ought to return to America as early as possible.

We cannot leave Kalgan without serious misgivings as to the work, and shall be sorry to leave such a heavy burden of care resting on Mr. and Mrs. Sprague. We had hoped to stay until reinforcements should be sent, but this now appears impossible. The work is the Lord's, and the future of this Station will be determined by the action of the Board. Perhaps the vacancy caused by our retirement may prepare the way for the sending of a physician, or an ordained man, to assist Mr. Sprague.

With these thoughts in mind, I present the following CIRCULAR MOTION.

Truly your brother in Christ,

James H. Roberts.

CIRCULAR MOTION.

Moved, That we request the Prudential Committee to authorize the return of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts to America in the spring of 1906, or whenever thereafter they may deem it to be necessary.

AFF.

J. H. Roberts.
E. A. Stanley.
Charles E. Ewing
J. H. Williams
C. A. Stanley Jr.
F. F. Tucker
F. M. Chapin
Emery W. Ellis

NEG.

This vote has just passed the Mission. Mr. Roberts is a good Missy & we are very sorry to lose him.
C. Goodrich
Jany 6/06.

I cant vote Mr Roberts away from Kalgan. And I feel that I ought not oppose his convictions of duty.
W. P. Sprague

Kalgan, Dec. 7, 1905.

To the North China Mission, A.P.C.F.M.,

Dear Brethren:

A recent letter from our son Charles informs us of my Mother's increasing need of our presence and help. As I told you at the last Annual Meeting of our Mission, she is a widow, in poor health, now fully eighty years of age, and I am her only son. As there is no one else who can really take our place in caring for her, Roberts and I think that we ought to return to America as early as possible.

We cannot leave Kalgan without serious misgivings as to the work, and shall be sorry to leave such a heavy burden of care resting on Mr. and Mrs. Spruce. We had hoped to stay until reinforcements should be sent, but this now appears impossible. The work is the Lord's, and the future of this Station will be determined by the action of the Board. Perhaps the vacancy caused by our retirement may prepare the way for the sending of a physician, or an ordained man, to assist Mr. Spruce.

With these thoughts in mind, I present the following CIRCULAR MOTION.

Yours fraternally, your brother in Christ,

James H. Roberts.

CIRCULAR MOTION.

Moved: That we request the Prudential Committee to authorize the return of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts to America in the spring of 1906, or whenever thereafter they may deem it to be necessary.

Mr. Roberts' return

Recd Feb 5 1906

Peking, Dec. 15th, 1905.

46.

To the Friends of the North China Mission.

re- Dr. Ament's release for C. E. work

Dear Friends:-

I received a few days since a letter from the Rev. John Martin, Vice Pres. of the Christian Endeavor Society, making most urgent request that we give up Dr. Ament to be General Secretary of the C. E. S. for the coming three years. This request he has also sent to Dr. Judson Smith, and in addition he has written Dr. Ament a personal letter.

I feel certain that the very thought of losing Dr. Ament from the Mission and from Peking for such a period of time, must fill every one of us with dismay. He might easily reply, "I am doing a great work, and I cannot come down". It appears best, however, for the Mission to give a deliverance on the subject, and I am accordingly sending a motion, which each one will kindly sign, with or without remarks, as each may be inspired to do.

Yours in Christian bonds, C. G. Secy.

The North China Mission appreciates highly the work of the C. E. S. and has no doubt that Dr. Ament would do a valuable work for the Society. But we cannot possibly spare him. The Chinese have a saying, "Dig a hole in the East to fill a hole in the West".

We are persuaded that the hole made by taking Dr. Ament out of Peking would be much larger than the one he is asked to fill. At this time, above all others, when our Mission is in real distress for want of men, how can we spare Dr. Ament from the place where he is doing the great work of his life? Therefore,

Resolved that we consider it impossible to accept the call so pressingly given by the C.E. Society, and urge them to look elsewhere- possibly to England or America- for a Secretary.

Aff.

C. A. Stanley.
Charles E. Ewing
F. M. Chapin
~~C. A. Stanley Jr~~
Emery H. Ellis

Neg.

This motion passed by an almost unanimous vote. We all want Dr. Ament.
Chy Goodrich
Peking Jany 4/06.

Peking, U.S. 16th, 1906.

To the Friends of the North China Mission.

Dear Friends:-

I received a few days since a letter from the Rev. John Martin, Vice Pres. of the Christian Endeavor Society, making most urgent request that we give up Dr. Ament to be General Secretary of the C. E. S. for the coming three years. This request he has also sent to Dr. Judson Smith, and in addition he has written Dr. Ament a personal letter.

I feel certain that the very thought of losing Dr. Ament from the Mission and from Peking for such a period of time, must fill every one of us with dismay. We might easily reply, "I am doing a great work, and I cannot come down". It appears best, however, to the Mission to give a deliverance on the subject, either accordingly sending a motion, which each one will vindicate, with or without remarks, as each may be inspired to do.

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The North China Mission appreciates highly the work of the C. E. S. and has no doubt that Dr. Ament would do a valuable work for the Society. But we cannot possibly spare him. The Chinese have a saying, "Dig a hole in the East to fill a hole in the West".

We are persuaded that the hole made by taking Dr. Ament out of Peking would be much larger than the one he is asked to fill. At this time, above all others, when our Mission is in real distress for want of men, how can we spare Dr. Ament from the place where he is doing the great work of his life? Therefore,

Resolved that we consider it impossible to accept the call so pressingly given by the C.E.Society, and urge them to look elsewhere- possibly to England or America- for a Secretary.

Aff. Yes.

Dr. Ament
Requested to be Sec'y C.E. Society.

Rec'd Feb. 7-1906

Rec'd APR 2 1906

47.

Peking, Jany 31, 1906.

Dear Friends of the N. C. M.

A Circular has Come to hand from the Committee on Federation of Missions in China, the chief object of which is to ask help in forming a new Divisional Council or Committee in our section of China. In accordance with the proposal of this Circular

Moved: that Dr. Ament and Mr. Wilder be chosen from the North China Mssion, as members of the above Committee.

AFF. NEG.

Howard S Galt.
Mark Williams
E E Lutkenhaus
D Z. Sheffield

A Circular has come to hand from the Superintendents of the Bible Societies in reference to printing the Bible with the terms Shangti and Sheng Ling. They wish to know whether there will be substantial unanimity in wishing the above terms. In such case they will be glad to print with those terms, but not if it only means the adding of another term (a 4th) set of terms) to those already in use. In order that the Superintendents may learn the wish of our Mission, may I request that all who wish the Bible printed with the above terms will sign their names under AFF., and those who do not wish these terms sign their names under NEG. Secy of Mission.

AFF. NEG.

Howard S Galt,
Mark Williams
E. E. Lutkenhaus
D. Z. Sheffield
G. D. Wilder

re-mission meeting

FEB 17 1906

REC'd APR 2 1906

Peking, Feby 2, 1906.

To the North China Mission.

Dear Friends:-

I was in Tungchou a few days since, and the subject of Mission Meeting being brought up, it was voted to suggest that the Annual Meeting the present year beheld at Tungchou, that the Chinese meetings commence on Monday June 4, and continue through the week--the first three days being given to Lectures, and the last three days to the Chinese meetings of Mission Meeting--and that the business meetings of Mission Meeting commence Monday June 11. All who are in favor of the above program please sign their names to the AFF.

AFF. NEG.

J. H. Roberts.

W. P. Sprague.

A. F. Tucker

Emery H. Ellis

re-Mrs. Ament's return to U. S.

Rec'd APR 2

79.

Peking, China, Feby 13, 1906.

Dear Friends of the North China Mission:-

In view of the return of Mrs. Ament's Sister, Miss Penfield, to her profession of teaching, the home at Oberlin is left without a housekeeper. Hence it becomes important that Mrs. Ament should return to the United States, arriving not later than the first of September. Therefore,

Moved: that we request the Prudential Committee to grant the request for Mrs. Ament to return to the United States, starting about the first of July.

W.S.Ament.

AFF. NEG.

J. A. McCaue. Would Suggest (asking for reply by Cable) Is it necessary? Seay

Charles E. Ewing

C. A. Stanley.

Circular vote re - cost of removal of Tientsin to Hsikuteking, China, March 28, 1906.

Rec'd MAY 7 1906 50.

Ans'd JUN 1 1906

Dear Dr. Smith:-

Below I send you a copy of a motion which has just passed the Mission, with 15 votes in its favor, and 5 opposed or not voting.

I am,

Yours Sincerely,

Chauncey Goodrich, Secretary.

(Copy)

To the North China Mission.

Dear Friends:-

The plans for the removal of the Tientsin Station to the new site at Hsi Ku are so far advanced that we are ready to submit the following estimate of the probable expense of building:-

Three houses @$3.500 - - -	$10.500
Boys' School - - - - -	2.500
Girls' School - - - - -	2.500
Walls Gates etc. - - - -	2.000
Church Building - - - -	5.000
Men's Work - - - - -	2.500
Women's Work - - - - -	1.500
Total - - - - - - -	$20.000

THis does not include estimate for new house for Treasurer, which will probably be required, nor for Medical Plant and Physician's House, for which we hope later on.

We have enough on hand from the loan of the Board to warrant our beginning work before the sale of the present Compound--about $4000. As some of our plans are as yet indefinite, it seems wise to ask for only a part of the funds to be used now. These are to be provided for from the proceeds of the prospective sale, and will incur no new expense to the Board. It seems desirable, however, to have the approval of the Mission and of the Prudential Committee for those items of expenditure which are immediately required.

For the Tientsin Station,

Charles E. Ewing, C.A.Stanley.

Moved: That we request the Prudential Committee to approve these appropriations from the proceeds of the present property in Tientsin, as soon as it is sold.

For three dwelling houses - - -	$10.500
For Boys' School - - - - -	2.500
For Girls' School - - - - -	2.500
For Walls Gates etc. - - - -	2.000
	17.500

AFF. NEG.

Peking, China, March 28, 1906.

Dear Dr. Smith:-

Below I send you a copy of a motion which was just passed the Mission, with 15 votes in its favor, and 3 opposed or not voting.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Edward Bunker, Secretary.

(Copy)

To the North China Mission.

Dear Friends:-

The plans for the removal of the Tientsin station to the new site at Hsi Ku are so far advanced that we are ready to submit the following estimate of the probable expense of building:-

Three houses @$3.000 - - -	$10.000
Boys' School - - - - -	8.000
Girls' School - - - - -	8.000
Wall & Gates etc. - - - -	8.000
Church Building - - - -	6.000
Men's Work - - - - -	4.000
Women's Work - - - - -	4.000
Total - - - - - -	$50.000

This does not include estimate for new houses for treasurer, which will probably be required, nor for medical first and Physician's House, for which we hope later on.

We have enough on hand from the loan of the board to warrant our beginning work before the sale of the present compound--about $4000. As some of our plans are as yet indefinite, it seems wise to ask for only a part of the funds to be used now. These are to be provided for from the proceeds of the prospective sale, and will incur no new expense to the board. It seems desirable, however, to have the approval of the Mission and of the Prudential Committee for those items of expenditure which are immediately required.

For the Tientsin station,

Charles E. Ewing, C.A.Stanley.

Moved: That we request the Prudential Committee to approve these appropriations from the proceeds of the present property in Tientsin, as soon as it is sold.

For three dwelling houses - - -	$10.000
For Boys' School - - - - -	8.000
For Girls' School - - - - -	8.000
For Wall & Gates etc. - - - -	8.000
Amt.	34.000

Northern Building Project

Rec'd. Apr. 28, 1906

C. A. Fire - Mrs. Roberts

Rec'd MAY 14 1906 51.

Tungchou, China, April 12th, 1906.

To the Prudential Committee
of the American Board -

Dear Brethren;

Mr. McCann has today cabled you with the approval of the Committee Ad Interim as follows ; "Mission deems it advisable for Roberts to return home on account of mental condition. Telegraph approval of the Board". This letter is in explanation of that dispatch. Mr. Roberts' request to be allowed to withdraw from his mission service was placed on the grounds of the needs of his mother already over eighty years of age and in circumstances that gave the son great anxiety. A letter from Mrs. Roberts to Dr. Ingram contains stetements as to his personal condition which we do not dare to disregard. She says, "Physically he is well, but nervously he is not well. The isolation is a sort of nightmare to him, and when exciting news of war or murder comes, he is for a time physically unfitted for work. When he is overtired or bothered the blood rushes to his head in a way to frighten us, and then he does and says things that in his saner moments he would never do, and which are ofttimes injurious to the work. As you know I have helped to keep him here, but now all things considered I cannot conscientously do so longer. It is killing to live as we have been doing since 1901.))) Another man might do good work here but not Mr. Roberts". We inclose Dr. Ingram's medical judgment of the case. There is a uniformity of judgment in the mission that under the conditions it is not wise to delay the withdrawal of Mr~~s~~ and Mrs. Roberts from the mission field. Mr. Roberts has done much excellent work for which we are thankful. His temperament has not well fitted him for the special difficulties which he has experienced since the Boxer movement. He has made a brave effort to do his full duty, and they both return from the mission field with the cordial esteem of their associates. Very sincerely, Com. Ad Interim.

D. Z. Sheffield.
N. S.Ament.
C. A. Stanley.

North China, Peking

North China - April 12 - 1906

Re Mr. Roberts

re-$750. for Compound wall-
etc.-Linching

Rec'd JAN 2 1906 52.

Peking, Oct. 24, 1906.

Ans'd JAN 16 1907

To the members of the N.C. Mission.

Dear Friends:-

A letter has been rcvd from Mr. Ellis, making request for a sum of money to level off the Compound, and to put up the remainder of the compound walls around the residence compound. The walls to the North and East are still standing, while the West and part of the South are to be built.

Mr. McCann writes that there is a conditional appropriation for Linching from which this sum could be drawn, and thinks it very desirable to do this now whi e nothing else is pressing. He adds that several small pieces of land which project into our land should be purchased if possible before the walls are erected, and suggests the following motion: (nearly)

Moved that the Linching station be authorized to use the sum of $750. in the erection of compound walls, and in levelling off the compound, and also in the purchase--in consultation with the Mission Treasurer--of additional property adjoining the compound, so as to straighten the lines of wall. (C.G.)

AFF. NEG.

H. P. Perkins
E. E. Aiken

Peking China.
Nov 27/06

Dear Dr. Barton:—

This vote passed, with no one dissenting voice. We trust the request will be granted

Yours Sincerely,

Chauncey Goodrich.

Chinl 13-1906

Rec'd JAN 2 1906

re-Fund for compound wall etc.-Tuching

Peking, Oct. 24, 1905.

Ans'd JAN 17 1906

To the members of the M.E.Mission.

Dear Friends:-

A letter has been rcvd from Mr. Ellis, making request for a sum of money to level off the Compound, and to put up the remainder of the compound walls around the residence compound. The walls to the North and East are still standing, while the West and part of the South are to be built.

Mr. McCann writes that there is a conditional appropriation from which this sum could be drawn, and thinks it very desirable to do this now whi e nothing else is pressing. He adds that several small pieces of land which project into our land should be purchased if possible before the walls are erected, and suggests the following motion:

Moved that the Linching station be authorized to use the sum of $750. in the erection of compound walls, and in levelling off the compound, and also in the purchase--in consultation with the Mission Treasurer--of additional property adjoining the compound, so as to straighten the lines of wall. (C.C.)

AFF.

NEG.

Tuching - Peking China.
Oct. 24th 1905.
G. D.
Ellis
Recd Jan 17 1906

Dear Mr. Porter:-

This vote passed, with no one dissenting voice. We trust the request will receive favorable consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Treasurer Committee.

C.C. Tenney.

re- $700. for heat for Church
+ new well - Tungchow

Peking, China, Nov. 7, 1906.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Rec'd DEC 17 1906

Just a word now, to send a vote which has passed the Mission.

Ans'd DEC 19 1906

Voted: That the Prudential Committee be requested to appropriate from Tungchow indemnities, for the Tungchow station, the sum of $700.; $400. of this sum to be used for the purcdase of heating apparatus for the Church, and $300. to be used for boring a new deep well, free from the danger of contamination by surface waters.

I will add that there is very special reason for this last request, as we get sometimes not a little filth in the present well, and the need of the well is almost acute. The need of money for a furnace is obvious.

Yours Sincerely,

Chauncey Goodrich.

Copy

Rec'd JUL 19 1907

circular vote - re - Mr. Ebeling

54.

Tungchou, near Peking, 11 July, 1907

Tungchou, 24 May, 1907.

To the Members of the North China Mission:-

The following has been received from Mr. John Cowen of the China Times, in response to the Mission's vote of appreciation:-

Tientsin 18/4/1907.

Dear Mr. Galt:-

Allow me to thank you and the members of the American Board Mission who passed and sent me the resolution expressing approval of our recent efforts. It is very gratifying and strengthening to me to know that I am in accord with those who are accustomed to regulate their acts in accordance as far as possible with the highest principles. I value their public expression of opinion the more, as I have to go in the face of much of local opinion.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) John Cowen.

--------::X::--------

Members of the Mission doubtless remember Mr. Carl Ebeling, formerly connected with the South Chihli Mission, now temporarily connected with the Y.M.C.A. in Tientsin. You will also recall that Mr. Ebeling's letter to the Board asking for appointment to our Mission was also sent to the various stations of the Mission in the summer of 1906. Mr. Ebeling is an experienced printer, and is at present engaged in teachung English in Tientsin, under the direction of the Y.M.C.A. Knowing something of his qualifications, and in view of the two motions passed at our recent meeting, one looking toward the enlargement of the College Press, and the other asking for the appointment of a man to take charge of the Press and teach English in the College, I wrote to Mr. Ebeling, mentioning these two actions of the Mission, and asking him if he would be willing to consider the position. Mr. Ebeling has replied as follows:-

"Dear Mr. Galt:-

Your letter and the enclosed reports received and read with interest. I was much interested in both lines of work you mention, and in these I see a third, the supplying of work for students in the printing office, which appeals to me especially. It was in this way that I was enabled to obtain my education - - - - - and I would indeed be happy if, in the providence of God, I could have some part in helping others to obtain a Christian education. Of my competency in printing you already know somewhat. I have had a wide and varied experience in both book and job printing over fourteen years of time. - - - - - - - I also have considerable knowledge of book-binding, and some of stereotyping. My last place of employment in the U.S. was at the Wheaton College Press, where I worked for three and a half years, of which I was asked to take charge upon my graduation from college, but came to China instead. - - - - -

"The greater part of my experience in teaching has been here in Tientsin. It has been my principal work since I came here, and at Chinese New Year I was relieved of my other duties, that I might give my whole time to teaching, and I enjoy it very much. - - - - - - -

" My arrangement with the Y.M.C.A. is purely a temporary one, and does not extend beyond next January, - - - - and my understanding with the Association is, should an appointment be given by the Board, or under the Board, my work here may terminate, sufficient notice having been given the Association. - - - - --

Very Cordially yours, (Signed) Carl Ebeling.

In view of the above, MOVED- That the Mission request the Prudential Committee to appoint Mr. Ebeling to take charge of the Press and teach English in the College, for a term of five years, he (with Mrs. Ebeling) being on the same basis as regular missionaries as regards salary, the profits of the Press being credited to the Board.

AFFIRMATIVE- NEGATIVE-

(W. P. Sprague).

Yours - Howard S. Galt. - Asst Sec.

Rec'd JUL 10 1907

Tungchow, 24 May, 1907.

To the Members of the North China Mission:-

The following has been received from Mr. John Cowen of the China Times, in response to the Mission's vote of appreciation:-

Tientsin 12/4/1907.

Dear Mr. Gait:-

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Yours sincerely,

(signed) John Cowen.

---:X:---

Members of the Mission doubtless remember Mr. Carl Ebeling, formerly connected with the South China Mission, now temporarily connected with the Y.M.C.A. in Tientsin. You will also recall that Mr. Ebeling's letter to the Board asking for appointment to our Mission was also sent to the various stations of the Mission in the summer of 1906. Mr. Ebeling is an experienced printer, and is at present engaged in teaching English in Tientsin, under the direction of the Y.M.C.A. Knowing something of his qualifications, and in view of the two motions passed at our recent meeting, one looking toward the engagement of the College Press, and the other asking for the appointment of a man to take charge of the Press and teach English in the College, I wrote to Mr. Ebeling, mentioning these two actions of the Mission, and asking him if he would be willing to consider the position. Mr. Ebeling has replied as follows:-

Dear Mr. Gait:-

Your letter and the enclosed reports received yesterday and read with interest. I was much interested in both lines of work you mention, and in these I see a third, the supplying of work for students in the printing office, which appeals to me especially. It was in this way that I was enabled to obtain my education - - - - and I would indeed be happy if, in the providence of God, I could have some part in helping others to obtain a Christian education. Of my competency in printing you already know somewhat. I have had a wide and varied experience in both book and job printing over a fourteen years of time. I also have considerable knowledge of book-binding, and some of stereotyping. My last place of employment in the U.S. was at the Hanson College Press, where I worked for three and a half years, of which I was asked to take charge upon my graduation from college, but came to China instead. Tientsin is greater part of my experience in teaching has been here in Chinese. Last year I was relieved of my other duties, that I might give

Re. Mr. Ebeling - Y.M.C.A. Tientsin
Mary Gait 1907

C. A. T. Action

SEP 11 1907

55.

Tungchou, near Peking, 11 July, 1907

Rev. E. F. Bell,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Bell:

I have the following motions to report to you, as passed by the Com. ad Interim of the Mission:-

Moved that the Prudential Committee be requested to appropriate from the income of sale of property in Tientsin the following items:

For replacing station-class buildings, $850.00
For houses for helpers and servants, 400.00

Moved that we approve of the use of funds in hand from the sale of Tientsin property to pay the cost of the new road walls and godown in Tientsin Settlement, amounting to $754.55.

Moved that the Woman's Board of Missions (Boston) be requested to appropriate the following sums for buildings at Tientsin:

For buildings for woman's work, including station-class rooms, and day school for children, - - - - - - - - $ 800.00
For girls' boarding school (in addition to income from sale of old property, $650.00), - - - - - - - - - - 2500.00

Moved that we approve of the request of Miss Andrews (contained in the accompanying letter) stating her anxiety as to the health of her sister, and desiring permission of the Prudential Committee to return to the United States at such time as she deems necessary, though hoping to be permitted to continue her work for another two years.

I have reported the motions as passed but I think the wording of the first two should be similar. These motions ask the authorization of specific items covered in general by the Board's authorization of the ~~of the~~ transfer of the Tientsin Station to the new site, plans for the new plant to be approved by the Mission, and cost to be met wholly from sale of old site. It was due to an oversight that these two motions were not passed at Mission Meeting.

I am sending a copy of the third motion to the Woman's Board concerned, and will take steps to see that the case is laid fully before that Board.

The accompanying letter will explain the fourth motion.

Your letter of May 22 was duly received (the letter addressed to Dr. Goodrich) and reported to the Mission.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt, Ass't Sec. N.C.Mis.

Tientsin, Peking, 11 July, 1907

Rev. E. P. Bell,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Bell:

I have the following motions to report to you, as passed by the Com. ad interim of the Mission:-

Moved that the Prudential Committee be requested to appropriate from the income of sale of property in Tientsin the following items:

For teaching station-class building, $800.00
For houses for teachers and servants, 400.00

Moved that we approve of the use of funds in hand from the sale of Tientsin property to buy the coat of the new road walls and godown in Tientsin Settlement, amounting to $700.00.

Moved that the Woman's Board of Missions (Boston) be requested to appropriate the following sums for buildings at Tientsin:

For buildings for woman's work, including station-class rooms, and day school for children, - - - - - - - - - - $ 300.00
For girls' boarding school (in addition to income from sale of old property, $680.00), - - - - - - - - - - 2000.00

Moved that we approve of the request of Miss Andrews (contained in the accompanying letter) stating her anxiety as to the health of her sister, and desiring permission of the Prudential Committee to return to the United States at such time as she deems necessary, though hoping to be permitted to continue her work for another two years.

I have reported the motions as passed but I think the wording of the first two should be similar. These motions ask the authorization of specific items covered in general by the board's authorization of the transfer of the Tientsin station to the new site, plans for the new plant to be approved by the Mission, and cost to be met wholly from sale of old site. It was felt to be an oversight that these two motions were not passed at Mission Meeting.

I am sending a copy of the third motion to the Woman's Board concerned, and will take steps to see that the case is laid fully before that Board.

The accompanying letter will explain the fourth motion.

Your letter of May 22 was duly received (the letter addressed to Dr. Goodrich) and reported to the mission.

Very sincerely yours,

Asst Sec. W.B.Mis.

Inspection, Peking, 11 July, 1907

Tientsin-Tientsin-July 11-1907.

Rec'd SEP 11 1907

(COPY) Tungchou, (China), June 10th, /07.

To the Committee ad Interim.

Dear Friends:

Recent letters from my sister make me fear for her a complete breakdown in health, in which case, as we two are the only remaining members of our family, it may be necessary for me to return to the homeland to care for her. I should like therefore, with your approval, to ask of the Prudential Committee permission to return home at any time when the condition of her health seems to make it necessary. I am sure she will not call me from my work except for a very serious need. I have written her, in case such a need should come suddenly, to send word to the Board Rooms, asking them to cable me (of course at my expense), and so save time in reaching her.

I had intended to ask for a furloughat the end of eight years, that is in 1909, but under present circumstances, I should like permission to take my furlough in the spring of 1908 or 1909, as may seem best at the time. I still hope that I shall not be called home, but shall be able to go on with my work until 1909.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Mary E. Andrews.

Tungchou - June 10 - 1907

311

Rec'd SEP 11 1907

(COPY) Tungchow, (China), June 10th, 1907.

To the Committee ad Interim.

Dear Friends:

Recent letters from my sister make me fear for her a complete breakdown in health, in which case, as we two are the only remaining members of our family, it may be necessary for me to return to the homeland to care for her. I should like therefore, with your approval, to ask of the Prudential Committee permission to return home at any time when the condition of her health seems to make it necessary. I am sure she will not call me from my work except for a very serious need. I have written her, in case such a need should come suddenly, to send word to the board rooms, asking them to cable me (of course at my expense), and so save time in reaching her.

I had intended to ask for furlough the end of eight years, that is in 1909, but under present circumstances, I shall request permission to take my furlough in the spring of 1908. We may seem best at the time. I still hope that she will not be called home, but shall be able to go on with my work until 1909.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Mary E. Andrews.

Recd Tungchow - June 10 - 1907.

Furlough for - Mary E. Andrews.

re- Edwin Aiken coming to U.S. 56.

Rec'd DEC 9 1907

This motion has been carried unanimously
Chauncey Goodrich
Nov 5/07

Peking, China, Sep. 30, 1907.

Dear Friends of the North China Mission:-

Mr. and Mrs. Aiken desire to send their son Edwin to America in the Spring. He will at that time be 14 years old. In accordance with their desire, I send the following motion.

Moved: that we request the Prudential Committee to permit Master Edwin Aiken to return to the U.S. in the Spring of 1908, for his education.

Aff. Neg.

T. T. Tucker
A. H. Smith
A. Stanley Porter

Rec'd FEB 10 1908

(1) re- Dr Goodrich engaging in Old Testament Revision

Peking, Oct. 24, 1907.

Dear Friends of the North China Mission:-

In 1890 I was chosen, with others, for the revision of the Bible in Mandarin. When, however, our Committee, after long labor finally completed a second revision of the New Testament, I fully thought my work on Bible revision was finished. And I did not imagine I could be tempted to take up the work again.

But things happen so different from one's imaginings. After the great Conference a new Executive Committee was chosen, and after a time all the old Committee was chosen except Mr. Owen, who in the meanwhile had left the land. I still did not plan to accept the election, and especially as I had thrown my life into this Theo. Seminary. But I was greatly pressed by Mr. Baller and Dr Mateer, as well as by Mr. Bryson, (Chair- of the Executive Committee). Mr. Baller utterly refuses to serve unless I do, and Dr. Mateer writes in nearly the same words. Dr. Mateer has written me again and again. He argues that we have served our apprenticeship, and that it would require at least three or four years before a new Committee, or some new members of the Committee from different parts of China, could work in thorough harmony, and before they should gain clear and settled ideas of translation. This argument has appealed to me, and I have finally accepted the work, subject to the approval of my Mission and the Prudential Committee.

I may remark in passing that my acceptance has been taken, not without a distinct idea of what it may cost me in two or three lines.

I have now to bring the subject before the North China Mission. You will understand that, if my request is granted, a teacher will need to be chosen at the next Annual Meeting to take my place in the Union Theo. Seminary. If we remain here at the Seminary for a time, I could only undertake a minor part in the teaching of my department, while the person chosen for the position should be preparing for the place. The work of revising the Old Testament will practically demand my time and strength.

As to the work of revision I do not need to write at length. It is evident to all who make constant and careful study of the O. T. that the same work which has been done on the New Test. needs, with quite as much emphasis, to be done on the Old Test., and that in three respects. (1) A more accurate rendering of the original. (2) With the thought of producing a version nearer to the language of the people. (3) With the view of making a translation adapted for use wherever the Mandarin is spoken.

I will only add that, if it is thought best that I should enter again upon the work of translation, I must bespeak your constant prayers for myself, my teacher, and the entire Committee. The work in many parts of the Old Test. is very difficult, and everywhere we shall need a Divine illumination.

With the above remarks, I make the following motion. C. Goodrich.

Moved: that we request the Prudential Committee to permit Mr. Goodrich to engage in the work of revising the Old Testament.

AFF. NEG.

Chas. A. Stanley Jr.
F. F. Tucker

(Carried not counting the 5 votes in (2))

Rec'd FEB 10 1908

(1)

Peking, Oct. 24, 1907.

Dear Friends of the North China Mission:-

In 1890 I was chosen, with others, for the revision of the Bible in Mandarin. When, however, our Committee, after long labor finally completed a second revision of the New Testament, I fully thought my work on Bible revision was finished. And I did not imagine I could be tempted to take up the work again.

But things happen so different from one's imaginings. After the great Conference a new Executive Committee was chosen, and after a time all the old Committee was chosen except Mr. Owen, who is in England. I still did not plan to accept the election, and especially as I had thrown my life into this Tech. Seminary. But I was greatly pressed by Mr. Baller and Dr. Mateer, as well as by Mr. Fryson, (Chairman of the Executive Committee). Mr. Baller utterly refuses to serve unless I do, and Dr. Mateer writes in nearly the same words. Dr. Mateer has written me again and again. He says that we have carried out the presidency, and that it would require at least three or four years before a new Committee, or some new member of the Committee from different parts of China, could work in thoroughly harmony, and before they should gain clear and settled ideas of translation. This argument has appealed to me, and I have finally accepted the work, subject to the approval of my Mission and the Prudential Committee.

I may remark in passing that my acceptance has been taken, not without a distinct idea of what it may cost me in two or three lines.

I have now to bring the subject before the North China Mission. You will understand that, if my request is granted, a teacher will need to be chosen at the next Annual Meeting to take my place in the Union Theo. Seminary. If we remain here at the Seminary for a time, I could only undertake a minor part in the teaching of my department, while the person chosen for the position should be preparing for the place. The work of revising the Old Testament will practically demand my time and strength.

As to the work of revision I do not need to write at length. It is evident to all who make constant and careful study of the O. T. that the same work which has been done on the New Test. needs, with quite as much emphasis, to be done on the Old Test., and that in three respects. (1) A more accurate rendering of the original. (2) With the thought of producing a version nearer to the language of the people. (3) With the view of making a translation adapted for use wherever the Mandarin is spoken.

I will only add that, if it is thought best that I should enter again upon the work of translation, I must beg your constant prayers for myself, my teacher, and the entire Committee. The work in many parts of the Old Test. is very difficult, and everywhere we shall need divine illumination.

With these remarks, I make the following motion. C. Goodrich.

Moved that we request the Prudential Committee to permit Mr. Goodrich to engage in the work of revising the Old Testament.

North China Mission
Re. Old Testament revision
1907.

DEC 9 1907

re- meth. ch. supporting girls' Sch. & woman's work at Tientsin 58.

1/87085

Tungchou, Friday Nov, 1st, 1907.

To Members of Com. Ad Interim-

Dear Brethren;

Dr. Stanley writes our Committee as follows:

"We are very much disappointed to find from a recent letter from the W. B.M. that no money is in hand or in sight, and that they can do nothing for us in establishing our Girls' School plant. In this emergency and disappointment we turn with a degree of pleasure to the letter of Dr. Barton suggesting that the Protestant Methodist ~~s~~church be asked to assume the responsibility for this work. Considering the whole situation and the circumstances, we are in favor of taking such action, and will welcome the ladies they may send to share in our work; hoping also that it may help to consummate the movement for union at home, and so advance the great work. I therefore submit the following motion to the C.A.M.I., our desire being that the matter be hastened as much as possible".

Yours faithfully, C.A.Stanley.

"MOVED that the Woman's Board of the Protestant Methodist Church be invited to assume the responsibility for the support of our Girls' School and Woman's Work at Tientsin, and in connection with the other ladies of the station take charge of the same".

D.Z.S.

Aff. Neg.

D.Z. Sheffield

C.A.Stanley by D.Z.S.

W.S. Ament

x Chauncey Goodrich.

P.S. Will Dr. Ament forward to Dr. Goodrich, and if approved will Dr. Goodrich forward this copy to Dr. Barton. I have preserved a copy for reference. D.Z.S.

x I am thoroughly in favor of this motion. As to the larger question, as much as I believe in union & seek for union, I am not so sanguine. CG.

Dr. C.A. Stanley. 100 Cts.

Tungchau College
Peking - Nov 1-1907.

Co. Ed. Girls' School Plant

Dear Brethren,

Dr. Stanley writes our Committee as follows:

"We are very much disappointed to find from a recent letter from the W.B.M. that no money is in hand or in sight, and that they can do nothing for us in establishing our Girls' School plant. In this emergency and disappointment we turn with a degree of pleasure to the letter of Dr. Barton suggesting that the Protestant Methodist church be asked to assume the responsibility for this work. Considering the whole situation and the circumstances, we are in favor of taking such action, and will welcome the ladies they may send to share in our work, hoping also that it may help to consummate the movement for union at home, and so advance the great work. I therefore submit the following motion to the C.M.I., our desire being that the matter be settled as much as possible".

Yours faithfully, C.A.Stanley.

"MOVED: That the Woman's Board of the Protestant Methodist Church be invited to assume the responsibility for the support of our Girls' School and Woman's Work at Tientsin, and in connection with the other ladies of the station take charge of the same".

Aff.

C.A.Stanley by I.S.S.

Seg.

P.S. Will Dr. Ament forward to Dr. Goodrich, and if approved will Dr. Goodrich forward this copy to Dr. Barton. I have preserved a copy for reference. I.S.S.

Rec'd FEB 10 1908

re- Dr. Goodrich & Dr. Sheffield engaging in Old Testament revision

Tungchou, Nov. 4th, 1907.

To the Members of the N.C.Mission -

Dear Brethren;

Dr. Goodrich has submitted to the Mission a circular motion asking its approval of his entering upon the work of Old Test. Bible revision, but in accordance with the preamble an affirmative vote carries with it the promise that the Mission at its coming annual meeting will designate one of its members who,-of course with the ratification of the Board of Managers,-shall relieve Dr. Goodrich of his work in the Theological College.

It is known to most of the members of the Mission that the name of Mr. Wilder has been prominently mentioned as one fitted for this place. We desire to remind the Mission that Mr. Galt has permission to visit America with his family the coming Spring, which not only weakens the working force of the College but also of the Station. To withdraw Mr. Wilder from the Station in the autumn of 1908 under such conditions, and in the existing status of the evangelistic work, would involve a sacrifice of so serious a nature that we are not prepared to approve of a motion that is conditioned on such further action. It should be further remembered, that our Mission at the present time is so seriously depleted in its working force that the withdrawal of a member from any other of the seven Stations would be equally injurious to the work of the station.

We appreciate the reasons that can be urged for giving this Revision Committee a free hand in entering upon its important work, but believe that the work can be satisfactorily undertaken without sudden and violent disturbance of other regular lines of work. We submit a modified motion on this subject which we believe will accomplish the ends intended in Dr. Goodrich's motion, while not ~~prematurely~~ committing the Mission to ~~final~~ immediate action on the subject.

MOVED, that we approve of Dr. Goodrich and Dr. Sheffield's acceptance of the invitation of the Executive Committees of the centennial Missionary Conference, asking them to take up with others the work of Old Testament Bible revision. We further approve of Dr. Goodrich's desire to lay down his work in the Theological College that he may devote his entire strength to the work of his Committee. To this end we promise to suggest a suitable name to the Board of Managers for its action in the matter, at as early a date as the exigencies of our general mission work will permit.

We request Dr. Goodrich as Mission Secretary to submit the above substitute motion to the Mission for its approval or otherwise.

Submitted by members of the Tungchou Station.

Aff. Neg.

D. Z. Sheffield

Geo. D. Wilder,

Howard S. Galt,

Mark Williams.

J. H. Ingram

Dr. G.A.R. Stanley - Committee ad Interim

A.H. Smith, not in Tungchou, was not sent on account of distance. He was not

North China Conference
Co-Ed Testament

Tungchow, Nov. 4th, 1907.

To the Members of the N.C.Mission -
Dear Brethren;

Dr. Goodrich has submitted to the Mission a circular motion asking its approval of his entering upon the work of Old Test. Bible revision, but in accordance with the preamble an affirmative vote carries with it the promise that the Mission at its coming annual meeting will designate one of its members who,-of course with the retification of the Board of Managers,-shall relieve Dr. Goodrich of his work in the Theological College.

It is known to most of the members of the Mission that the name of Mr. Wilder has been prominently mentioned as one fitted for this place. We desire to remind the Mission that Mr. Galt has permission to visit America with his family the coming Spring, which not only weakens the working force of the College but also of the Station. To withdraw Mr. Wilder from the Station in the autumn of 1908 under such conditions, and in the existing status of the evangelistic work, would involve a sacrifice of so serious a nature that we are not prepared to approve of a motion that is conditioned on such further action. If should be further remembered, that our Mission at the present time is so seriously depleted in its working force that the withdrawal of a member from any other of the seven Stations would be equally injurious to the work of the station.

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We request Dr. Goodrich as Mission Secretary to submit the above substitute motion to the Mission for its approval or otherwise.

Submitted by members of the Tungchow Station.

Aff. Neg.

J. T. Sheffield.

Tientsin

re-return of Mr. McCann as Treasurer & Business agent 60.

FEB 10 1908

314

Tungchou, Nov. II, 1907.

To the members of the North China Mission -

Dear Brethren;

The Mission Secretary has recently addressed a letter to the Mission on the subject of the return of Mr. McCann to take up again the work of Mission Treasurer and Business Agent. Dr. Goodrich and others suggest, on the basis of replies received, that the Committee Ad Interim formulate a resolution that will give expression to the general judgment of the Mission, and so assist the Prudential Committee in its action in the matter.

We therefore submit for your ratification or otherwise the following

RESOLUTION.

(I) That we desire to express our appreciation of the earnest Christian character of Mr. McCann, of his sound business judgment, and his intelligent and helpful interest in all Mission problems.
(2) That we give cordial expression of our obligation to him as a Mission for the efficient manner in which he conducted the business involved in selling the old Mission premises at Tientsin, and removing the Station to its present location. We further express our appreciation of the wise changes in the administration of the finances of the Mission, fixing the payment of salaries and other appropriations on a monthly basis.
(3) That we recommend to the Prudential Committee his reappointment to the position of Treasurer and Business Agent of the N.C. Mission on the following conditions, which we judge on the one hand to be due to Mr. McCann, and on the other to the Mission.
(4) (a) Mr. McCann is not physically robust and has defective eyesight. We think he should have a careful medical examination, and a physician's approval of his reentering upon this work.
(b) In our judgment Mr. McCann was seriously overburdened with the extra work - even with extra assistance - in caring for other Missions. We think he should return with the definite understanding that his services are to be limited to the two Missions of the American Board.
(c) We do not forget that there is now under discussion a plan to bring all Mission Business Agencies under the direction of some general office; but under any modifications Tientsin must continue to be an important distributing center, and Mr. McCann has excellent qualifications to assist in carrying out such an enterprise.
(d) We would not hide the fact from Mr. McCann or from the Prudential Committee, that there has been considerable complaint in the Mission of lack of promptness and of business methods in conducting the work of the Agency, but we hope with extra burdens removed, and with health restored to normal vigor, the needs of the Mission will be ~~[illegible]~~ promptly and efficiently attended to in the future.

Cordially yours, D. Z. S.
C. H.
E. W. S.
M. S. A.

Committee ad Interim.

Will the members of the Mission sign -

YES. NO.

Charles E. Ewing (not insistent on condition (b))
E. A. Stanley

Passed unanimously, not including A. H. Smith, to whom the motion was not sent on acct of the distance. He was not in favor of the motion.
This I send as a Suplicate
C. H.

Tungchow, Nov. 11, 1907.

To the members of the North China Mission -

Dear Brethren;

The Mission Secretary has recently addressed a letter the Mission on the subject of the return of Mr. McCann to take up again work of Mission Treasurer and Business Agent. Dr. Goodrich and others a gest, on the basis of replies received, that the Committee Ad Interim for late a resolution that will give expression to the general judgment of Mission, and so assist the Prudential Committee in its action in the mat

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Cordially yours, D. L. S.

Committee ad Interim

With the members of the Mission elsewhere -

Yours.

Rec. 11-1907.

Rec'd FEB 17 1908

C. A. I. action re furlough for Mrs. Smith

61.

Tungchou, China, Jan. 9th, 1908.

Dear Drs. Stanley & Ament-
Com. Ad Interim;

Mrs. A. H. Smith has addressed our Committee with the request that we give approval to her return to the U.S. in the Autumn of the present year. She writes as follows. "I have been here ten years the past Thanksgiving. I should like permission to return to America, if it should seem best, in the autumn of 1908. My work for the past five years has been unusually taxing. I have had wonderful strength given for it, but believe a change of work would be helpful next fall; and I much desire to see and if possible to interest in China the two College classes for whom our Henry really gave his life".

Mrs. Smith is fully entitled to permission to return to the United States for a period of refreshment from her severe labors. I do not know why she makes this request independently from her husband, but presume it does not pertain to the duties of this Committee to ask this question.

I, therefore, MOVE, that in behalf of the North China Mission we approve of the request of Mrs. A. H. Smith to be allowed to visit America in the autumn of 1908, and recommend to the Prudential Committee that it take favorable action on the same.

D. Z. Sheffield
W. S. Ament,
C. D. Stanley,
Chauncey Goodrich.

Committee Ad Interim.

P.S. To Dr. Ament - to Dr. Goodrich. D.Z.S.

Committee ad interim
North China
Tsingchou-
Ta-Tuchang
Jan. 9-1908
Brought for Mrs. A. H. Smith

Rec'd J
Rec'd JU

This motion has passed the Mission. C. Goodrich Sec'y.

Rec'd MAR 9 1908

re-return to China of F. M. Chapin

411

Tungchou, China, Jan. 9th, 1908.

To the Members of the North China Mission -

Dear Brethren;

Mr F.M.Chapin has addressed a letter to the Mission Secretary - dated Oct. 22,1907 - in which he reports himself in good physical condition, with his family nicely arranged for, so that it is possible for him to return to China, leaving Mrs.Chapin with the children. He proposes to give five years of time when it will be necessary for him to return to his family. This question has complications which the Mission must take into account in determining its line of action. It is known to the Mission that Mr.Chapin has chronic physical infirmities which have placed limitations on his scope of work. Dr.Tallman who was his physician while in China has written Mr.Chapin expressing her judgment adverse to his coming to China without the companionship of Mrs.Chapin. This judgment should have its full weight with the Prudential Committee in deciding to appoint or otherwise, but, perhaps, ought not to arrest some form of action by the Mission. Still further, a serious question is raised by the Lin Ch'ing Station as to the effect of his return to the Lin Ch'ing Station for five years upon the action of the Prudential Committee in sending out a family at once to be in training for a life work. If the return of Mr.Chapin should mean an indefinite delay in sending a family to the Station the gain would be balanced by a corresponding loss. If, however, the return of Mr.Chapin means an added worker, and one already trained into the work, the problem takes on a different aspect.

The Mission is sadly suffering in the depletion of its force of workers, and at a time when the need of more workers was never so great. Mr.Chapin has made an excellent record in superintending the work of the Lin Ch'ing Station. The work of the Station is beset with difficulties which no one understands so well as Mr.Chapin. He has largely developed the native agency, or if not he is acquainted with it and knows how to deal with it. It therefore seems to the Committee Ad Interim that, deferring the question of Mr. Chapin's health to the decision of the Prudential Committee, and qualifying our invitation to Mr.Chapin with the condition that his coming to China is not to delay a new family for the Lin Ch'ing Station, we shall act wisely in requesting the Prudential Committee to appoint him to this Mission for five years, to labor in Lin Ch'ing or such other Station as the Mission may determine.

We submit the following Motion for the approval of the Mission -

Moved, that if the Prudential Committee under the advice of Medical authority judges that Mr.F.M.Chapin's physical condition justifies his appointment to mission work in China, to be separated for the time from his family, The North China Mission extend to Mr.Chapin a cordial invitation to return to the field, and express the hope that the Prudential Committee will open the way.

Moved, that in our judgment the appointment of Mr.Chapin to the Mission,- probably to work in the Lin Ch'ing field,- should not delay the appointment of a family for that Station to be learning the language and training into the work.

Cordially submitted -

W Z S
W S A
C.A.D.
C.A.S. signs with hesitation
C.H. wd accept, but with some doubt

Committee Ad Interim.

Neg

Att.
E. E. Aiken.

There is a question as to the Station

62.

Letting Aviation China business
Re-returns of Mr Chaplin

Jan. 9-1908.

re- furnace for Goodrich house

This motion is approved by the Tungchow Station.-
Please ~~return~~ promptly. Say

Tungchou, 18 March, 1908.

Rec'd MAY 19 1908

To the Members of the N. C. Mission:-

Word has been received of the appointment ~~of~~ by the Presbyterian Board of Rev. Mr. Corbett, to be located at Tungchou as the representative of the Pres. Mission in the College. It is the thought of the Tungchou Station that Mr. Corbett occupy the "Goodrich house". This house was built to be furnace-heated, but there is no furnace in the house at present. The furnace formerly used in the house was paid for privately and was later removed. The Mission Treasurer has now in hand, to the credit of the "House fund" about $100, which with the permission of the Prudential Committee, could be used for the purchase of a furnace. Accordingly the following motion is submitted to the Mission:-

Moved, that the Prudential Committee be requested to authorize the Treasurer of the North China Mission to expend the present ~~f~~ balance to the credit of the "House fund" about $100. for the purchase of a furnace for the "Goodrich house"; and that the Prudential Committee be further requested to appropriate from unexpended Tungchou indemity* such additional sum as may be necessary for the purchase of said furnace, the total cost of which is estimated at $160.

AFFIRMATIVE-

E. E. Aiken
H. P. Perkins*

NEGATIVE-

The above motion has been passed unanimously. I send word (a 2d time) that the Pruud Com. may be sure to have it in hand. Chauncey Goodrich Say.

* or from rent from the "Tunkeburg house", which has been sent home by the Mission Treasurer,

Re - 100 for Furnace for
"Goodrich House"
Tungchow Mar. 190[illegible]

re=sending Miles Perkins to U. S.

64.

Rec'd MAY 19 1908

Peking, April 7, 1908.

Dear Friends of the N.C.M.

I have received a letter from Mr. Perkins, expressing a desire that their son Miles be allowed to return to the U.S. for study. He is nearly 13. In accordance with their desire, I send to you the following motion.

Moved: that we request the permission of the Prudential Committee for the return of Mighill Perkins to the U.S., in time to commence his education there in the coming Autumn.

Aff. Neg.

Charles W. Young
D. S. Ament
William B. Stelle

The above motion has been passed by the Mission.
Peking Ap. 17/08. Chauncey Goodrich. Sec.

Copy of note to Chinese Legation

Re sending mails Peking to U.S.

Peking Apr. 7. 1908.

RECEIVED OCT 1 1908

C'd DEC 28 1908

re- Dr. Ament's illness + return to U.S.

65.

Tungchou, China, Nov. 24th, 1908.

To the Com. ad Interim, N.C. Mission
American Board.

Dear Brethren; You are aware of the long and serious sickness of Dr. Ament and the judgment reached by Dr. Young after careful consultation with Dr. G.D. Gray of the British Legation, that it was a matter of necessity to take him at the earliest possible date to a place where he can have the best of medical care, and under the most favorable conditions. The general judgment reached was that Mrs. Ament should take him to America at once. After reaching this decision the progress of Dr. Ament's disaase was such that the physicians urged as a necessity the attendance of some gentleman to assist Mrs. Ament in care of the invalid on the way. All our stations are reduced to their minimum of workers, and no one could be spared without serious loss. In this extremity Mr. Wilder was asked to undertake the burden, but this would paralyze the evangelistic work of Tungchou. Mr. Porter realizing the situation at serious personal sacrifice offered to take the place. Under the conditions above set forth I make the following motion,-

That this Committee approve of the decision that Mrs. Ament return to the United States with Dr. Ament at the earliest possible date, that we further approve of Mr. Porter's accompanying them as far as SanFrancisco, and request the Mission Treasurer to provide funds for the journey.

Cordially yours, D. Z. Sheffield.

Yes. No.

D. Z. Sheffield.
C. A. Stanley.
J. H. Ingram.

Tungchow, China, Nov. 24th, 1908.

To the Com.ad Interim, C.M.Mission

American Board.

Dear Brethren; You are aware of the long and serious sickness of Mr.Ament and the judgment reached by Mr.Young after careful consultation with Mr.O.T.Gray of the British Legation, that it was a matter of necessity to take him at the earliest possible date to a place where he can have the best of medical care, and under the most favorable conditions. The general judgment reached was that Mrs.Ament should take him to America at once.

After resolving this decision the friends of Mr.Ament's disease was such that the physicians urged as a necessity the attendance of some gentleman to assist Mrs.Ament in care of the invalid on the way. All our stations are greatly the poorer by the withdrawal of workers, and no one could be spared without serious loss. In this extremity Mr.Wilder was asked to undertake the journey, but this would paralyze the evangelistic work of Tungchow. Mr.Porter on learning the situation at serious personal sacrifice offered to take the place. Under the conditions above set forth I make the following motion.-

That this Committee approve of the decision that Mrs.Ament return to the United States with Mr.Ament at the earliest possible date, that we further approve of Mr.Porter's accompanying them as far as San Francisco, and request the Mission Treasurer to provide funds for the journey.

Cordially yours, D.Z. Sheffield

Mo.

Yes.

D.Z. Sheffield

C. Atkinson

H. Hayman

Rec. Nov. 24 1908

Dr. Young
Dr. Gray
Mr. Porter
Mr. Wilder
Mr. Ament
Mr. Sheffield

Rec'd JUL 22 1909

re - Woman's Parish House - June - 1909

Whereas, - Considering the many new movements for
in Peking, in opening up new avenues of influence
to the missionaries in connection with Girls Schools,
Lecture and Newspaper Room Work -

And whereas - Peking, as the influencing center of the
Empire, more and more must influence the great
movements for the uplift of the women of this
Great Empire, it is most important that the
missionaries seize as far as possible these
opportunities -

And whereas, - we recognize the only true and lasting uplift
must come from the direct influence of Christianity,
the ladies of Peking Station wishing to conserve the
work done in these lines the past three years,

Vote

Resolved - that the North China Mission request the American
Board, in co-operation with the Woman's Board, give
their approval and influence to providing a building,
(Woman's Parish House), and equipment of the same, for
the extension of these forms of work, and place Mrs Ament
in connection with people of means whose inclination
at present does not lead them to give to direct evangelistic
work, but who would give to work conducted on
special lines to meet the special opportunities of
the hour -

Mrs Ament, station

Resolutions. North China
Mission - June - 1909.
Proposed
Woman's Parish House
for Peking

7 copies
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H

JUL 22 1909

Peking China

Explains Res. re proposed June 22. 1909.
Woman's Parish House at Peking

Dear Mr Barton.

The inclosed resolutions were presented at our recent Mission meeting, and met the hearty approval of all in the Mission. Mr Smith will write you a line in regard to his views on the subject.

When the "Deputation Ladies" were here I talked with them about the matter. They were all in sympathy, especially Mrs Stewart, but were fearful that the amount of money needed to purchase land, build and equip, also endow such a place, providing for salaries for at least two foreign workers as well as the Chinese workers would prove a great undertaking.

The scope of the project has grown much, and increased in my mind since I talked with you on the subject two years ago; as one sees the openings and opportunities to center around a "Woman's Parish House", it becomes more and more apparent, how great will be its field of usefulness and influence. I want it here at our South-Church, (rather than at the North-) adjoining our church property and of easy access to the Woman's College, so that the Chinese will ever recognize it as a part of our "Church Plant." The Y.W.C.A. could by themselves, away from any church, but it seems to me to keep such a work what we want it to be for all time, and to make prominent ever, the Christian character, it should be a part of our compound, with its own courts, but with gates opening into the other, so as far as possible to avoid going on the big street.

Besides the administration Building there would be

the lecture rooms, music and reading rooms, school room and library, with the rooms for the foreign workers up stairs we would also like a "Hostel", that we might draw to us students and teachers coming to Peking either for medical or other training in Government Schools, and who would like a good home under the best of influences.

This would give an opportunity to have the personal touch in Bible Classes, prayers, and other forms of work. Thus you see greatly widens the scope of its interests.

Neither Mrs Ament or I would expect to give all our time to this work. We would plan together, so that the other forms of our missionary work should have of our time also. We hope to make this seeming mere social form to be but a widening of the Christian influence of our entire mission plant. I know some will say that this is entering the field of the Y. W. C. A. but is there any reason why we should not, especially as we have commenced the work.

I must confess I feel at present in these mission lands for the Y. W. C. A. to come in and draw to them from missions to building up a new work is virtually confessing that our missions can not do this form of work, and what we want is for the Church to recognize that this also is the sphere of the Christian church. This past year while we have not been able to do as much of this as we have in the past, and hope to in the coming year, we have kept up our touch and friendly relations.

We trust this will grow and widen, so that in the coming year students from our home colleges may come to come at their own expense for a year or two to teach English, music or Art.

I want to open in various places in the city, "Lecture Rooms" for women under Christian auspices, (such as our North-one,) these to be known as a part of the Woman's Parish House Plant. This latter I hope to begin in the autumn if I can get some extra money for it.

These lectures you may remember are on subjects interesting and instructive to women but not religious.

Because we hope to draw ladies from the Eastern as well as Western Colleges to help in this, we feel we would like to have the movement and influence broader than one Woman's Board, and so we ask the American Board of which we are all apart, to take the initiative, and in co-operation with the other Woman's Boards - give Mrs Ament letters of introduction, putting her in the way of meeting, or corresponding with people of means - who might give and endow such a work for the women of Peking as a memorial to some loved one.

The "Plant", including land, buildings, equipment and upkeep with salaries would require at least $150.000 gold - Of the plant and equipment alone $20.000. This other figure includes endowment. It seems a big sum, but when one thinks of the possibilities and opportunities to help the "New China" which is to be born in the next twenty five years, it does not seem impossible to find some one who will see in this their opportunity to help in the advance of Christianization of the world.

I know how much you enter into this movement, and that you will see your way to help on to success.

Sincerely yours - Nellie N Russell

Nellie N. Russell

Peking-China- June 22-1909.

7 copies
S C

Estimates for Woman's Work, North China Mission, 1901.
Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior.

Tientsin:		
Teacher, Miss Patterson	$ 75.00	
House repairs	50.00	$125.00
Peking:		
Teachers, Miss Sheffield	100.00	
Medical care, ladies	20.00	
Bridgman School	1,000.00	
" " repairs	100.00	
" " medical care . . .	75.00	
Bible women	50.00	
Day schools	50.00	
Touring	40.00	
Station class	50.00	1,485.00
Tung-cho:		
Teachers, Miss Evans	45.00	
" Miner	50.00	
Bible woman	30.00	
Day schools	150.00	
General work for women	75.00	350.00
Pang Chuang:		
Hospital matron	20.00	
Girls' Boarding school	150.00	
Tours	150.00	
Repairs, school	35.00	
" chapel	15.00	
Station classes	75.00	445.00
Lin ching:		
Bible woman	20.00	
School, or station classes . . .	50.00	70.00
Total	. .	$ 2,475.00

North China,

filed Apr. 3, 1901.

Salaries

Station	Name	Teacher	Medical	Rent	Salary	Total
Tientsin	Patterson	$60.00	Medical $15.00	40.00	500.00	625.00
Peking	Porter	Porter Chapin 50.00			500.00	
	Sheffield	50.00			500.00	
	Russell	25.00			500.00	1625.00
Kalgan	- - - -	- - - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - - -
Tung Chow	Evans	25.00			500.00	
	Miner	25.00	30.00	100.00	500.00	
	Chapin	75.00	B 15.00 B 15.00		500.00	1695.00
Pao-ting-fu	- - - - -	- - - - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - - -
Pang chuang	H. G. Wyckoff			40.00	500.00	
	E. G. "				500.00	1040.00
Lin Chuang	- - - - -	- - - - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - - -
					Total	4985.00

3. M. E. Andrews 500
2. J. E. Chapin 500

(Woman's Boards Continued) General (Work

	Items	Tientsin	Peking	Kalgan	Tongchow	Paofu	Pang Chuang Hospital	Linching		
	Welcome	30.00	50.00 C	100.00 C	25.00 B	75.00 B	20.00 C	25.00 C		
	Day Schools		75.00 C	Schools 100.00 B	390.00 C	80.00 B		25.00 C		
	Boarding "	355.00 B	1000.00 C			320.00 B	300.00 C			
	Station Class	30.00 B	50.00 C	General 50.00 B	50.00 C	65.00 B	150.00 C	20.00 C		
Repairs	Schools	25.00 B	125.00 C				35.00 C			
	Hospital									
	Miscl.						15.00 C			
	Touring	25.00 B	40.00 C		50.00 B	100.00 B	250.00 C	20.00 C		
	Annual Meeting	10.00 B					25.00 C			
22 Medical	Drugs				170.00 B					
	Assistants				70.00 B					
	Attendance	Tientsin 10.00 B			[illegible] B					
	Fuel				[illegible]					
	Total	485.00	1340.00	250.00	480.00	640.00	795.00	90.00	General	4080.00
									Revenue	4985.00
									Total	9065.00

Station	Person	Salary	Teacher	Children	Work	Rent	Medical Attendance	Total
Tientsin	Mrs F.D. Wilder	500.00			300			500.00
	Geo. E. Wilder	1000.00	75.00	150.00	500	40.00	30.00	1345.00
Peking	H.B. Stelle	666.00	75.00		300		9.00	780.00
Tsing Chou	D.B. Sheffield	1000.00	100.00		500		30.00	1180.00
	E.S. Ingham	1000.00	Sup 100.00	200.00	500		30.00	1350.00
	H.S. Galt	1000.00	75.00	50.00	500		30.00	1205.00
	C. Goodrich	500.00	50.00				15.00	565.00
Pang Chuang	A.P. Peck	500.00	40.00		25.00	40.00		605.00
	A. Smith	1000.00	40.00		25.00	40.00		1105.00
Pao ting fu	S.J. Allard	500.00	40.00		25.00			565.00
								9260.00

23

General Work

Tientsin	962.00	Same as last year
Peking	1091.00	" " " "
Tsing chou	3525.00	" " " "
	1494.00	additional for rent
Kalgan	1384.00	Same as last year
Pao ting fu	1430.00	" " " "
Pang chuang	2530.00	" " " "
Kalgan	1465.00	" " " "
Total	13880.00	

Report of Committee on Estimates
for 1903
Tientsin

Personal.

C. A. Stanley	Salary	1000.	
	Teacher	75.	
	Health	50	
	Med. Attendance	30	
	Rent	40	
			1195.00
J. H. McCann	Salary	1000	
	Teacher	60	
	Health	50	
	Child	50	
	Med. A.	30	
	Rent	40	
			1230.00
			$2425.00

General Work

Native Agency	2 Helpers	150	
	1 "	60	
	1 "	30	
	3 Student-Helpers	75	
			315.00

Peking Station

Personal	Chapel Keeper 50	315.00	2425.00
	Fuel 30	80.00	
Education			
	School Teacher 60		
	1 Boarding School 260	320.00	
	Tours	100.00	
	Incidentals	15.00	
	Native Agency 6 Helpers 350.	30.00	
	Women Meeting Chapel Keepers 60.	90.00	
	Fuel 20		
Office			
	1 Office Boy School	75.00	
	2 Gate Keepers 220.	60.00	
	Watchman 100	30.00	
	Stationary + Postage 20	100.00	
	Fuel + Light 100	25.00	
	Incidentals	10.00	
Repairs for Chapel + Schools		50.00	
		1300.00	1300.00
Total Tientsin.			~~2725.00~~ 3725.00
Incidentals	15		
		1235.00	
Kalgan Total		2350.00	
		5260	

Peking Station		315.00	
Personal	Chapel Keeper	50	2425.00
W B Stelle	Fuel	30	80.00
Education			
	School Teacher	60	
	1 Boarding School	260	320.00
	Rent	20	
	Tours		100.00
Gen. Incidentals			15.00
	Training Meeting 6 Helpers	350.	30.00
	Taxes		50.00
	Chapel Keepers	80.	
Office	Fuel	20	
	1 Office Boy		75.00
	2 Sales Keepers	220.	60.00
	Watchmen	100	30.00
	Stationery & Postage	20.	100.00
	Fuel & Light	100	25.00
	Incidentals	70	10.00
Repairs	Chapel & Schools	150	50.00
			1300.00
	Taxes	100	
	Attending Gen. Meeting	50	
	Total Tientsin	690	3725.00
	Peking Total		1791.00

Peking Station

Personal

W B Stelle Salary 666.

Teacher 675

Fed Health 625

Health 225

Rent 420

Medical 30 801

Gen. Work

Native Agency. 6 Helpers 350.

Chapel Keepers 292.80.

Fuel 146.20

73 100

6 Preaching School & his Teachers 220.

Repairs 6. Chapels 100

Boys School 270

Tours 100

Gatemen & Watchmen 750

Incidentals 150

Taxes 1100

Attending Gen. Meeting 550

40890

Peking Total 3 1791.00

15

1935.00

Kalgan Total 2350.00

Kalgan

Personal

G H Roberts	Salary	1000	
	Teacher	60	
	Health	25	
	Rent	40	
	Medical	30	
			1155.00
E. G. Tenkosbury	Salary	1000	
	Teacher	100	
	Children	200	
	Health	50	
	Rent	40	
			1390
J. H. Magyar	Salary	1000	
	Teacher	75	
	Children	200	
	Health	50	
	Rent	40	
			1365
G. D. Whelan	Salary	1000	
	Teacher	75	
	Children	150	
	Health	50	
	Rent	40	
			1315
			5260

General Work

Native Agency	6 Helpers	292.	
	4 Student Helpers	146	
6 Chapels	Rent	73	
			1390
	Repairs	36	
	Kitchen	60	
	Fuel	70	
			1365
Tours		150	
Camp Meeting		50	
Gatemen		40	
Taxes		3	
Incidentals		15	
			1235.00
Kalgan Total			2350.00

	Tung Chou		5260	
H.S. Salt				
Personal.	D.Z. Sheffield	Salary	1000.	
		Teacher	100	
		Children	50	
		Health	50	
		Rent	40	
				1190.
			1215	6475.00
General Work	E.G. Tewksbury	Salary	1000	
		Teacher	100	
		Children	200	
		Health	50	
		Rent	40	
				1390
Education.	School			
	I.H. Ingram	Salary	1000	
		Teacher	75	
		Children	200	
		Health	50	
		Rent	40	
				1365
		Salary	1000	
		Teacher	75	
		Children	150	
		Health	50	
		Rent	40	
				1315
				3615.00
				5260
		Total		10050.00

H.S. Gall	Salary	1000	5260	
	Teachers	75		
	Children	50		
	Health	50		
	Rent	40		
			1215	6475.00
	Rent	60		
General Work			1350	
	Helpers	250		
Chapels	Rent	130		
	Fuel	50		
	Repairs	50		
Education.	Schools	200	650	
	Collegiate	2000		
	Rent for School H.	30		
Tours		50		
Rent.	Ground for Mission	50		
Bldgs	until purchased by	40		
	Mission	240	1250	3250
	Helpers & Teachers Homes	100		
	Watchmen	150		
	Incidentals	15		
Medical				
	Drugs & Instruments	200		
	2 Helpers	50		3615.00
			Total	10090.00

				3250
1 Boys Intermediate School			175	
Pao Ting Fu			125	
Personal H.P. Perkins	Salary	1000.	75	
	Teacher	60	60	
	Children	200	30	
	Health	50	50	
	Rent	60	500	
			1350	1580.
A.P. Peck	Salary	500		4830.
	Teacher	60		
	Health	50		
Personal A. Rentiett	Salary	1000		
	Teacher	650	60	
	Health		50	
J. J. Cattwell	Salary	1000		
	Teacher	60	40	
	Children	100		1150.
General work	Health	50		
	Rent helpers	110	120	
		1250		3250
General Work	Student "		32	
	Helpers	300	96	
	Student Helper	40	250	
Missionary Meeting		30	530	
Chapels		50		
Incidentals		15	105	
1 Boys School		150		585.

1 Boys Intermediate School	175	
" Tours	125	
Med. Work Assistant	75	
Chapel light & fuel	60	
Care of Gate Keeper	30	
Maidservants	30	
Taxes Supplies	500	
		1580.
Hospital Dump T.F. Total		4830.

Personal Alice H Smith Salary	1000	
Repairs Teacher	60	
Bath House Health	50	
Rent	40	
Total		1150.

General Work		
2 Helpers	120	
Personal F. M. Chapin Salary	1000	
" Teacher	60	
3 Students "	32	
Children	120	
3 Colporteurs	96	
Health	250	
Housing	40	
Rent		
Academy + Intermediate School	530	
Primary School	280	
6 Chapels	105	

		1701	1150
Repairs School Buildings		110	
" Chapels		30	
" Miscellaneous		20	1300.00
Gate Keeper		32	
Chapel lights & Fuel		25	
Annual Meeting		80	
Incidentals		15	
Taxes		15	
		1958	3108.
Hospital Drugs	100		
2 Coms tants	25	80	
Gate Keeper	32	32	918.00
Fuel		25	2218.00
Repairs		20	
Bath House		250	
		507	
Total			
Lin Ching			
Personal F M Chapin Salary		1000	
Teacher		60	
Children		140	
Health		50	
Rent		40	
		1300.	

Gen. work	5 Helpers	200	1300.00
	3 Colporteurs	96	
	Tooning	150	
Education	Boy's School	250	
	Chapels Rents & Repairs	100	
	Cu. Meeting	40	
	Taxes	10	
	Medicines	15	
	Gen. Repairs	25	
	Gate Keepers	32	918.00
	Total		2218.00

Totals of Estimates

	Permit	Gen work	Totals
Tientsin	2425.00	1300.00	3725.00
Peking	801.00	990.00	1791.00
Kalgan	1155.00	1235.00	2390.00
Tungchow	6475.00	3615.00	10090
Pao Ting fu	3250.00	1580.00	4830
Pang Chuang	1250.00	2465.00	3675
Lin Ching	1300.00	918.00	2218
	16556.00	12103.00	28659.00

Kalgan Estimates for Buildings 1903

To be paid from the Indemnity.

Houses for two missionary families	5600.
Domestic Chapel	1000.
Station Class + Helpers House	300.
Gatehouse (already built)	190.
Repairs of wall	130
" " well	15-
Temporary House for Dr Hemmingway	400
" " for Williams Ladies	400
Total	8035.00

General Estimate for the Mission:

For Publications	500.00

Voted: that the subjects for Chinese essays next year be 1st What should be the required qualifications of candidates for reception into the Christian Church? 2nd What methods should be used to promote the spiritual life of the membership of the native church. 3d What methods should the church employ to strengthen and support the native preachers in their

intricate questions of the session.
Carried by a rising vote.

work?

Voted: that Dr Smith be the English Essayist.

Voted: that we emphatically renew the request for another ordained missionary for Paotingfu, suggesting the name of Mr Aitken if he is able to return to the field.

Voted: that in the event of the consummation of the proposed Educational Union we would recommend to the Board of Managers the name of Dr Goodrich as a member of the Theological Faculty.

Voted: that Mr Roberts be appointed to write the report of the mission.

Moved: a vote of thanks to those who kindly aided in making the musical such an enjoyable occasion.

Moved: that the session extend to Mr Whittemore its sincere thanks for the appreciative manner in which he has entered into all the deliberations and

intricate questions of the session.
Carried by a rising vote.

The noon prayer meeting of the ladies was led by Mrs Smith.

The minutes of the day's session were read and approved

Moved & adjourn.

W. B. Stille
Sec'ly (per H.P.P.)

Bridgman School	1200.	
Medical	50	
Repairs 2 buildings	100	
Bible Women	100	
Day Schools	90	
Station Class	50	
Touring	75.	
Health change for 4 ladies	100.	
Cho Chiu Boarding School		
	1920	1920.00
		3960.00

B.

a

Tientsin Women's Work

Supplement - Estimates for Women's Work.

W. B. M. I.

Peking		
Miss Chapin	500.	
Miss Porter	500	
Miss Sheffield	500	
Miss Russell	500	
Rent for ladies house	40.00	2040.00
Teachers		
Miss Porter	50	
Miss Chapin	15	
Miss Sheffield	50	
Miss Russell	15	
Bridgman School	1200.	
Medical	50	
Repairs 2 buildings	100	
Bible Women	100	
Day Schools	90	
Station Class	50	
Touring	75.	
Health change for 4 ladies	100.	
Cho Chou Boarding School	25	
	1920	1920.00
		3960.00

B.

C

Tientsin Women's Work.

Personal				
Miss Patterson	Salary	500.		
	Teacher	60		
	Med. Attendance	25	B	
	Health Change	10	C	
	Rent	40	C	625.
		15	C	
		50	B	
General Work				
1 Bible Woman		30		
Boarding School		345		
Station Class		730	B	
School Repairs		25		
Touring		25		
Ann. Meeting		10		
Med. Attendance (School)		10		
Day School		30		
		100.		515
Tientsin Total			B	1140.00
Station Class		65	B	
Touring Chinese Women's Work				
Boarding School		320	B	

Personal						
Miss Andrews	Salary	500	Teacher	15	Health 10	Rent 25
" Chapin		500		15		
" Evans						

C

Tungchun Personal 1500 Gen 95.

Gen. Work

Helpers / Bible woman	25	B
3 Day Schools	90	C
Station Class & General	75	C
Repairs Schools	15	C
Touring	50	B

Medical

Drugs	170	B
Assistants	70	B
Attendance	25	B
Repairs of Hospital	25	B

Tungchun Total 2140.00

Pao Ting Fu

Bible women	100.	B
Touring	50	B
Station Class	65	B
Day Schools	40	B
Boarding School	320	B
	575.	

(A)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES FOR 1904.

T I E N T S I N .

PERSONAL				
C A Stanley,	Salary	$1000.		
	Teacher	40.		
	Health	50.		
	Medical Att.	30.		
	Rent	40.		
			1160.	
J H McCann,	Salary	1000.		
	Health	50.		
	Medical Att.	30.		
	Children	100.		
	Rent	40.		
			1220.	
				$2380.
GENERAL WORK				
Native Agency,	4 Helpers	240.		
	3 Student Helpers	75.	315.	
Chapel Keeper,	City Chapel	50.		
	Fuel	30.		
	Repairs	25.	105.	
Education,	1 Boys'B'd'g School		265.	
Tours			75.	
Taxes			90.	
Repairs,	Schools and Domestic Chapel		35.	
2 Gate Keepers and Watchman			100.	
Attending Mission Meeting			30.	
Incidentals			15.	
Office,	1 Janitor		60.	
	Stationery & supplies		100.	
	Fuel & Light		30.	
	Incidentals		10.	
	Repairs		15.	
				$1245.

P E K I N G

PERSONAL				
W S Ament	Salary	1000.		
	Teacher	60.		
	Health	50.		
	Medical Att.	15.		
	Rent	40.		
			1165.	
W B Stelle	Salary	1000.		
	Teacher	60.		
	Health	50.		
	Medical Att.	15.		
	Rent	40.		
			1165.	
				2330.

(B)

GENERAL WORK (Peking)

Native Agency: 10 Helpers	$500.		
Chapel Keepers	120		
Fuel	75.		
Repairs, 10 Chapels	150.		
		845.	
Education: 5 Teachers	220.		
4 Boys' Boarding Schools	400		
		620.	
Tours		75.	
Gatemen and Watchmen		75.	
Incidentals		15.	
Taxes		10.	
Attending Annual Meeting		5.	$1645.

K A L G A N

PERSONAL

J.H.Roberts	Salary	1000.		
	Teacher	60.		
	Health	25.		
	Rent	40.		
	Medical	30.		
			1155	
W P Sprague	Salary	1000.		
	Teacher	50.		
	Health	25.		
	Rent	40.		
	Medical	30.		
			1145.	
				2300.

GENERAL WORK.

Native Agency: 3 Helpers	150.	
4 Student Helpers	100.	
3 Chapel Keepers	60.	
Fuel	70.	
Education: 3 Day Schools	150.	
Boarding School	150.	
Chapel Repairs	36.	
Rent of Chapels	73.	
Taxes	3.	
Tours	150.	
Attending Annual Meeting	50.	
Gateman and Watchman	40.	
Incidentals	15.	
		$1047.

T U N G C H O U

PERSONAL

D Z Sheffield	Salary	$1000.	
	Teacher	100.	
	Health	50.	
	Rent	40.	
			1190.
E G Tewksbury	Salary	1000.	
	Teacher	100.	
	Children	200.	
	Health	50.	
	Rent	40.	
			1390.

(C)

J H Ingram	Salary	$1000.		
	Teacher	75.		
	Children	200.		
	Health	50.		
	Rent	40.		
			1365.	
G D Wilder	Salary	1000.		
	Teacher	75.		
	Children	200.		
	Health	50.		
	Rent	40.		
			1365.	
H S Galt	Salary	1000.		
	Teacher	75.		
	Children	50.		
	Health	50.		
	Rent	40.		
			1215.	
M Williams	Salary	500.		
	Health	25.	525.	
				$7050.

GENERAL WORK.

Native Helpers		$250.	
Chapel Rent		60.	
One Student Helper		25.	
One Bible Colportuer		65.	
Tours		50.	
Chapel Fuel		25.	
Chapel Repairs		25.	
Education: School		200.	
College and Academy		2200.	
Rent for Schoolhouse		30.	
Helpers' and Teachers' Houses		100.	
2 Watchmen and 2 Gatemen		150.	
Incidentals		15.	
			3195.
Medical: Drugs & Instruments		200.	
2 Helpers		75.	
Fuel		40.	
Repairs		50.	
Gateman & Watchman		75.	
			440.
			$3635.

PAOTING FU

PERSONAL

H P Perkins	Salary	$1000.		
	Teacher	60.		
	Children	200.		
	Health	50.		
	Rent	40.		
			1350.	
E E Aiken	Salary	1000.		
	Teacher	60.		
	Children	200.		
	Health	50.		
	Rent	40.		
			1350.	
A P Peck	Salary	500.		
	Teacher	60.		
	Health	25.		
	Rent	40.		
			625.	$3325.

(2)

GENERAL WORK (Paoting-fu)

10 Helpers	$500.	
Day Schools	150.	
Intermediate School	450.	
Touring	250.	
2 Gate Keepers	65.	
1Watchman	35.	
Taxes	30.	
Attending Annual Meeting	30.	
Incidentals	15.	
Repairs,- Schools,etc.	50.	
		1575.
Medical		
Drugs and instruments	400.	
3 Assistants	150.	
Gatekeeper and Watchman	70.	
Repairs	25.	
		645.
		$2220.

P'A N G C H U A N G

PERSONAL

A H Smith	Salary	1000.		
	Teacher	60.		
	Health	50.		
	Rent	40.		
			1150.	
F M Chapin	Salary	1000.		
	Teacher	60.		
	Children	150.		
	Health	50.		
	Rent	40.		
			1300.	
F F Tucker	Salary	1000.		
	Teacher	60.		
	Health	50.		
	Rent	40.		
			1150.	
				$3600.

GENERAL WORK

Native Agency:	2 Helpers	$120.		
	10 Helpers	400.		
	3 Student	35.		
	3 Colportuers	95.		
			650.	
Education:				
	Academy & Intermed. School	600.		
	Primary School	300.		
	Repairs	40.		
			940.	
Chapels, Rent (6)		105.		
	Repairs	30.		
	Fuel and Light	25.		
			160.	
Touring			250.	
Miscellaneous repairs			40.	
Gate Keeper			35.	
Attending Annual Meeting			80.	
Incidentals			15.	
Taxes			15.	
				2185.
Medical:	Drugs and instruments	400.		
	2 Assistants	80.		
	Gate Keeper	35.		
	Fuel	25.		
	Repairs	40.		
				580.

$2765

(E)

Lin Ching Work		
Native Agency: 10 Helpers	$500.	
2 Student Helpers	20.	
2 Colporteurs	40.	
Touring	100.	
Chapel repairs, Lin Ching	40.	
" " Outstations	30.	
Chapel rent, Outstations	45.	
Gate Keepers	25.	
Attending Annual Meeting	40.	
Incidentals	15.	
Taxes	10.	
	$865.	
		$3630.

* TOTALS *

	Personal	General	Total
Tientsin	$2380.	$1245.	$3625.
Peking	2330.	1645.	3975.
Kalgan	2300.	1047.	3347.
Tung Chou	7050.	3635.	10685.
Paoting-fu	3325.	2220.	5545.
P'ang Chuang	3600.	3630.	7230.
	$20,985.	$13,422.	$34,407.

(E)

Lin Ching Work

Native Agency: 10 Helpers	$500.
2 Student Helpers	20.
2 Colporteurs	40.
Touring	100.
Chapel repairs, Lin Ching	40.
" " Outstations	30.
Chapel rent, Outstations	45.
Gate Keepers	25.
Attending Annual Meeting	40.
Incidentals	15.
Taxes	10.
	$865.

$5630.

* TOTALS *

	Personal	General	Total
Tientsin	$2380.	$1245.	$3625.
Peking	2330.	1645.	3975.
Kalgan	2300.	1047.	3347.
Tung Chou	7050.	3635.	10685.
Paoting-fu	3325.	2220.	5545.
P'ang Chuang	3600.	3630.	7230.
	$20,985.	$13,422.	$34,407.

Mark Shira - 1914

confirmed

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES FOR 1905.

TIENTSIN.

PERSONAL				
C.A.Stanley, Writer	Salary	$1000.		
	Teacher	40.		
	Health	50.		
	Medical ATT.	30.		
	Rent	40.		
			1160.	
J.H.McCann	Teacher	40.		
	Children	50.		
	Health	50.		
	Merical Att.	30.		
	Rent	40.		
			1210.	
				$2370.
GENERAL WORK				
Native Agency,	6 Helpers	350.		
Chapel Keeping		50.		
Fuel		30.		
Repairs		25.		
Boys' Boarding School		265.		
" " "	Repairs	35.		
Office Repairs		20.		
Taxes		120.		
Tours		75.		
Attending Annual Meeting		30.		
Gateman and Watchman		120.		
Incedentials		15.		
			1135.	
				1135.

PEKING.

PERSONAL				
W.S.Amemt,	Salary	1000.		
	Writer	40.		
	Health	50.		
	Medical Att.	15.		
	Rent	40.		
			1165.	
W.B.Stelle,	Salary	1000.		
	Teacher	60.		
	Health	50.		
	Medical Att.	15.		
	Rent	40.		
			1165.	
Sum				2330.
				$ 5835.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES FOR 1905.

TIENTSIN.

PERSONAL				
C.A.Stanley, Writer	Salary	$1000.		
	Teacher	40.		
	Health	50.		
	Medical ATT.	30.		
	Rent	40.		
			1160.	
J.H.McCann	Teacher	40.		
	Children	50.		
	Health	50.		
	Merical Att.	30.		
	Rent	40.		
			1210.	
				$2370.
GENERAL WORK				
Native Agency,	6 Helpers	350.		
Chapel Keeping		50.		
Fuel		30.		
Repairs		25.		
Boys' Boarding School		265.		
" " "	Repairs	35.		
Office Repairs		20.		
Taxes		120.		
Tours		75.		
Attending Annual Meeting		30.		
Gateman and Watchman		120.		
Incedentials		15.		
			1135.	
				1135.

PEKING.

PERSONAL				
W.S.Amemt,	Salary	1000.		
	Writer	60.		
	Health	50.		
	Medical Att.	15.		
	Rent	40.		
			1165.	
W.B.Stelle,	Salary	1000.		
	Teacher	60.		
	Health	50.		
	Medical Att.	15.		
	Rent	40.		
			1165.	
				2330.
Sum				$ 5835.

(B.)

Amount carried				5835.-
GENERAL WORK (PEKING)				
Native Agency:				
14 Helpers	$600.			
Chapel Keepers	120.			
Fuel	75.			
Station Class	75.			
	~~100.~~			
Station Repairs	~~150.~~			
		1020.		
Education:				
Teachers	220.			
3 Boys' School	500.			
Boarding		720.		
Tours		150.		
Gateman and Watchman		75.		
Incedentials		15.		
Attending Annual Meeting		15.		
		1995.		1995.

K. K A L G A N .

PERSONAL				
J.H.Roberts	Salary	1000.		
	Writer	45.		
	Health	50.		
	Medical	30.		
	Rent	40.		
			1165.	
W.P.Sprague	Salary	1000.		
		40.		
		25.		
		30.		
		40.		
			1135.	2300.
Sum				$ 10130.-

(D.)

Carried forward $18445.-

General Work (Tung Chou)

Native Agency

8 Helpers 600.

Chapel Rent 65.

" Fuel 100.

" Repairs 50.

Station class 75.

Tours 50.

940.

Education

Primary School 250.

College & Acad 2500.

Repairs

2950.

Gatemen and Watchmen 150.

Incedentials 15.

Medical

Drugs and Instruments 200.

3 Helpers 180.

Fuel 40.

Repairs 50.

Gateman and Watchman 75.

545.

PAO TING FU

PERSONAL

H.P.Perkins Salary 1000.

Writer 60.

Children 200.

Health 50.

Rent 40.

1350.

E.E.Aiken Salary 1000.

Writer 60.

Children 250.

Health 50.

Rent 40.

1400.

2750.

GENERAL

Helpers 600.

Station Class 100.

Day School 150.

Boarding School 450.

Touring 200.

Gatekeeper, W'Tch. 100.

Taxes 40.

Attending Anl. Mtg. 30.

Incedentials 150

Repairs (School &c.) 50.

1735.

Medical Drugs and Instruments 200.

Gateman and Watchman 70.

Repairs

2030.

28501.

Sus

(E.) $ 28501.

Amount carried

P'A N G C H U A N G.

PERSONAL				
A.H.Smith	Salary	1060.		
	Writer	60.		
	Health	50.		
	Rent	40.		
			1150.	
F.M.Chapin	Salary	1000.		
	Writer	60.		
	Children	196.		
	Rent	40.		
			1346.	
F.F.Tucker	Salary	1000.		
	Teacher	60.		
	Health	50.		
	Repairs	40.		
			1150.	3646.
GENERAL				
Native Agency				
2 Helpers		140.		
10 "		500.		
5 "		175.		
3 Student Helpers		35.		
Station Class		75.		
			925.	
Education				
Academy and Intermediate School		600.		
Primary School		150.		
Repairs		40.		
			790.	
Chapels:				
Rent		140.		
Repairs		50.		
Fuel and Light		25.		
			215.	
Touring			450.	
Miscellaneous Repairs			40.	
Gatekeeper			35.	
Attending Annual Meeting			80.	
Incedentials			15.	
Taxes			15.	
				2365.-
MEDICAL				
Drugs and Instruments			400.	
2 Assistants			80.	
Gatekeeper, coolie			60.	
Fuel			25.	
Repairs			60.	
				625.
				2990.
				2990.
Sum				35137.-

(F.)

Carried forward $35137.-

L I N C H'I N G.

GENERAL

Native Agency			
10 Helpers	570.		
Station Class	75.		
Touring	150.		
Chapel Repair(L.C.)	40.		
Chapel Rent	450		
Gate Keepers	50.		
Attending An.Meet.	40.		
Incedentials	15.		
Taxes	10.		
		1025.	1025.

Mission Inspector of Primary Schools 50.

Total $ 36212.-

* Totals. *

	PERSONAL	GENERAL	TOTALS.
TIENTSIN	$ 2370.	1135.	3505.
PEKING	2330.	1995.	4325.
KALGAN	2300.	1106.	3406.
T'UNG CHOU	7210.	5275.	12485.
PAO TING FU	2750.	2030.	4780.
P'ANG CHUANG	3646.	2990.	6636.
LIN CH'ING		1025.	1025.
MISSION INSPECTOR P PRIMARY SCHOOLS		50.	50.
	$x2000x		36212.-
	$ 20606.-	15606.-	

G.

Special Estimates – H.B.C.F.M.

Peking: from Indemnity:–

Chinese guest house, etc	700.–
Improvement compound	250.–
Refund Miss Russell from Nan Ming chapel indemnity	136.–

Kalgan: from Indemnity:–

Drugs & supplies 1904	180.–
do do 1905	560.–
To complete Dispensary, in addition to $750 already asked for by Comm. ad Interim.	150.–
Domestic Chapel	1500.–
Home for Doctor	3000.–
Girls School & wall	1000.–

Paotingfu: new appropriations:–

Land & wall Boys' School	625.–
Complete Compd wall.	500.–
Preaching chapel, city.	400.–

Lin Ching: from Indemnity.

Two mission houses	7000.–
Wall for East Compd	400.–
Gate-house & gate	200.–
do & fence west Compd	400.–

new appropriation:–

Doctor's house	3500.–

From Indemnity:–

Centre for work in city, including purchase land	3000.
Rooms women's work	300.
do Station class	300..
Ladies' House	3000.
Hospital	2000.–

from Indemnity.

Hospital	1500.–
Drugs & instruments	500.–
Balance of indemnity for Church building, not to exceed	5000.–

H.

Estimates for Woman's Work, 1905.

Tientsin:			**Peking:**		
Bible woman 1	30		Bridgman School	1300	
Boarding School	35		" " med. attend.	50	
Station class	30		Repairs, 2 houses	100	
School Repairs	25		Bible woman 7	150	
Touring	25		Day Schools 5	100	
Attend. Hon. Mert.	10		Station class	50	
School med. Attend.	10		Touring	125	
Day School	30		Board. Sch. Chinchow	125	
— Tsin Grant Wk. W.B.M.		515	— Peking, General, W.B.M.I		2000
Peking:-			**Kalgan:-**		
Miss Chapin salary	500		Bible woman 2	50	
" " + f			School teacher	25	
Miss Miner salary	500		" repairs	15	
" " teacher	50		Touring	40	
Rent	40		— Kalgan, Grant, W.B.M.I		130
Health change	30		**Tungchow:-**		
Medical attend.	15		Miss Anderson, salary	500	
— Peking, Personal, W.B.M.I.		1150	" " health change	10	
Miss Reed, salary	500		" " teacher	15	
" " , teacher	50		Rent	40	
Medical attend.	15		— Tungchow, Res., W.B.M.		565
Carried forward		2230	Carried forward		4925

I.

Brot forward		4925	Brot forward		6830
Tungchow:			Pingchiang:-		
Bible women 2	60		Misses Wyckoff, salary	1000	
Touring	50		Rent	40	
Medical, Drugs	170		Health change	10	
" assistants	50		Pingchg - Pers. - W.B.M.I		1050
" coal	25		Boarding School	400	
" repairs	25		Station Classes	150	
Tungchow, Genl, W.B.M.		380	Repairs	35	
Day Schools, 6	180		Day Schools	30	
Station class	100		Touring	250	
Repairs school	20		Attend. An. Mect.	25	
" station class	15		Incidentals	15	
Tungchow Genl without			Medicine, drugs	200	
Kaochiaofu:-			" assistants	40	
Miss Jones, salary	500		Pingchg, Genl, W.B.M.I.		1145
" " teacher	50		Linchiang:-		
Health	20		Woman's work	75	
Chifu - Pers. - W.B.M.P.		570	Linchg, Genl, W.B.M.I.		75
Bible women	100				
Station class	50		Total		9100
Day schools	40				
Boarding school	350				
Touring	100				
Chifu - Genl - W.B.M.		640			
Carried forward		6830			

J.

Summary Estimates Woman's work.

— W.B.M.C. 2

	Perl	Gul	Total
Tientsin		515	515
Peking	565		565
Tungchow	565	380 ~~0~~	945
Paotingfu		64	640
Totals	1130	~~1500~~ 1535	~~2630~~ 2665

— W.B.M.I

	Perl	Gul	Total
Tientsin			
Peking	1150	2000	3150
Tungchow		315	315
Paotingfu			
Kalgan		130	130
Pangchuang	1050	1145	2195
Siuching		75	75
Totals	2200	3665	5865

Total W.B.M.I. 2665

W.B.M.P. for Paotingfu 570

— Total woman's work — 9100

— Special Estimates - woman's work -

Peking: from Indemnity	
Bridgman Sch. Buildings	3000
" Furnishings	443
Wells & closets	100
Kindergarten Supplies	500
Peking: new appropriations	
College Building	4500
Heating Plant	500
Laundry & Bathrooms	500
Isolation hospitals	150

College apparatus, scientific	200
Memorial School	100
Kindergarten	50
Dormitories, Cho Chow	250
Tungchow: new appropriation	
Girls' Boarding School	150
Pangchuang = new approp.	
Cistern.	50

Brought forward $455 & $3905.

Report of Committee on Estimates 1906.

Special Estimates

Peking Station

From Indemnity, to complete Servants' Quarters, Mr. Stelle's house $150.

Kalgan Station

From Indemnity, for use 1905 & 1906.

1905 — To pay for Medical Work 1904 $33.69
To re-building Dispensary 924.
" Completing Gatehouse 50.
" Dispensary Furniture 40.

1906 — " Domestic Chapel 1500.
" Lower City Street Chapel 2000.

Total $4547.69

Pang Chuang Station

Balance of Pang Chuang Indemnity about One Hundred Thirty $ (130.) more or less for the purchase of additional land for the Station. $130.

Regular Estimates

Tientsin Station

	C. A. Stanley	C. E. Ewing	J. H. McCann	
Personals				
Salary	1000.	1000.	1000.	
Writer	30.	30.	25.	
Children		300.	100.	
Health	50.	50.	50.	
Medical	50.	50.	50.	
House Funds	40.	40.	40.	Total Personal
Totals	1170.	1470.	1265.	3905.

General

Native Agency	350.	
Helpers	75.	
Chapel Keeping	30.	3905.
" Fuel		455.
Carried Forward		4355.

Brought forward $455 $3905.

Tientsin General Accts.

Education			
Boarding School	300.	300.	
Buildings			
Repairs Chapels	25.	200.	
" School	35.		40.
" General	40.		50.
Taxes	300.		30.
Miscellaneous		275.	
Tours	125.		40.
Att. Annual Meting	15.		1160.
Gateman, Watchman	120.		
Incidentals	15.		
Totals General		1230	1230.
Total Tientsin			5135.

Peking Station.

Personals	W. S. Ament	H. B. Stelle	C. H. Young
Salary	1000.	1000.	1000.
Writer	60.	60.	75.
Children		50.	
Healthy	50.	50.	50.
House Funds	40.	40.	40.
Totals	1150.	1200.	1165.
Total personals			3515.

General		
Native Agency		795.
Helpers	600	
Chapel Keeping	120.	
" Fuel	75.	
Education		895.
Day Schools	220.	
Boarding "	600.	
Station class	75.	
Buildings		200.
General repairs	200.	
Medical		300.
Supplies	300.	
Miscellaneous		260.
Tours	150.	
Att. Annual Meeting	20.	
Gateman etc	75.	
Incidentals	15.	
Total General Peking		2450.
Total Peking		5965

Kalgan Station.

Personal	J. H. Roberts	H. B. Sprague	
Salary	1,000.	1,000.	
Writer	40.	40.	
Health	50.	50.	
Medical	30.	30.	
House Funds	40.	40.	
	1160.	1160.	232
Total			232
General			
Native Agency		540.	
Helpers	300.		
Student Helper	30.		
Chapel Keeping	130.		
" Fuel	80.		
Education		350.	
Day School	50.		
Boarding "	250.		
Station Class	50.		
Buildings		125.	
Repairs Chapel	35.		
" Schools	10.		
Rent	75.		
Taxes	5.		
Miscellaneous		255.	
Tours	150.		
4th Annual Meeting	50.		
Gateman etc.	40.		
Incidentals	15.		1270
Total Gen'l Work			1270

Brought forward 14,690.00

Ting Chou Station

Personals

	Sheffield	Goodrich	Ingram	Cauthorn	Gale	Williams
Salary	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	500
Writer	100	50	100	100	75	
Children		100	350	200	100	
Health	50	50	50	50	50	25
House Funds	40	40	40	40	40	15
Totals	1190	1240	1540	1390	1265	540

Totals personal $7,165.00

General

Native Agency 700-
- Helpers 600
- Chapel { Keeping 50 / Fund 50

Education 2825-
- Boarding School 250
- College 2500
- Station Class 75

Buildings 365-
- Repairs Chapels 50
- " College 200
- " Hospital 50
- Rent 65

Medical 495-
- Supplies 200
- Assistants 180
- Fuel 40
- Gatemen 75

Miscellaneous 235
- Touring 50
- Attend Ann. Mtg 20
- Gatemen Watchmen 150
- Incidentals 15

$4,620.00

Totals General Work

~~Carried Forward~~ ~~36,475.00~~

Brot forward 26,475.

Pao Ting Fu Station

Personals	Perkins	Aiken		
Salary	1000.	1000.		6000
Writer	70.	70.		
Children	200.	250.		
Health	50.	50.		
House Funds	40.	40.	1025.	
Totals	1360.	1410.		2,770.

General			
Native Agency			610.
Helpers	560.		
Student Helpers	50.		
Education			540.
Boarding School	450.		
Day "	40.		
Station Class	50.		
Buildings			65.
Repairs	40.		
Taxes	25.		
Medical			250.
Presbyterian Miss.	200.		
Supplies	50.		
Miscellaneous			320.
Tours	175.		
Supt. Annual Mtg	25.		
Entertainments	100.		
Incidentals	15.		
Total General Work		1785	1785
			General 320.

Carried for'd 31,030.

	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Rations	60.	60.	60.	60.	60.
Fuel		200.	50.		
Health	50.	50.	50.	50.	50.
Houses	40.	40.	40.	40.	40.
Total	1150.	1350.	1200.	1150.	1150.

Total Annual 6000

Annual

Native Agency

Interpreters		1025.
Chiefs Fund	100.	
	25.	
Education		
Day Schools	150.	875.
Boarding School	650.	
Stationed Class	75.	
Buildings		
Repairs Chapels	50.	345.
" School	40.	
" Hospital	60.	
" Cemetery	40.	
Rent	140.	
Taxes	15.	
Medical		695.
Supplies	500.	
Assistants	110.	
Fuel	25.	
Gateman, Watchman	60.	
Miscellaneous		
Tours	250.	180.
Att. Annual Meeting	80.	
Gatemen	35.	
Incidentals	35.	

Total 3250.

Grand Total 9250.

Lin Ching Station

General			
Native Agency		395	
Helpers	500.		
Student Helpers	15.		
Chapel Keeping	80.		
Education		135	
Day Schools	60.		
Station Class	75.		
Buildings		125	
Repairs Chapels	70.		
Rent	55.		
Miscellaneous		265.	
Tours	150.		
Att. Annual Meeting	40.	Total	
Gateman, Watchman	60.	Gen'l	1,120
Incidentals	15.		
		Total	41,470.

Summary

(Note in station estimates Rent + Taxes are included in General Work.)

Station	Personals	Rent + Taxes	General	Totals
Tientsin	3905.	100.	1130.	5135.
Peking	3515.		2450.	5965.
Kalgan	2320.	80.	1190.	3590.
Tungchow	7165.	65.	4555.	11785.
Paotingfu	2770.	25.	1760.	4555.
Siang Chuang	6000.	155.	3165.	9320.
Lin Ching		55.	1065.	1120.
Totals	$ 25,675.	$ 480.	15,315.	41,470.

Pao Ting Fu Station

General Work

Boarding School		950.
Day "		140.
Station Class		50.
Touring		90.
Repairs	10.	
Total Portions		640.
Total		2975.

Estimates for Women's Work 1906.

W. B. M.

Tientsin Station

General Work Estimates

		Total
Bible Woman	$30.00	
Boarding School	355.00	505.
School Repairs	25.00	
Station Class	30.00	590.
Touring	25.00	1240.
Medical (School)	10.00	640.
Day School	30.00	
Total Tientsin Station		$505.00

Peking Station

Personal	Salary	Health	Travelling	Home Funds
Miss Reid	500	10	60	20
Total Peking Station				$590.00

Tung Chou Station.

Personal	Salary	Health	Travelling	Home Funds.
Miss Anderson	500	10	15	40
Total Personal				$565

		60.	
		20.	
		80.	1675.

General

Bible Women	60
Touring	60
[illegible]	350.
[illegible]	25.00
[illegible]	25.
[illegible]	1,[illegible]
[illegible] Church [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Repairs	[illegible]
[illegible] Carried Forward	2335.00

Pao Ting Fu Station

General Work			
Boarding School		50.	350.
Day "		125.	40.
Station Class			50.
Bible Women			90.
Touring			100.
Repairs			10.
Total Paotingfu			640.
Total			2975.

W. B. M. Summary

	Personal	General	Total
Tientsin		505.	505.
Peking	590.		590.
Ting Chou	565.	675.	1240.
Paotingfu		640.	640.
Totals	1155.	1820.	2975.

Estimates W. B. M. I.

Peking Station

Personal	Miss Russell	Miss Miner	Miss Payne
Salary	500.	500.	500.
Teacher		50.	60.
Health	15.	10.	
House Fund		20.	20.
Totals	515.	580.	580. 1675.

General

Bridgman School	1400.
" " Repairs	150.
Drugs & Medical att	50.
Day Schools	100.
Chinese Boarding Sch.	125.
North Church " "	100.
Kindergarten	50.
Bible Women	185.

Genl Work Peking cont from 160.
Station classes 50.
Touring 125.
Total Peking Genl 2335.
Total Peking 4010.

Kalgan Station

General
Station classes Ch 25. 130 130
Bible woman 25. Total 7000.
Girls Boarding school 150.
Touring Personal, General 50. Totals
Station Total 2250. 4010 250.
Tungchow Station 250. 250
General 1055 1240. 2295.
Day Schools 180. 130.
Station Classes 100. 2000.
School Repairs 20.
Station Class Bld " 15.
Tungchow total 315. 315.

Pang Chuang Station.

Personal
Misses Nyckoff Salary 1000.
Health 15.
House Fund 40.
Total 1055.

General
Boarding School 400.
Station Classes 125.
Bible Women 50
Day School 30.
Training Cl. 30.
School Repairs 35.
250.
15
Total Pang Chuang 2295.
1240 fwd 6870.

W. B. M. S. Estimates brot forward 6870.

Lin Ching Station

General		
Bible Woman	25.	
Day School	30.	
Reuff Sta. Class rooms	25.	
Touring	50.	
Total Lin Ching	130	130.
Total		7000.

Summary

	Personal	General	Totals
Peking	1675.	2335.	4010.
Kalgan		250.	250.
Tungchou	1055	315	315.
Pang Chang		1240.	2295.
Lin Ching		130.	130.
Totals	2730.	4270.	7000.

W. B. M. P.

Pao Ting Fu Station

	Personal Salary	Teacher	Health	House	Funds
Miss Jones	500.	50.	20.		20.
Total		590.			590.

Specials. W. B. M. S.

Peking Station. From Indemnity for Hospital Buildings, Peking, to be applied for purchase of land for Bridgman School Two Thousand, Six Hundred Dollars $ 2,600.

Kalgan Station. From Indemnity for erection of Girls School One Thousand Dollars $ 1,000.

Pang Chuang Station. Set Appropriation for enlarging Girls School Four Hundred Dollars $ 400.

Rec'd Oct. 14.

Edwards Co. Ill.
Oct 14 1871

Cr. B. & M. G. Summers Cash forwarded $870.

Chicago & Alton

copied

General

Bldg Owners 40.
Furg & School 30.
Furn & Ste. Chambers 45.
Grading 50.
Total Ins Chicago 130 130
Total 7000.

Summary

			Total
General, General	1475.	2395.	3870.
Chicago		2350.	2350.
Stockton	055.	1210.	1265.
Furn & School		1340.	1340.
Furn Chicago		130.	130.
Ins Chicago	2350	4820	7000.

Cr. B. & M. G.

Chicago & Alton

Proof Ins Chicago

General Chicago Jeweler Stockton Atwood Smith			
Ins forwd	300	50.	20.
Total		350.	350.

Special. Cr. B. & M. G.

Chicago & Alton. Transcontinentity for Stockton Building, Furning, to be applied for insurance of land for Bridgeport School Bro. Transcont. Distributed Others $ 200.

Stockton Alton. Transcontinentity for water of girls school $ 1000.

Bro. Transcont. Dallas $ 400.

Chicago & Alton. Transcontinentity for Furn & School for building girls school

Bro. Transcont. Dallas $ 400.

JUL 31 1906

NORTH CHINA

ESTIMATES for 1907.

Summary.	A.B.C.F.M. Personal	General	Totals.
Tientsin	3905.	1367.	5272.
Peking	4765.	2575.	7340.
Kalgan	1160.	1120.	2280.
Tungcho	6132.47	4620.	10752.47
Paotingfu	2781.80	1770.	4551.80
P'angchuang	3480.	3770.	7180.
Linching	2500.	1670.	4170.
Insurance		1650.	1650.
	24724.27	18472.	43196.27

TIENTSIN.

Personal	Stanley	Ewing	McCann	Totals
Salary	1000.	1000.	1000.	
Writer	30.	30.	25.	
Children		300.	100.	
Health	50.	50.	50.	
Medical	50.	50.	50.	
House	40.	40.	40.	
Totals	1170.	1470.	1265.	3905.

PEKING.

Personal	Young	Stelle	Goodrich	Ament	Total
Salary	1000.	1000.	1000.	1000.	
Writer	75.	60.	100.	60.	
Children	..	50.	100.	..	
Health	50.	50.	50.	50.	
House	40.	40.		40.	
Totals	1165.	1200.	1250.	1150.	4765.

KALGAN.

Personal	Sprague
Salary	1000.
Writer	40.
Health	50.
Medical	30.
House	40.
Total	1160.

Tungcho.

Personal	Williams	Ingram	Wilder	Galt	Sheffield	Totals
Salary	500.	1000.	1000.	1000.	1000.	
Writer		100.	75.	75.	100.	
Children		350.	348.91	103.56		
Health	25.	50.	50.	50.	50.	
House	15.	40.	40.	40.	40.	
Totals	540.	1540.	1513.91	1268.56	1190.	
Tewksbury house		40.	Goodrich house		40.	6132.47

PAOTINGFU.

Personals	Aiken	Perkins	House	Total
Salary	1000.	1000.		
Writer	70.	15.		
Children	250.	226.80		
Health	50.	50.		
House	40.	40.	40.	
Totals	1410.	1331.80	40.	2781.80

ESTIMATES.

P'ANGCHUANG.

Personals	Tucker	Stanley	Smith	Totals
Salary	1000.	1000.	1000.	
Writer	75.	75.	60.	
Children	50.	50.		
Health	50.	50.	50.	
House	40.	40.	40	
Totals	1215.	1215.	1150.	3580.

LINCHING.

Personal	Ellis	Chapin	Total
Salary	1000.	1000.	
Writer	60.	60.	
Children		200.	
Health	50.	50.	
House	40.	40.	
Total	1150.	1350.	2500.

GENERAL WORK	Tientsin	Peking	Kalgan
Native agency			
Helpers	390.	625.	350.
Student helpers			35.
Chapel keeping	32.	120.	100.
Chapel fuel	50.	75.	60.
EDUCATION:			
Day schools		220.	25.
Boarding school	350.	700.	225.
Station class	50.	75.	25.
BUILDINGS:			
Repairs, Chapels	50.		25.
" School	25.		10.
Repairs	40.	200.	
Rent			75.
Taxes	100.		5.
MEDICAL WORK:			
Supplies		300.	
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Tours	125.	150.	100.
Attending Annual Meeting	20.	20.	30.
Gateman, watchman	120.	75.	40.
Incidentals	15.	15.	15.
	1367.	2575.	1120.

GENERAL WORK	Tungcho	Paotingfu	Pangchuang	Linching
Native agency,				
Helpers	448.	600.	1200.	750.
Stud. Help.	75.	60.		15.
Chapel keeping	117.			80.
" fuel	50.		25.	
Education				
College	2500.			
Day schools		40.	150.	60.
Board. school	250.	450.	750.	
Station class	75.	60.	75.	325.
BUILDINGS,				
Repairs, Chapels	50.		60.	70.
" , School		40.	60.	
Repairs, Hospital	50.		75.	
" , College	200.			
" ,	20.			
Rent	75.		160.	50.
Taxes		25.	15.	
MEDICAL WORK: Supplies	200.	250.	550.	
Assistants	180.		120.	
Fuel	40.		30.	
Incidentals	75.		70.	
MISCELL: Tours	50.	100.	250.	175.
Attend. Annual M eting		30.	60.	40.
Gateman	150.	100.	35.	90.
Incidentals	15.	15.	15.	15.
TOTALS	3820.	1770.	3700.	1870.

ESTIMATES.

A.B.C.F.M., Specials

PEKING.

For Mr.Stelle's servants quarters,	150.
Renovating Chinese Bldg. to be used as isolation ward for Boys school	100.

PANGCHUANG

For new Hospital Building	5000.
For purchase of land,(Balance remaining from Indem.)	130.

LINCHING.

Extra expence re-opening Linching	150.
Domestic Chapel	4500.
Two missionary houses	6500.
Walls and gate houses	1000.
Grants in aid to members building chapels,never exceeding the sums contributed by local church	500.
For expenses of delegates attending Shanghai Conf.	300.

W.B.M.

SUMMARY	Personal	General	Totals
Tientsin		535.	535.
Peking	560.		560.
Tungcho	1660.	725.	2385.
Paotingfu		640.	640.
	2220.	1900.	4120.

TIENTSIN.

General work	
✓ Boarding school	355.
✓ Bible woman	60.
✓ School reprs.	25.
✓ Station class	30.
✓ Touring	25.
✓ Medical	10.
✓ Day school	30.
	535.

PEKING,

Personal,	Miss Reed
Salary	500.
Teacher	30.
Health	10.
House	20.
Total	560.

TUNGCHO.

Personal	Miss Andrews	Miss Chapin	Miss Browne	Totals
Salary	500.	500.	500.	
Teacher	15.	15.	60.	
Health	10.	10.	10.	
House fund	40.			
	565.	525.	570.	1660.

GeNERAL WORK:	
Girls Board.school	300.
Repairs for same	25.
Bible women,(2)	60.
Touring	50.
Medical drugs	190.
Medical assistant	50.
Medical,fuel	25.
Mecical,rapairs	25.
	725.

PAOTINGFU.

General Work;	
Girls Board.school	350.
Day school	80.
Station class	50.
Bible woman	50.
Touring	100.
Repairs	10.
Totals	640.

W.B.M.- Special

LINCHING.

New building for Girls school and womans work	500.

W.B.M.I.

SUMMARY	Personal	General	Total.
Peking	2180.	2565.	4745.
Kalgam		225.	225.
Tungcho		315.	315.
Pangchuang	555.	1370.	1925.
Linching	565.	430.	995.
Insurance on houses at Peking, Tungcho and Pangchuang		350.	350.
Totals	3300.	5255.	8555.

PEKING.

Personal	Miss Russel	Miner	Porter	Payne	Totals
Salary	500.	500.	500.	500.	
Teacher		50.		60.	
Health	10.	10.	10.	10.	
House fund		20.		20.	
	510.	580.	510.	590.	2180.

2190

General work	PEKING	KALGAN.
Bridgman school	1400.	
" " ,Reprs.	150.	
" " Drugs	50.	
Kindergarten	50.	
Bible women, 8	240.	25.
Memorial Bdg. School	100.	
Cho Chou Bdg. School	125.	
Day school	100.	
Touring	125	25.
Station class	50.	25.
Bible womens train.sch.	150.	
Repairs for same	25.	
Girls Bdg. school		150.
Totals	2565.	225.

General work	TUNGCHO
Day schools	180.
Station class and gen'l womans work	100.
Day school, reprs.	20.
Station class ro'm rprs.	15.
Total	315.

PANGCHUANG.

Personal	Salary	Health	House	Total
Miss Grace Wyckoff	500.	15.	40.	555.

General work	
Bible women	100.
Boarding school	450.
Day school	30.
Station class	125.
Training class	30.
General repairs	35.
Touring	250.
Incidentals	15.
Repairs, students class rooms	15.
Medical, drugs	250.
Hospital assistant	40.
Attend. Annual Meeting	30.
Total	1370.

LINCHING.

Personal	Salary	Teacher	Health	Total
Miss Lyons	500.	50.	15.	565.

ESTIMATES.

W.B.M.I.-

LINCHING.

General work,	
Bible women	100.
Day school	30.
Station class	100.
Drugs	100.
Touring	100.
Totals	430.

Insurance of Board's houses at Peking, Tungcho & Pangchuang	350.

W.B.M.P.

PAOTINGFU.

Personal	Salary	Teacher	Health	Total
Miss L.N.Jones	500.	50.	20.	570.

LINCHING.

Personal	Salary	Teacher	Health	House	Total
Dr.Tallmon	500.	50.	15.	40.	605.

W.B.M.P.- Summary	Paotingfu	Linching	Totals
Personal	570.	605.	1175.

Chas.A.Stanley,Jr. Clerk.
Miss Alice S.Browne. Assistant.

Dr 1909

Sundry Work	100.
Bible Woman	30.
Day Nursery	350.
Station Class	50.
Office	100.
Teaching	
Totals	430.

Insurance of Board's Houses at Peking, Tungchow & Paoychowfu 380.

W.B.M.P.

FACTINGWU.

Personal	Salary	Teacher	Health	Total
Miss L.M.Jones	500.	30.	20.	570.

LINCHING.

Personal	Salary	Teacher	Health	Houses	Total
Dr.Talmon	500.	50.	15.	40.	605.

W.B.M.P.-Summary	Factingwu	Linching	Totals
Personal	570.	605.	1175.

Chas.A.Stanley,Jr. Clerk.
Miss Alice S.Browne. Assistant.

ESTIMATES for 1908

A.B.C.F.M.
Summary

Station	Personal	General	Totals
Tientsin	2690.	1367.	4057.
Peking	5030.	2575.	7605.
Kalgan	1160.	1105.	2265.
Tungchou	6640.	4620.	11260.
Paotingfu	3060.35	1770.	4830.35
Pang Chuang	3520.	3700.	7220.
Lin Ching	1165.	1685.	2840
Grand Total	23255.35	16822.	40077.35

TIENTSIN.

Personal	Stanley	Ewing	Total
Salary	1000.	1000.	
Writer	30.	30.	
Children		350.	
Health	50.	50.	
House	40.	40.	
Medical	50.	50.	
	1170.	1520.	2690.

PEKING

Personal	Young	Stelle	Goodrich	Ament	Total
Salary	1000.	1000.	1000.	1000.	
Writer	75.	75.	100.	60.	
Children	50.	100.	250.		
Health	50.	50.	50.	50.	
House	40.	40.		40.	
	1215.	1265.	1400.	1150.	5030.

KALGAN

Personal	Sprague	House	Total
Salary	1000.		
Health	50.		
Medical	30.		
House	40.	40.	
	1120.	40.	1160.

Tungchou

Personal	Williams	Ingram	Wilder	Galt	Sheffield	Total
Salary	500.	1000.	1000.	1000.	1000.	
Writer		100.	75.	75.	100.	
Children		250.	350.	200.		
Health	25.	50.	50.	50.	50.	
House	15.	40.	40.	40.	40.	
	540.	1440.	1515.	1365.	1190.	

Tewksbury house 40. Goodrich house 40.
Mrs. F.D.Wilder Salary 500. Health 10. Total 510.

6640.

PAOTINGFU

Personal	Aiken	Perkins	Total
Salary	1000.	1000.	
Writer	70.	15.	
Children	395.35	400.	
Health	50.	50.	
House	40.	40.	
	1555.35	1505.	3060.35

PANG CHUANG

Personal	Tucker	Stanley	Smith	House	Total
Salary	1000.	1000.	1000.		
Writer	75.	75.			
Children	50.	50.			
Health	50.	50.	50.		
House	40.	40.		40.	
	1215.	1215.	1050.	40.	3520.

LIN CHING

Ellis, Salary 1000. Writer, 75. Health 50. House 40 Total 1150.

GENERAL WORK	Tientsin	Peking	Kalgan
Helpers	415.	635.	320.
Stud. Helpers			45.
Chapel keeping	32.	120.	100.
Chapel fuel	50.	75.	60.
EDUCATION: Day School		220.	25.
Boarding School	350.	700.	225.
Station Class	25.	75.	25.
BUILDINGS: Repairs/Chapels	50.		25.
" School	25.		10.
"	40.	200.	
Rent			100.
Taxes	100.		5.
MEDICAL: Supplies	300.		
MISCELLANEOUS: Tours	125.	150.	80.
Att'g An. Mtg	20.	10.	30.
Gateman, watchman	120.	75.	40.
Incidentals	15.	15.	15.
	1367.	2375.	1105.

GENERAL WORK	Tungcho	Paotingfu	Pangchuang	Linching
Helpers	448.	630.	1200.	735.
Stud. Helpers	50.	60.		30.
Chapel keeping	133.			90.
" fuel	50.		25.	
EDUCATION: College	2500.			
Day Schools		40.	150.	60.
Boarding "	319.	450.	750.	265.
Station Class	15.	60.	75.	100.
BUILDINGS: Repairs Chapels	50.		60.	70.
" Schools	40.		50.	15.
" Hospital	50.		75.	
" College	200.			
"	20.			
Rent	75.		160.	50.
Taxes		25.	15.	
MEDICAL Supplies	200.	250.	550.	
Assistants	180.		130.	
Fuel	40.		30.	
Incidentals	75.		70.	
MISCELL. Tours	50.	100.	250.	165.
Att'g An. Mtg.		30.	60.	30.
Gat man	150.	70.	35.	60.
Incidentals	15.	15.	15.	15.
	4620.	1770.	3700.	1585.

ESTIMATES

A.B.C.F.M. Specials

PEKING	
For Deeds, Drainage, Fire Protection	2600.
Students N.C.U.Med. College	300.
Students N.C.U.Theological Coll	250.
TIENTSIN	
For new Church at Hsi Ku	5000.
TUNGCHOU	
N.C.U.Press enlargement	1200.
Church Organ	300.
PANG CHUANG	
For new Hospital Building	5000.
LIN CHING	
Grants in aid to members building chapels, never exceeding the sums contributed by local church	500.

W.B.M.

SUMMARY	Personal	General	Total
Tientsin		605.	605.
Peking	560.		560.
Tungchou	1660.	750.	2410.
Paotingfu		640.	640.
	2220.	1995.	4215.

TIENTSIN

General Work	
Boarding School	355
Day Schools	60
Bible Women	90.
School Repairs	25.
Station Class	30.
Touring	35.
Medical	10.
	605.

PEKING

Personal	Miss Reed
Salary	500.
Teacher	30.
Health	10.
House Repairs	20.
	560.

TUNGCHOU

Personal	Miss Andrews	Miss Chapin	Miss Browne	
Salary	500.	500.	500.	
Teacher	15.	15.	60.	
Health	10.	10.	10.	
House Fund	40.			
	565.	525	570.	1660.

General Work	TUNGCHOU	PAOTINGFU
Girls'Board. School	300.	350.
Repairs	25.	10.
Day School		100.
Station Class		50.
Bible Women	60.	50.
Touring	75.	80.
Medical Supplies	190.	
Assistants	50.	
Fuel	25.	
Repairs	25.	
	750.	640.

W.B.M.I.

SUMMARY	Personal	General	Total
Peking	2760.	2590.	5350.
Kalgan		100.	100.
Tungchou		260.	260.
Pang Chuang	1120.	1410.	2530.
Lin Ching		435.	435.
	3880.	4795.	8675.

PEKING

Personal	Salary	Teacher	Health	House	Total
Miss Russell	500.		10.		510.
" Miner	500.	50.	10.	15.	575.
" Payne	500.	50.	10.	15.	575.
" Corbett	500.	60.	10.		570.
" Porter	500.		10.	20.	530.
	2500.	160.	50.	50.	2760.

General Work	PEKING	KALGAN	TUNGCHOU
Bridgman Sch.	1400.		
" Rep'rs	150.		
Drugs	50.		
Kindergarten	50.		
Bible Women 8	240.	25.	
F.A.Memorial Sch.	100.		
S.Church Sch.	100.		
Cho Chou Sch.	150.		
Bible Women'sTrain.Sch.	150.		
" Repairs	25.		
Day Schools			150.
" Repairs			20.
Touring	125.	50.	
Station Classes	50.		75.
Sta.Class Bldg Rep's			15.
Pupils in Bridgman Sch		25.	
	2590.	100.	260.

PANG CHUANG

Personal	Salary	Teacher	Health	House	Total
Miss H.G.Wyckoff	500.		15.	20.	535.
" Lyons	500.	50.	15	20.	585.
	1000.	50.	30.	40.	1120.

General Work	PANG CHUANG	LIN CHING
Bible Women	100.	90.
Bdg.Sch.	475.	100.
Day Sch.	30.	30.
Sta. Class	125.	50.
Training Class	50.	
General Repairs	35.	15.
Touring	250.	50.
Repairs on rooms for Woman's work in outsta.	30.	
Incidentals	15.	15.
Medical Drugs	250.	100.
Assistants	50.	25.
	1410.	435.

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W.B.F.I. Specials

PANG CHUANG

For Woman's Hospital	5000.
For two School Dormitory rooms	100.

W.B.M.P.

SUMMARY	Personal	General	Total
Paotingfu	570.		570.
Lin Ching	585		585.
	1155.		1155.

Personal	Salary	Teacher	Health	House	Total
Paotingfu					
Miss L.V.Jones	500.	50.	20.		570.
Lin Ching					
Dr. S.B.Tallmon	500.	60.	15.	10.	585.

NOTES

* Page 8 AB.C.F.M.Summary addition of Lin Ching items mistake of $10.
Tung Chou again requests $260. from W.B.M.I. but are in doubt as to whether they should not have asked W.B.M.
Unoccupied house at Paotingfu (House Fund $40.) was to have been asked from one of the Woman's Boards
McCann House at Tientsin (House Fund $40.) was overlooked by Estimates Comm. It should be added to the Tientsin personals

Emory W Ellis
Clerk

E.E. Elliott
Asst

Annual Report
Portland Branch
Aug. 1907.

Rec'd AUG 11 1908

ESTIMATES.

for 1909

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A. B. C. F. M. (Summary.)

Station	Personal	General	Totals
Tientsin	$2814.29	$1379.50	$ 4193.79
Peking	4055.	2575.	6630.
Kalgan	1160.	1080.	2240.
T'ungchou	7031.66	4620.	11651.66
Paotingfu	2550.	1770.	4320.
P'angchuang	3695.	3700.	7395.
Lintsingchow	2440.	1697.50	4162.50
Union Theological Seminary		230.	
Treas.'s and Secy.'s Office Expense		100.	
Totals	23745.95	17152.	40897.95

ESTIMATES. (Con.)

Personal	Salary	Writer	Children	Health	House	Medical	Totals
Tientsin							
Stanley	1000.	30.		50.	40.	50.	1170.
Ewing	1000.	50.	414.29	50.	40.	50.	1604.29
McCann House		40.			Station Total		2814.29
Peking							
Young	1100.	75.	50.	50.	40.		1315.
Goodrich	1100.	50.	250.	50.			1450.
Ament	1100.	60.		50.	40.		1250.
Stelle			Station Total		4055.		
Kalgan							
Sprague	1000.			50.	40.	30.	1120.
Vacant house		40.			Station Total		1160.
T'ungchou							
Williams	500.			25.	15.		540.
Ingram	1000.	100.	291.	50.	40.		1481.
Wilder	1000.	75.	360.66	50.	40.		1525.66
Sheffield	500.	100.			40.		640.
Ebeling	1000.	40.		50.	40.		1130.
Mrs. Wilder	500.			10.			510.
Porter	1000.	75.		50.	40.		1165.
Goodrich House		40.			Station Total		7031.66
Paotingfu							
Aiken	1000.	70.	150.	50.	40.		1310.
Perkins	1000.		150.	50.	40.		1240.
			Station Total		2550		
P'angchuang							
Tucker	1000.	75.	100.	50.	40.		1265.
Stanley	1000.	75.	100.	50.	40.		1265.
Smith	1000.	75.		50.	40.		1165.
			Station Total		3695.		
Lintsing							
Ellis	1000.	75.		50.	40.		1165.
McCann	1000.	25.	200.	50.			1275.
			Station Total		2440.		

General Work	Tientsin	Peking	Kalgan	T'ungchou	Paotingfu	P'angchuang	Lintsing
Helpers	427.50	635.	320.	448.	650.	1200.	747.50
Stud. Helpers			45.	50.	75.		30.
Chapel keeping	32.	120.	100.	133.			90.
Chapel fuel	50.	75.	60.	50.		25.	
Education: College				2500.			
Day Schools		220.	25.		40.	150.	60.
Boarding School	350.	700.	200.	319.	450.	750.	265.
Station Class	25.	75.	25.	15.	60.	75.	100.
Bldgs.: Repairs,	40.	200.		20.			
Repairs, Chapels	50.		25.	50.		60.	70.
Repairs, Schools	25.		10.		40.	50.	15.
Repairs, Hospital				50.		75.	
Repairs, College				200.			
Rent			100.	75.		160.	50.
Taxes	100.		5.		25.	15.	
Medical Supplies		300.		200.	250.	550.	
Assistants				180.		130.	
Fuel				40.		30.	
Incidentals				75.		70.	

1325

ESTIMATES. (Con.)

General Work (Con.)	Tientsin	Peking	Kalgan	T'ungchou	Paotingfu	P'angchuang	Lintsing
Miscell.: Tours	125.	150.	80.	50.	100.	250.	165.
Att'g An. Mtg.	20.	10.	30.		30.	60.	30.
Gatemen, watchmen	120.	75.	40.	150.	35.	35.	60.
Incidentals	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.
Totals	1379.50	2575.	1080.	4620.	1770.	3700.	1697.50

For North China Union Theological Seminary Students 230.

For Expenses of Treasurer's Office and Mission Secy. 100.

Total, General Work 17152.

A. B. C. F. M. Specials.

Tientsin (to be taken from sale of property)

For roads and grounds.	200.
For remodelling old chapel for station class use	200.
For completing Ewing house	300.
Total	700.

Peking

For students in N. C. U. Medical College	300.

P'angchuang

For Men's Hospital Building	5000.
For a family house	2500.
For purchase of land	1000.
For walls to enclose same	1500.
Total	10000.

Lintsing, (from Indemnity.)

For Domestic Chapel	5000.
For two houses	7000.
For purchase of additional lands	1500.
For walls and gate houses	1000.
For houses for native pastor and teachers	750.
For Dispensary assistant's home	250.
For Dispensary	2000.
Total	17500.

From Western Hills Indemnity (China Indemnity) for sanitarium at Western Hills 1500.

W. B. M.

Summary	Tientsin	Peking	Tungchou	Paotingfu.
Personal		550.	1135.	40.
General	505.		830.	640.
Totals	505.	550.	1965.	680.

Personal 1725; General 1975; Total 3700.

Specials.	Tientsin.
Ladies' House	3500.
School Building	2500.
Woman's "	800.
Walls, etc.	500.

General Work	Tientsin	T'ungchou	Paotingfu
Boarding school	300.	350.	350.
Repairs	25.	25.	10.
Day school	30.		100.
Bible women	75.	90.	50.
Station class	30.		50.
Touring	35.	75.	80.
Medical supplies	10.	190.	
Assistants		50.	
Fuel		25.	
Repairs		25.	
Totals	505.	830.	640.

Personal	Peking	T'ungchou
	Miss Reed	Miss Chapin	Miss Browne
Salary	500.	500.	500.
Teacher	20.	15.	60.
Health	10.	10.	10.
House	20.	40.	
Totals	550.	565.	570.

Paotingfu House 40.

W. B. M. I.

Summary	Peking	Kalgan	T'ungchou	P'angchuang	Lintsing
Personal	2730.			1120.	575.
General	2745.	100.	255.	1500.	520.
Totals	5475.	100.	255.	2620.	1095.

Personal 4425; General 5120; Total 9545.

Specials	Peking
Elemeniary school	1500.
Lintsing	
Dispensary	2000.
Ladies' house	3500.

ESTIMATES. (Con.)

	Peking					P'angchuang		Lintsing
Personal	Miss Russell	Miss Miner	Miss Payne	Miss Corbett	Miss Porter	Miss Wyckoff	E.G. Miss Lyons	Miss Ellis
Salary	500.	500.	500.	500.	500.	500.	500.	500.
Teacher		50.	50.	30.			50.	60.
Health	10.	10.	10.	10.	10.	15.	15.	15.
House		15.	15.		20.	20.	20.	
Totals	510.	575.	575.	540.	530.	535.	585.	575.
Station totals			9545.			1120.		575.

General Work	Peking	Kalgan	T'ungchou	P'angchuang	Lintsing
Bridgman School	1400.				
Repairs	150.				
Drugs	50.				
Girls in hospital	15.				
Pupils in,		25.			
Kindergarten	50.			40.	
Bible Women	240.	25.		150.	35.
Training School	150.				
Repairs	25.				
Touring	125.	50.		250.	50.
Day Schools			150.	30.	30.
Repairs			15.		
Station Class	65.		75.	125.	50.
Repairs	25.		15.		
E. A. Memorial School	200.				
South Church School	100.				
Cho Chou School	150.				
Boarding School				475.	200.
Training Class				50.	
Repairs, General				35.	15.
Outstations				30.	
Incidentals				15.	
Medical, Drugs				250.	100.
Assistants				50.	25.
Totals	2745.	100.	255.	1500.	~~520.~~ 505

W. B. M. P.

Personal, Total 1155.

Paotingfu, Miss Jones, Salary 500; Teacher 50; Health 20; Total 570.
Lintsing, Dr. Tallmon, 500; 60; 15; House 10; " 585.

CHAS. A. STANLEY, JR., CLERK. 1155
WM. H. CARL EBELING, ASSISTANT.

35
280
190
505

ESTIMATES. (Con.)

	Peking					P'angchuang		Liaotsing
	Miss	Miss	Miss	Miss	Miss	Miss E.G.	Miss	Miss
Personal	Russell	Minor	Payne	Corbett	Porter	Wyckoff	Lyons	Ellis
Salary	500.	500.	500.	500.	500.	500.	500.	500.
Teacher		50.	50.	30.			50.	60.
Health	10.	10.	10.	10.	10.	15.	15.	15.
House		15.	15.		20.	20.		20.
Totals	510.	575.	575.	540.	530.	535.	565.	575.
Station totals			9545.			1120.		575.

General Work	Peking	Kalgan	T'ungchou	P'angchuang	Liaotsing
Bridgman School	100.				
Repairs	150.				
Drugs	50.				
Girls in hospital	15.				
Pupils in		25.			
Kindergarten	30.			40.	
Bible Women	240.	25.		150.	35.
Training School	150.				
Repairs	25.				
Touring	125.	50.		250.	50.
Day Schools			150.	30.	30.
Repairs			15.		
Station Class	65.		75.	125.	50.
Repairs	25.		15.		
E. A. Memorial School	200.				
South Church School	100.				
Cho Chou School	150.				
Boarding School				175.	200.
Training Class				50.	
Repairs, General				35.	15.
Outstations				30.	
Incidentals				15.	
Medical, Drugs				250.	100.
Assistants				50.	25.
Totals	2745.	100.	255.	1500.	520.

W. B. M. P.

Personal, Total 1155.

Peking, Miss Lyons, Salary 500; Teacher 50, Health 20; Total 570.

Liaotsing, Dr. Tallmon, 500; 60; 15; House 10; 585.

CHAS. A. STANLEY, JR., CLERK.

WM. H. CARL BEELING, ASSISTANT.

Approved
V.P.

North China Conference

Rec'd JUL 26 1909

Mission	Salary Single man	Changes with length of service -	Salary of Married missionaries	Changes wi Length of Se
A.B.C.F.M.	$500.	none	$1000.	none
"a"	$500 if 2 or more living together $660. if alone -	none	$1100.	none
"b" adopted 1907 + 1908 -	$575. in Peking - $550. outside $766. to one old member.	none	$1150. in Peking $1100. outside.	none
"c" adopted Jan 1st 1908. $50. rise -	$700. first 5 years.	$800 - next 10 years - $900. " " " 1000 afterward.	$1200 first 5 years.	$1300. next 1400. " 1500. after- ye
"d" adopted 1907.	$725. first year	2nd - 5th y - $800. 6 - 10 " 850. 11 - 15 " 900. 16 — 1000.	$1100. first year.	2nd - 5th yr 6 - 10 " 10 - 15 " 16 —

...ish- ...Service.	Allowances for Teacher	Health Change	Children's Allowances	Remarks
—	As required	$50. per annum	$50.	
...	$50. per year for first five years.	A small medical emergency appropriation for whole station.	Under 8 yrs. $50.00 8-15 " 75.00 15-18 " 125.	
...d	Teacher for 3 years and 1/2 time for 2 years more.	Station receives $50. per year for attending mission meeting.	Under 10 y. $100. 10-20 years 150. Limit five children	Raised 1907 + 1908.
...10 years. ...10 " ...25 ...years.	Teacher for first 3 years; theoretically practically, indefinitely." No set allowance.	None.	— 14 years $100. 14-21 if at school, $150.	
...$1200. 1300. 1400. $1500.	Best available teacher no limit of time stated.	1/12 home rent during vacation. Actual travelling expenses to a designated place. Doctor's bills + 1/2 dental bills paid.	On Field. Through 6th year $100. 17-13 " 150. 14-20 " 175. In America alone Through 6th year $100. 7-13 " 150. 14-20 " 200.	"Cultivation of constituency". married missy: $50. Single " $35 — — — — Exchange guaranteed $2 mex = $1 gold above $2.20 mex = $1.00 gold refund.

Classified Statement Re-
Salaries - North China

AUG 21 1909

ESTIMATES. for 1910

A. B. C. F. M. (Summary)

Station	Personal	General	Totals
Tientsin	$ 2625.	$ 1370.	$ 3995.
Peking	5545.	2575.	8120.
Kalgan	80.	1000.	1080.
T'ungchou	8032.	4620.	12652.
Paotingfu	1865.	1680.	3545.
P'angchuang	4220.	3700.	7920.
Lintsingchow	3725.	1830.	5555.
Union Theological Seminary		230.	230.
Treas.'s and Secy.'s Office Expense		100.	100.
Totals	~~26052.~~ 26092	17105. 17080	43197. 43172

Personal	Salary	Writer	Children	Health	House	Medical	Totals
Tientsin							
Stanley	500.	30.		25.	40.	25.	620.
Ewing	1000.	50.	700.	50.	40.	125.	1965.
Treasurer's House		40.			Station Total		2625.
Peking							
Young	1100.	75.	100.	50.	40.		1365.
Goodrich	1100.	50.	250.	50.			1450.
Stelle	1100.	75.	100.	50.	40.		1365.
Martin	1100.	75.	100.	50.	40.		1365.
			Station Total	5545.			
Kalan							
Vacant houses		80			Station Total		80.

Personal	Salary	Writer	Children	Health	House	Medical	Totals
T'ungchou							
Williams	500.			25.			525.
Ingram	1000.	100.	300.	50.	40.		1490.
Wilder	1000.	75.	550.	50.	40.		1715.
Galt	1000.	75.	212.	50.	40.		1377.
Ebeling	1000.	40.	50.	50.	40.		1180.
Mrs. Wilder	500.			25.			525.
Porter	1000.	75.		50.	40.		1165.
Corbett and Williams Houses			55.		Station Total		8032.
Paotingfu							
Aiken	1000.	60.	50.	50.	40.	50.	1250.
Perkins	500.		75.		40.		615.
		Station Total		1865.			
P'angchuang							
Tucker	1000.	75.	100.	50.	40.		1265.
Stanley	1000.	75.	100.	50.	40.		1265.
Smith	500.			25.			525.
Dehahn	1000.	75.		50.	40.		1165.
		Station Total		4220.			
Lintsing							
Ellis	1000.	75.		50.	20.		1145.
McCann	1000.	75.	250.	50.	40.		1415.
Eastman	1000.	75.		50.	40.		1165.
		Station Total		3725.			

General Work	Tientsin	Peking	Kalgan	T'ungchou	Paotingfu	P'angchuang	Lintsing
Helpers	360.	635.	1000.	448.	650.	1200.	740.
Stud. Helpers	35.			50.			30.
Chapel keeping	110.	120.		133.			90.
Chapel fuel	50.	75.		50.		25.	
Education: College				2500.			
Day Schools	60.	220.			40.	150.	60.
Boarding Schools	360.	700.		319.	450.	750.	350.
Station Class	25.	75.		15.	60.	75.	100.
Bldgs.: Repairs,		200.		20.			
Repairs, Chapels	70.			50.		60.	70.
Repairs, Schools	25.				40.	50.	15.
Repairs, Hospital				50.		75.	
Repairs, College				200.			
Rent				75.		160.	50.
Taxes	70.				25.	15.	
Medical Supplies		300.		200.	250.	550.	
Assistants				180.		130.	
Fuel				40.		30.	
Incidentals				75.		70.	
Miscell.: Tours	90.	150.		50.	100.	250.	165.
Att'g An. Mtg.	20.	10.			15.	60.	60.
Gatemen, watchmen	80.	75.		150.	35.	35.	60.
Incidentals	15.	15.		15.	15.	15.	15.
Totals	1370.	2575.	1000.	4620.	1680.	3700.	1830. 1805

For North China Union Theological Seminary Students 230.

For Expenses of Treasurer's Office and Mission Secy, 100.

Total General Wark ~~17105.~~ 17080

A. B. C. F. M. SPECIALS.

Tientsin

Salary for Business Agent $500.

Peking. (from indemnity.)

For Sanitarium at Western Hills 1500.

T'ungchou. (from indemnity.)

For completing well 500.

For Union College Press 500.

Lintsingchow. (from indemnity.)

Boys' School dormitories $1000.

" " building $2000.

" " dining room and kitchen ~~$2000.~~ 500

" " furnishings 250.

Lintsingchow total $3750.

A. B. F. C. M. Specials total $6750.

W. B. M.

Summary	Tientsin	Peking	Tungchou	Paotingfu.
Personal	* 610.	550.	1100.	
General	505.	—	1085.	665.
Totals	1115.	550.	2185.	665.

Personal 2260. General 2255. Total 4515.

Tungchou Special. Woman's work building ai Hsi Chi, 125.

Specials	Tientsin.
Ladies' House	3500.
School Building	2550. - 2500 (?)
Woman's "	800.
Walls. etc.	500.
Total	7425.

General Work	Tientsin	T'ungchou	Paotingfu
Bording school	300.	350.	350.
Kepairs	25.	25.	10.
Day school	30.	150.	100.
" " repairs		15.	
Bible women	75.	90.	50.
Station class	30.	75.	50.
" " repairs		15.	
Touring	35.	75.	80.
Medical supplies	10.	~~109~~. 190. (?)	25.
Assistants		50.	
Fuel		25.	
Repairs		25.	
Total	505.	1085.	665.

Personal	Peking	T'ungchou	
	Miss Reed	Miss Chapin	Miss Browne
Salary	500.	500.	500.
Teacher	20.		50.
Health	10.		10.
House	20.		40.
Totals	550.	500.	600.

* Tientsin mrs macDown

610 (?)

macDown 610
Andrews 550
Leavens 560

W. B. M. I.

Summary	Peking	Kalgan	P'angchuang	Lintsing
Personal	2730.		1135.	575.
General	2855.	100.	1645.	530.
Totals	5585.	100.	2780.	1105.

Personal 4440; General 5130; Total 9570.

Pangchuang Specials.	
New boarding-sch. bldg.	3000.
" " " dormitory	3000.
Expansion of compound	1000.
Total	7000.

Lintsing Specials.

For Land,	1000.	For Ladies' House	3500
" Compound Wall,	500.	" Purchase of small piece	
" Erection of Dormitory		" of land,	150
section of Girls' school,	1000.	" Balance of Girls' School,	2500
		Total	8650.

Personal	Peking Miss Russell	Miss Miner	Miss Payne	Miss Corbett	Miss Porter	P'angchuang Miss E. G. Wyckoff	Miss Lyons	Lintsing Miss Ellis
Salary	500.	500.	500.	500.	500.	500.	500.	500.
Teacher		50.	50.	30.		15.	50.	50.
Health	10.	10.	10.	10.	10.	15.	15.	15.
House	20.	30.	—	—	—	20.	20.	10.
Totals	530.	590.	560.	540.	510.	550.	585.	575.
Station totals			2730.			1135.		575. - 4440.

General Work	Peking	Kalgan	P'angchuang	Lintsing
Bridgman School	1400.	100.		
Repairs	150.			
Drugs	50.			
Girls in hospital	15.			
Kindergarten				
Bible Women	300.		150.	
Training School	150.			
Repairs	25.			
Touring	125.		250.	70.
Day Schools			60.	50.
School Repairs			15.	15.
Station class	65.		125.	60.
Repairs	25.			
Primary Schools	350.			
Cho Chon School	150.			
Boarding School			550.	275.
Training Class			50.	
Repairs, General			35.	15.
Outstations			30.	
Incidentals			15.	
Medical, Drugs			250.	
Assistants			75.	
Totals	2855.	100.	1645.	530.

Grace Wyckoff?
Mead

W. B. M. P.

Personal, Total 1125.

Paotingfu, Miss Jones, Salary 500; Teacher 25. Health 15; Total 540.
Lintsing, Dr. Tallmon, 500; 60; 15; House 10; " 585.

General Total 250..

Lintsing, Medical, drugs, $200.
" assistants, 50.
Total $250.
Total $1875

Special Lintsing

To complete Dispensary fund 500.
For Hospital 5000.

L. C. Porter, Clerk.
V. P. Eastman, Assistant.

Estimates - Yearly
for 1910

76.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

16.

ALBERT B. CHANDLER, President.
J. O. STEVENS, Sec'y. WM. H. BAKER, V. P. & G. M.

JOHN W. MACKAY, President.
ALBERT BECK, Sec'y. GEO. G. WARD, V. P. & G. M.

1 149

TELEGRAM

4130

Postal Telegraph-Cable Company transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

Received at 14 Court Square, Boston.

(WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.)

Washington DC June

Rev C. R. Daniels
Congregational House Boston Mass.

The situation in China is difficult but is receiving the best attention of the government. no information of actual casualties to American missionaries everything possible is being done for their protection

John Hay.

77.

Form No. 1516.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS ALSO WITH FIVE ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
CABLE CONNECTION WITH CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
MESSAGES SENT TO, AND RECEIVED FROM, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Yp 0 W 1213

OFFICES IN AMERICA:

All Offices (21,000) of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its Connections.

OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN:

LONDON:
No. 21 Royal Exchange, E. C.
No. 109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL: No. 8 Rumford Street.
GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon St. and No. 4 Waterloo St.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

RECEIVED at Cable Dept. 109 STATE ST., BOSTON. JUN 7 1900 189

31 CO I Q PETUNGCHOW 11

FERNSTALK BOSTON.

ALL FOREIGNERS CONVERTS IMPERILLED GOVERNMENT PARALYZED PRESS

WASHINGTON MISSION

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating, the sender will be charged in addition, one-half the usual tolls of this Company on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

This Company will not assume any responsibility in respect to any Message beyond the terminus of its own lines; and it is agreed between the sender of the following Message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines; and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions in the workings of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company is not to be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the sending of the message.

Filed Aug 23

Form No. 1.

78.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages,** beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

0234

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
5 Rw	Cy		20 Collect 57

RECEIVED at 109 State Street, BOSTON.

Dated Washn Dcg June 9 1900

To Rev. C. H. Daniels.
Congregational House
Boston

No information of actual violence to any american missionary at Pao-ting-fu. all available protection has no doubt been provided.

David J. Hill. 3:22 P

Washington &c.

June 9. 1900.

79.

Form. No. 1516.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS ALSO WITH FIVE ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
CABLE CONNECTION WITH CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
MESSAGES SENT TO, AND RECEIVED FROM, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICES IN AMERICA:
All Offices (21,000) of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its Connections.

OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN:
LONDON: No. 21 Royal Exchange, E. C. No. 109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL: No. 8 Rumford Street.
GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon St. and No. 4 Waterloo St.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

~~1656~~

RECEIVED at 109 State St. Boston, Mass.. June 10, 1900 189

a23lny zw jy 10 Peking City

Fernstalk,
Boston.

~~Massachusettes~~ tungchou abandoned, missionaries at peking, coverts

Massacred scattered.

628pm.

JUN 11 1900

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating, the sender will be charged in addition, one-half the usual tolls of this Company on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

This Company will not assume any responsibility in respect to any Message beyond the terminus of its own lines; and it is agreed between the sender of the following Message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination: and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines; and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions in the workings of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company is not to be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the sending of the message.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY. 80.

16.

ALBERT B. CHANDLER, President.
J. O. STEVENS, Sec'y. WM. H. BAKER, V. P. & G. M.

JOHN W. MACKAY, President.
ALBERT BECK, Sec'y. GEO. G. WARD, V. P. & G. M.

0506

TELEGRAM

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

Received at

14 Court Square, Boston
(WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.)

57 mf sk 11 collect 440p

Newyork June 11 1900

Rev C H Daniels D D

Congregational House, Beacon St

Boston

No word yet received Paotingfu cabled Peking several days ago

Arthur J Brown.

FORM 16.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY.

This Company transmits and delivers the within message subject to the following

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one half the regular rate is charged in addition. It is agreed between the sender of the message written on the face hereof and the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED message, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED message beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured, nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines, or for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

Correctness in the transmission of messages to any point on the lines of the Company can be INSURED by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon, at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of this Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

This Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the company for transmission.

This is an UNREPEATED Message and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison.

No employee of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

WILLIAM H. BAKER, V. P. and Gen'l Manager. JOHN O. STEVENS, Secretary. ALBERT B. CHANDLER, President.

Rev. Arthur J. Brown
June 11, 1900

rm No. 1.

81.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages**, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
9/159	Dy N	H Cpd	841

RECEIVED at 109 State Street, BOSTON.

Dated New York 23 June 23 190

To Rev O H Daniels D D

14 Beacon St Boston

Peking in peril Shantung ordered to port Elterich Missionary Chefoo

Received by Presbyterian Board

C C Creegan

Iowa.

W.O. at Chefoo

Rev. C. C. Lougan

June 13/1900.

Form No. 168.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

82.

INCORPORATED

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages**, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.
This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.
THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

RECEIVED at 109 State Street, BOSTON.

2009

A. 557NY JZ. JO. 68 Paid

New York June 25-190

American Board of Foreign Missions., 14 Beacon St, Boston Mas.

Journal just received following from Rev Frederick Brown-Chefoo June 25. Pekin, Reid Davis Hobart Walkers Verity Gamewell Lowry Ament Erving Wewell Gilman Gloss Martens American Board Presbyterian ladies tientsin Pke Hayner Patterson Lowry Roberts Wilson Bend stevenson Glover Croucher Shockly Martin Gailey, 148 arrived in good condition. Of Pao-Ting there is very little hope, Marines several lives lost. There is a very bad feeling.

Brown. 1255 A.

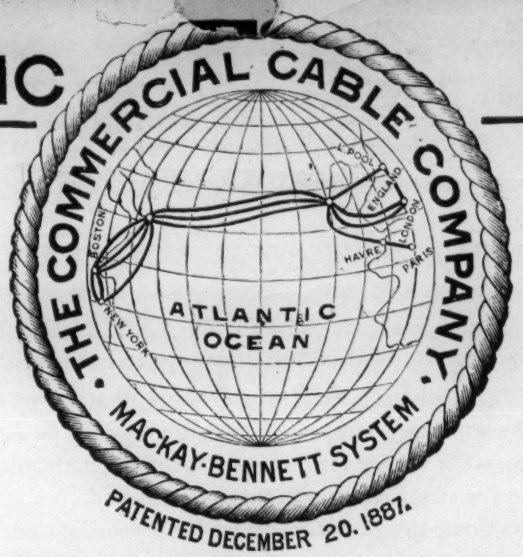
Porter, Lowrie, Pyke.

Chefoo Telegram.

June 25, 1900.

Form No. 42.

TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLEGRAM.



EUROPEAN OFFICES:

LONDON (Principal Office), 23 Royal Exchange.
LIVERPOOL, F 3 Exchange Buildings and Cotton Exchange
MANCHESTER, 18 Moult Street, Cross Street (op. Roy. Ex.)
BRADFORD, 8 Forster Square.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 Sandhill.
BRISTOL, Carlton Chambers, Baldwin Street.
CARDIFF, 100 James Street, "Cory's Corner," Bute Docks
SWANSEA, 15 Adelaide Street.
GLASGOW, 67 St. Vincent Street.
EDINBURGH, 34 Frederick Street.
DUNDEE, 37 Albert Square.
LEITH, 5 Bernard Street.
PARIS, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
HAVRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg.

AMERICAN OFFICES: TELEPHONE:

NEW YORK,	Commercial Cable Building,	Cortlandt,	1214
"	Stock Exchange,		
"	Cotton Exchange,		
"	9 Beaver Street,	Broad,	427
"	Postal Telegraph Building,	Cortlandt,	5156
"	29 Spruce Street,	John,	351
"	442 Broome Street,	Spring,	1108
"	Hoffman House,	Madison Sq.,	134
"	"Herald" Building,	38th Street,	3025
BOSTON,	112 State Street,		728
"	52 Federal Street,		728
HALIFAX, N. S.	201 Hollis Street,		626

ALL POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

JUN 27 1900

No. 65 Words, ... 1

The following Cablegram received, **"VIA COMMERCIAL CABLES,"** *at* Vega ..... *M.*
subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are ratified and agreed to.

B CS 14 SHANGHAI 17

FERNSTALK

BOSTON

PEKING PAOTINGFU NO WORD PATTERSON GAMMON WILDER

TIENTSIN FAMILIES SHANGHAI ADDRESS KOBE AFTER THIRTIETH

TREASURER

No Inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. ***Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.***

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating, an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors, caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employé of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

JOHN W. MACKAY, President. *GEO. G. WARD, Vice-Pres't and Gen'l Manager.* *ALBERT BECK, Secretary.*

The Three SHORTEST and MOST RELIABLE routes between the United States and Europe.

One Ocean Cable runs direct into New York City.

CABLEGRAMS ACCEPTED AT ALL THE OFFICES OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO.

Form No. 44.

NIGHT MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

84

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Night Messages**, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to ten times the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case when the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an **UNREPEATED NIGHT MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

1940

NUMBER.	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
378 ch	Rr	Ra	Paid

RECEIVED at 109 State Street, BOSTON.

Dated Chicago Ill. 26 June 27 1900

To Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
14 Beacon St Boston.

Doctor Porter Cables from Sinan escorted safe

James W. Porter.
14 pm.

Chicago, June 27th 1861

Form No. 168.

85.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company **TRANSMITS and DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages**, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

RECEIVED at 109 State Street, BOSTON.

1054

C 96 NY TI O'R 21 Paid

Newyork June 28-1900

Rev.C.H. Daniels D.D.
14 Beacon St.Boston.

Presbyterians have just received cablegram from Chefoo " Lobenstine-Shanghai-Feries Peking no word Peking or PaoTingFu Weihein mission burned missionaries safe ".

C.C.Creegan. 12 48 pm

New York June 28 1900

Recd June 28

Form No. 168.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

86.

INCORPORATED

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company **TRANSMITS and DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages**, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.
This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.
THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

RECEIVED at 109 State Street, BOSTON.

1055

D99ny hg st 11 paid

New York, June 28 -1900

Rev H. H. Daniels D.D.

14 Beacon St, Boston.

Presbyterians have just received cablegram from Shanghai Weihen destroyed foreigners escaped .

C. C. Creegan.

1247p

Mon Lopez, Jaime

Form No. 168.

87.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages**, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

RECEIVED at 109 State Street, BOSTON.

1061

E 77 NY FF HO 40 Paid

New York June 28,1900

Rev. Chas. H. Daniels, D. D.,

14 Beacon st Boston

Methodist board have just received
cablegram Mission Tientsin destroyed by
fire about 160
persons killed we think their
is serious risk for families
will return to Tientsin in a few days shall we return home will
you permit. C C Creegan. 1250P

New York Times 28 1900

m No. 168.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

88.

INCORPORATED

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays ansmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages**, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days the message is filed with the Company for transmission.
This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

ECEIVED at 109 State Street, BOSTON.

1602

A. 364NY. PB. JO. 32 paid

New york July 5-1900

C. H. Daniels, American Board Foreign Missions.,

Congregational House, 14 Beacon St, Boston.

The Rev Frederick Brown cables us from Cheefoo that Porter and Perkins are safe. He must mean Rev Dr H. G. Porter and Rev Henry P. Perkins, and wife accept our congratulations.

N.Y. Journal. 555P.

New York, July 5th

89

Form No. 1516.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS ALSO WITH FIVE ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
CABLE CONNECTION WITH CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
MESSAGES SENT TO, AND RECEIVED FROM, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICES IN AMERICA:

All Offices (21,000) of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its Connections.

OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON:
No. 21 Royal Exchange, E. C.
No. 109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL: No. 8 Rumford Street.
GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon St. and No. 4 Waterloo St.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

RECEIVED at 189

A503NY CA. JO. 9 Shanghai

1485

Fernstalk

Boston.

No reliable news worst feared will advise.

(Date 7) July 7-1900 915 P.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating, the sender will be charged in addition, one-half the usual tolls of this Company on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

This Company will not assume any responsibility in respect to any Message beyond the terminus of its own lines; and it is agreed between the sender of the following Message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination, and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines; and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions in the workings of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company is not to be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the sending of the message.

90.

Form No. 1516. **CABLE MESSAGE.**

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

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GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon St. and No. 4 Waterloo St.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

RECEIVED at 109 State St Boston. July 7th-1900 189

A. 591NY. CA. JO. 36/35 Chefoo 1944

Femstock Boston.

Peking tiwgcho Missionaries Smith Chapini wyckoffs gouled whiting besieged british legation fitkin morrill yamen paotingfu wilder patterson sackbut tientsin porters perkins arrived talgan shansi incurvity wright eugloutir mongolia incrust oberlin beloit clockwork.

Ewing.

(Date 5) 1235 July7th1900

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the termini of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating, the sender will be charged in addition, one-half the usual tolls of this Company on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

This Company will not assume any responsibility in respect to any Message beyond the terminus of its own lines; and it is agreed between the sender of the following Message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination, and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines; and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions in the workings of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company is not to be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the sending of the message.

Chicago, July 17-1900
Filed July 13

Per Gideon Smith
1 4 B

Form No. 168.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

91.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages**, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

Rec'd JUL. 13 1900

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

921

RECEIVED at 109 State Street, BOSTON.

D 62 NY OF DM 39 paid

New York July 13,1900

C.H.Daniels,
American Board Congregational House,
14 Beacon St.Boston,Mass.

Very important despatch in this mornings Journal July 13 on page 2 from Rev Frederick Brown. He reports all safe in Shantung and Tien-Tsin districts as despatch is so long will you kindly refer to the paper itself.

N.Y.Journal.
11 55 A.M.

N. Y. Journal

July 13, 1900.

92.

Information has been received Peking 4th day of July. Think
y are safe up to present. [Paper] Paotingfu 25th day of June po-
tion not dangerous. Ewing Perkins sailed on Monday for Japan.
ll probably remain sometime. It is reported Wright Peking.

(Signed) Porter.

The
Lon
bear

JAP

o Inquiry respect
tained throug

No. 34.

Commercial Cable Co.
~~112 STATE ST.,~~
BOSTON, - MASS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY · ATLANTIC OCEAN · MACKAY-BENNETT SYSTEM · PATENTED DECEMBER 20 1882

93.

July 16 8 1900.

OFFICIAL ADVICE.

To Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.

Dr. Sir.

Re your Cablegram from Cheefoo, rec'd in Boston this morning — Our London office informs us that their Copy bears following - "Date 11th, Post Chefoo to Shanghai

Respectfully Com Cable Co

Commercial Cable Co.

Boston, July 16, 1900.

7-1900

July 13

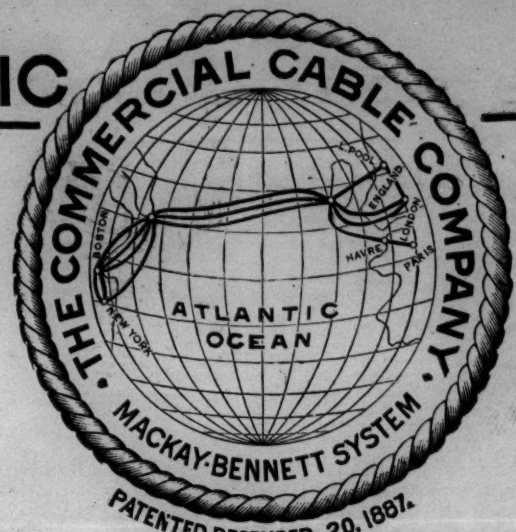
Smith

B

94.

Form No. 42.

TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLEGRAM.



EUROPEAN OFFICES:

LONDON (Principal Office), 28 Royal Exchange.
LIVERPOOL, F 8 Exchange Buildings and Cotton Exchange
MANCHESTER, 18 Moult Street, Cross Street (op. Roy. Ex.)
BRADFORD, 8 Forster Square.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 Sandhill.
BRISTOL, Carlton Chambers, Baldwin Street.
CARDIFF, 100 James Street, "Cory's Corner," Bute Docks
SWANSEA, 15 Adelaide Street.
GLASGOW, 67 St. Vincent Street.
EDINBURGH, 34 Frederick Street.
DUNDEE, 37 Albert Square.
LEITH, 5 Bernard Street.
PARIS, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
HAVRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg.

AMERICAN OFFICES: TELEPHONE:

NEW YORK,	Commercial Cable Building,	Cortlandt,	1914
"	Stock Exchange,		
"	Cotton Exchange,		
"	9 Beaver Street,	Broad,	427
"	Postal Telegraph Building,	Cortlandt,	5150
"	29 Spruce Street,	John,	351
"	442 Broome Street,	Spring,	1108
"	Hoffman House,	Madison Sq.,	134
"	"Herald" Building,	38th Street,	8095
BOSTON,	112 State Street,		728
"	52 Federal Street,		728
HALIFAX, N. S.	201 Hollis Street,		696

ALL POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

JUL 16 1900

No. of Words, ...

The following Cablegram received, **"VIA COMMERCIAL CABLES,"** *at* 9.43 a/ *M.*
subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are ratified and agreed to.

B CS 22 CHEFOO 20

FERNSTOCK

BOSTONARNER

INDAGATE PEKING JILTING SACKBUT POLARIZES ~~X~~ 7 APER

PAOTINGFU JUMPERS PICKET EWING PERKINS SALICORNE

JAPAN REMIGRATE (REVERTIVE WRIGHT PEKING)

PORTER

No Inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. *Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.*

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating, an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors, caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employé of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

JOHN W. MACKAY, President. *GEO. G. WARD, Vice-Pres't and Gen'l Manager.* *ALBERT BECK, Secretary.*

The Three SHORTEST and MOST RELIABLE routes between the United States and Europe.

One Ocean Cable runs direct into New York City.

CABLEGRAMS ACCEPTED AT ALL THE OFFICES OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO.

95.

Form. No. 1516.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS ALSO WITH FIVE ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
CABLE CONNECTION WITH CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
MESSAGES SENT TO, AND RECEIVED FROM, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICES IN AMERICA:

All Offices (21,000) of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its Connections.

1571

OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN:

LONDON:
No. 21 Royal Exchange, E. C.
No. 109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL: No. 8 Rumford Street.
GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon St. and No. 4 Waterloo St.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

RECEIVED at 189

July 22

107 NY RF BN 10 Chefoo

Fernstalk
Boston.

Governor Yuan wires july 18 ministers all well.

1208.P

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating, the sender will be charged in addition, one-half the usual tolls of this Company on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

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This Company is not to be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the sending of the message.

Received Aug 23 1900

~~US - FB~~

96.

Form No. 1516.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

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LIVERPOOL: No. 8 Rumford Street.
GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon St. and No. 4 Waterloo St.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

RECEIVED at July 2 1900 1B900

a523ny ca br 12

Shanghai

Fernstalk

Boston M

Massacre paotingfu July eight pitkins noble morrill gould/property destroyed.

1030pm

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating, the sender will be charged in addition, one-half the usual tolls of this Company on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

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Rec'd July 15

Run

Juelan

LW

Alour

Carter Masters

97.

Form No. 1516. **CABLE MESSAGE.**

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INCORPORATED

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LIVERPOOL: No. 8 Rumford Street.
GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon St. and No. 4 Waterloo St.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

RECEIVED at Cable Dept. 109 STATE ST., BOSTON. JUL 31 1900 189

53 CO I MG CHEFOO 9

FERUSTAEK

BOSTON

July 24

Paper

PAPER PAOTINGFU MUNDANCE PRECISE PEKING JORNADA SAFE.

have been murdered

It is very probable

We have received telegram announcing

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating, the sender will be charged in addition, one-half the usual tolls of this Company on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

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Chafee, Chris
Rec'd July 31 1900

98.

Form No. 1516.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

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GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon St. and No. 4 Waterloo St.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

RECEIVED at Cable Dept 109 STATE ST., BOSTON. JUL 31 1900

3800 I Q GOVT CHEFOO 33

FERNSTALK BOSTON.

ALL PEKING TUNGCHOW AMERICAN ALSO WALKERS CHAPINS SMITH WICKOFFS

VERITY HOBART TERRY MACKAY SAFE PEKING WIRE FRIENDS ALL PROPERTY

DESTROYED ABOUT PROBABLY DATED PEKING 21 JULY RECEIVED AT TIENTSIN

27

DREW

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating, the sender will be charged in addition, one-half the usual tolls of this Company on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

This Company will not assume any responsibility in respect to any Message beyond the terminus of its own lines, and it is agreed between the sender of the following Message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines; and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions in the workings of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company is not to be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the sending of the message.

Charles Conrad
Wed Dec 7 1870

Form No. 42.

99.

TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLEGRAM.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY · MACKAY-BENNETT SYSTEM · PATENTED DECEMBER 20, 1887.

ATLANTIC OCEAN · BOSTON · NEW YORK · LIVERPOOL · ENGLAND · LONDON · HAVRE · PARIS

EUROPEAN OFFICES:

LONDON (Principal Office), 23 Royal Exchange.
LIVERPOOL, F 3 Exchange Buildings and Cotton Exchange
MANCHESTER, 18 Moult Street, Cross Street (op. Roy. Ex.)
BRADFORD, 8 Forster Square.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 Sandhill.
BRISTOL, Carlton Chambers, Baldwin Street.
CARDIFF, 100 James Street, "Cory's Corner," Bute Docks
SWANSEA, 15 Adelaide Street.
GLASGOW, 67 St. Vincent Street.
EDINBURGH, 34 Frederick Street.
DUNDEE, 37 Albert Square.
LEITH, 5 Bernard Street.
PARIS, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
HAVRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg.

AMERICAN OFFICES: TELEPHONE:

NEW YORK,	Commercial Cable Building,	Cortlandt, 1214
"	Stock Exchange,	
"	Cotton Exchange,	
"	9 Beaver Street,	Broad, 427
"	Postal Telegraph Building,	Cortlandt, 5156
"	29 Spruce Street,	John, 351
"	442 Broome Street,	Spring, 1108
"	Hoffman House,	Madison Sq., 134
"	"Herald" Building,	38th Street, 3025
BOSTON,	112 State Street,	728
"	52 Federal Street,	728
HALIFAX, N. S.	201 Hollis Street,	696

ALL POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

No. of Words, ...

AUG 4 1900

The following Cablegram received, **"VIA COMMERCIAL CABLES,"** *at* 7-12a *M.*
subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are ratified and agreed to.

B CS 1 CHEFOO 11

FERNSTALK

BOSTON

INDAGATE PEKING WOVENCLAU AMERICANS SACHEL SALIFG

TIENTSIN IEMPERANE CHEFOO

No Inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. *Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.*

Rev. H. D. Porter
Rector,
Aug. 3

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating, an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors, caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employé of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

JOHN W. MACKAY, President. *GEO. G. WARD, Vice-Pres't and Gen'l Manager.* *ALBERT BECK, Secretary.*

The Three SHORTEST and MOST RELIABLE routes between the United States and Europe.

One Ocean Cable runs direct into New York City.

CABLEGRAMS ACCEPTED AT ALL THE OFFICES OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO.

Form No. 168.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages**, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

RECEIVED at 109 State Street, BOSTON.

47 w jn sd 154 paid Govt rate

1439

Washington D.C. Aug 8-00

Fernstalk, Boston Mass.

The department has received the following telegram from the United States Embassy at St-Petersburg dated the sixth instant. " Russian Minister for foreign affairs has received information by telegraph seven American Missionaries refugees from Kolgan China quite destitute on the way to Kiachta Russia. I have received the following cable from Troitskorauska : Please cable Fernstalk Boston Kalgan burned foreigners including Murdock arrived urga inform friends. Ask Fernstalk cable approval five persons return America and fifteen hundred dollars Russo Chinese Bank Kiachta Roberts please communicate to Fernstalk Also the Following from the same place same date.". Since last telegram have been informed by Sweedish Minister eleven Swedish missionaries with their families seventeen in all claiming association Christian Alliance NewYork refugees from Kalgan also quite destitute have applied to him for five thousand Roubles. Swedish Minister asked me to enquire whether they will assist them and to what extent ".

Alvey A.Adee,

Acting Secretary. 4PM

Washington, Oregon
8, 1900.

601.

rm No. 1516.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
ONNECTS ALSO WITH FIVE ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
ABLE CONNECTION WITH CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
MESSAGES SENT TO, AND RECEIVED FROM, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICES IN AMERICA:

All Offices (21,000) of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its Connections.

OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN:

ONDON: No. 21 Royal Exchange, E. C.
No. 109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL: No. 8 Rumford Street.
GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon St. and No. 4 Waterloo St.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

1 Ch
710
am

RECEIVED at Cable Dept 109 STATE ST., BOSTON. AUG 15 1900

Co l gu-wa Govt Chefoo 33

Fernstalk Boston

Thirteenth robuts williams reached kalgan June eight gould remained Paotingfu messenger sent Paotingfu returns presbyterian missionaries killed June thirteeth congregational china inland July first porter says allies due Peking Sunday

Fowler

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating, the sender will be charged in addition, one-half the usual tolls of this Company on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

This Company will not assume any responsibility in respect to any Message beyond the terminus of its own lines; and it is agreed between the sender of the following Message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination, and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines; and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions in the workings of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company is not to be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the sending of the message.

Received Aug 29 1900

102.

Form No. 1516.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS ALSO WITH FIVE ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
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MESSAGES SENT TO, AND RECEIVED FROM, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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All Offices (21,000) of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its Connections.

OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN:

LONDON: No. 21 Royal Exchange, E. C.
No. 109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL: No. 8 Rumford Street.
GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon St. and No. 4 Waterloo St.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

51 Ch 7 40 am

RECEIVED at Cable Dept 109 STATE ST., BOSTON. AUG 22 1900 89

Co l hc-wa Govt Chefoo 14

Fernstalk Boston.

Psalms hundred twentyfour seven Peking tungchow missionaries also chapins smiths myckoff saved

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating, the sender will be charged in addition, one-half the usual tolls of this Company on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

This Company will not assume any responsibility in respect to any Message beyond the terminus of its own lines; and it is agreed between the sender of the following Message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines; and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions in the workings of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company is not to be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the sending of this message.

Recd Aug 22, 1900

/103.

Form No. 1516.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

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CONNECTS ALSO WITH FIVE ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
CABLE CONNECTION WITH CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
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No. 21 Royal Exchange, E. C.
No. 109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL: No. 8 Rumford Street.
GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon St. and No. 4 Waterloo St.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

9803

930

RECEIVED at Cable Dept 109 STATE ST., BOSTON. SEP 6 - 1900

64 CO V MG GOVT CHEFOO 34

FERNSTALK BOSTON

YESTERDAY URGED GOVERNOR SEND COURIER PAOTINGFU. TODAY REPLIED NOT ONE FOREIGNER PAOTINGFU BELIEVES ALL MASSACRED BUT IMPOSSIBLE GET PROOFS FATE MESSIONARIES UNTIL REBELS EXTERMINATED. REPORTED YUHSIEN GOVERNOR SHAN-HSI KILLED FIFTYONE MISSIONARIES

FOWLER.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating, the sender will be charged in addition, one-half the usual tolls of this Company on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

This Company will not assume any responsibility in respect to any Message beyond the terminus of its own lines; and it is agreed between the sender of the following Message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines; and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions in the workings of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company is not to be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the sending of the message.

Rec'd Sep. 8. 1902

Form No. 1516.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

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LIVERPOOL: No. 8 Rumford Street.
GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon St. and No. 4 Waterloo St.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

RECEIVED at Gable Dept 109 STATE ST., BOSTON. SEP 8 _ 1900

41 CO N MG TAKU 14

FERNSTALK

Brief Report

BOSTON arrived here yesterday

2

orchwise

31st July

FENCHOWFU TEACHER ONCHWISE MASSACRES TAIKU JOVENADA FENCHOW

ASTERICK ASSOCIATED PRESS RELINQUISH

Aug 15

You can rely on PORTER .

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating, the sender will be charged in addition, one-half the usual tolls of this Company on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

This Company will not assume any responsibility in respect to any Message beyond the terminus of its own lines; and it is agreed between the sender of the following Message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines; and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions in the workings of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company is not to be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the sending of the message.

Sabin
Rec'd Feb. 13, 1900

105.

Form No. 1516.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS ALSO WITH FIVE ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
CABLE CONNECTION WITH CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
MESSAGES SENT TO, AND RECEIVED FROM, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICES IN AMERICA:

All Offices (21,000) of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its Connections.

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LONDON: No. 21 Royal Exchange, E. C.
No. 109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL: No. 8 Rumford Street.
GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon St. and No. 4 Waterloo St.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

69Ca
9 03 am

RECEIVED at Cable Dept 109 STATE ST., BOSTON.

OCT 4 1900

21 CO N MG TIENTSIN 17

FERNSTALK

BOSTON

AMERICANS LANTRUMS PRESIDENT WISEMAN TROOPS PEDICULAR

UNRULINESS INCORRUPT PRESBYTERIAN METHDIST BOARD PORTER

LOWRIE ANYKE.

Americans have sent a telegram to the President - 'Do not withdraw troops' - Support the petition; you cannot urge the matter too strongly. Inform the agents of the Presbyterian and Methodist Boards. Porter, Lowrie, Pyke.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating, the sender will be charged in addition, one-half the usual tolls of this Company on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

This Company will not assume any responsibility in respect to any Message beyond the terminus of its own lines; and it is agreed between the sender of the following Message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines; and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions in the workings of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company is not to be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the sending of the message.

Rec'd Oct. 4, 1900.

Form No. 42.

TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLEGRAM.

106.

EUROPEAN OFFICES:

LONDON (Principal Office), 23 Royal Exchange.
LIVERPOOL, F 3 Exchange Buildings and Cotton Exchange.
MANCHESTER, 18 Moult Street, Cross Street (op. Roy. Ex.)
BRADFORD, 8 Forster Square.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 Sandhill.
BRISTOL, Carlton Chambers, Baldwin Street.
GLASGOW, 67 St. Vincent Street.
EDINBURGH, 34 Frederick Street.
DUNDEE, 37 Albert Square.
LEITH, 5 Bernard Street.
PARIS, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
HAVRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY · MACKAY-BENNETT SYSTEM · PATENTED DECEMBER 20, 1887.

AMERICAN OFFICES:

		TELEPHONE:	
NEW YORK,	Commercial Cable Building,	Cortlandt,	1214
"	Stock Exchange,		
"	Cotton Exchange,		
"	9 Beaver Street,	Broad	427
"	Postal Telegraph Building,	Cortlandt,	5156
"	182 William St., cor. Spruce,	John,	851
"	442 Broome Street,	Spring,	1108
"	Hoffman House,	Madison Sq.,	184
"	"Herald" Building,	38th St.,	8025
BOSTON,	112 State Street,		728
"	52 Federal Street,		728
HALIFAX, N. S.	201 Hollis Street,		626

ALL "POSTAL TELEGRAPH" OFFICES.

FEB 19 1901

No. of Words, ...

The following Cablegram received, **"VIA COMMERCIAL CABLES,"** *at* 11 am *M.*

subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are ratified and agreed to.

HCS 31 V E & A PEKING 34 FERNSTOCK BOSTON

STATEMENT UNTRUE. COLLECTED 1/3 FOR CHURCH PURPOSES

ADDITIONAL ACTUAL DAMAGES NOW SUPPORTING WIDOWS
ORPHANS PUBLICATION THIRTEEN TIMES BLUNDER CABLE

ALL COLLECTION RECEIVED APPROVAL CHINESE OFFICIALS

WHO URGING FURTHER SETTLEMENTS SAME LINE

AMENT

No Inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. ***Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.***

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY, and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating, an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors, caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employé of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

JOHN W. MACKAY, President. *GEO. G. WARD, Vice-Pres't and Gen'l Manager.* *ALBERT BECK, Secretary.*

The Three SHORTEST and MOST RELIABLE routes between the United States and Europe.

One Ocean Cable runs direct into New York City.

CABLEGRAMS ACCEPTED AT ALL THE OFFICES OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO.

107.

Form No. 1516.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS ALSO WITH FIVE ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
CABLE CONNECTION WITH CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
MESSAGES SENT TO, AND RECEIVED FROM, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

85 26
5210

OFFICES IN AMERICA:

All Offices (21,000) of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its Connections.

OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN:

LONDON:
No. 21 Royal Exchange, E. C.
No. 109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL: No. 8 Rumford Street.
GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon St. and No. 4 Waterloo St.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

MAR 15 1901

RECEIVED at Cable Dept. 109 STATE ST., BOSTON.

4 CO QO MG PEKING 7

ERNSTOCK BOSTON

MISSION DESIRES TWO MEN

MAY .

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating, the sender will be charged in addition, one-half the usual tolls of this Company on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

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This Company is not to be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the sending of the message.

Rec'd March 16 '90

108.

Form No. 42.

TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLEGRAM.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY · MACKAY-BENNETT SYSTEM · PATENTED DECEMBER 20, 1887.

EUROPEAN OFFICES:

LONDON (Principal Office), 23 Royal Exchange.
LIVERPOOL, F 8 Exchange Buildings and Cotton Exchange
MANCHESTER, 18 Moult Street, Cross Street (op. Roy. Ex.)
BRADFORD, 8 Forster Square.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 Sandhill.
BRISTOL, Carlton Chambers, Baldwin Street.
CARDIFF, 100 James Street, "Cory's Corner," Bute Docks
SWANSEA, 15 Adelaide Street.
GLASGOW, 67 St. Vincent Street.
EDINBURGH, 34 Frederick Street.
DUNDEE, 37 Albert Square.
LEITH, 5 Bernard Street.
PARIS, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
HAVRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg.

AMERICAN OFFICES:

		TELEPHONE:
NEW YORK,	Commercial Cable Building,	Cortlandt, 1214
"	Stock Exchange,	
"	Cotton Exchange,	
"	9 Beaver Street,	Broad, 427
"	Postal Telegraph Building,	Cortlandt, 5150
"	29 Spruce Street,	John, 351
"	442 Broome Street,	Spring, 1108
"	Hoffman House,	Madison Sq., 134
"	"Herald" Building,	38th Street, 3025
BOSTON,	112 State Street,	728
"	52 Federal Street,	728
HALIFAX, N. S.	201 Hollis Street,	626

ALL POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

No. of Words, ... 1

RECEIVED MAR 20 1901

The following Cablegram received, **"VIA COMMERCIAL CABLES,"** *at* 3 00 P *M.*
subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are ratified and agreed to.

HH E & A 89 PEKING 13 FERNSTOCK BOSTON

MASS

TWAINS ATTACK AMENT LIBEL FACTS FALSIFIED

RETRACTION DEMANDED

SMITH SHEFFIELD

No Inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. *Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.*

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating, an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors, caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employé of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

JOHN W. MACKAY, President. *GEO. G. WARD, Vice-Pres't and Gen'l Manager.* *ALBERT BECK, Secretary.*

The Three SHORTEST and MOST RELIABLE routes between the United States and Europe.

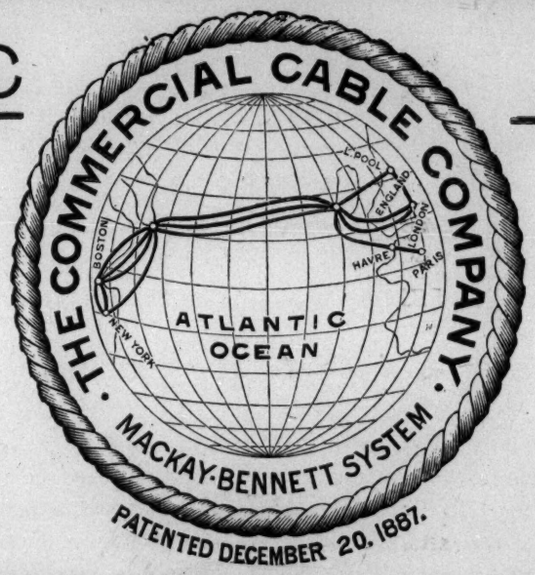
One Ocean Cable runs direct into New York City.

CABLEGRAMS ACCEPTED AT ALL THE OFFICES OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO.

Form No. 42.

109.

TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLEGRAM.



EUROPEAN OFFICES:

LONDON (Principal Office), 28 Royal Exchange.
LIVERPOOL, F 3 Exchange Buildings and Cotton Exchange.
MANCHESTER, 18 Moult Street, Cross Street (op. Roy. Ex.)
BRADFORD, 8 Forster Square.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 Sandhill.
BRISTOL, Carlton Chambers, Baldwin Street.
GLASGOW, 67 St. Vincent Street.
EDINBURGH, 34 Frederick Street.
DUNDEE, 37 Albert Square.
LEITH, 5 Bernard Street.
PARIS, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
HAVRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg.

AMERICAN OFFICES:

		TELEPHONE:	
NEW YORK,	Commercial Cable Building,	Cortlandt,	1214
"	Stock Exchange,		
"	Cotton Exchange,		
"	9 Beaver Street,	Broad	427
"	Postal Telegraph Building,	Cortlandt,	5156
"	182 William St., cor. Spruce,	John,	851
"	442 Broome Street,	Spring,	1108
"	Hoffman House,	Madison Sq.,	184
"	"Herald" Building,	38th St.,	8025
BOSTON,	112 State Street,		728
"	52 Federal Street,		728
HALIFAX, N. S.	201 Hollis Street,		626

ALL "POSTAL TELEGRAPH" OFFICES.

MAY 30 1901

No. of Words, ...

The following Cablegram received, **"VIA COMMERCIAL CABLES,"** *at* 11a *M.*
subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are ratified and agreed to.

CS L. VIA E & A 28 TIENTSIN 8

FERNSTALK,

BOSTON.

LINCHING PAOTINGFU NEED MEN NOW.

SMITH.

No Inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. ***Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.***

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating, an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors, caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employé of this Company is authorised to vary the foregoing.

JOHN W. MACKAY, President. *GEO. G. WARD, Vice-Pres't and Gen'l Manager.* *ALBERT BECK, Secretary.*

The Three SHORTEST and MOST RELIABLE routes between the United States and Europe.

One Ocean Cable runs direct into New York City.

CABLEGRAMS ACCEPTED AT ALL THE OFFICES OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO.

11069 — 3
Do not understand the purport of your telegram

3266
Cannot commence because

8839
Must first have the money -

Dec - 1901

110.

MESSAGE.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

PORATED

he Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to
en agreed to by the sender of the following message.

esident and General Manager.

M NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
AN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
ON WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
ES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
D FROM, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

N AMERICA:
on Telegraph Company and its Connections.

OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN:

LONDON:
No. 21 Royal Exchange, E. C.
No. 109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL: No. 8 Rumford Street.
GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon St. and No. 4 Waterloo St.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	No. OF WORDS.	FROM
5 Dec	a	Gn	7	Peking 2030

RECEIVED at Cable Dept. 109 STATE ST., BOSTON. Dec 189

Fernstal K

Boston.

11069, 3266 8839
5048

Sheffield

Extra

we draw —

TERMS AND CO

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, will refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating, an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

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JOHN W. MACKAY, President. *GEO. G. WARD, Vice-Pres't and Gen'l Manager.* *ALBERT BECK, Secretary.*

The Three SHORTEST and MOST RELIABLE routes between the United States and Europe.

One Ocean Cable runs direct into New York City.

CABLEGRAMS ACCEPTED AT ALL THE OFFICES OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO

Dec - 1901 110.

o. 3.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS ALSO WITH FIVE ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
CABLE CONNECTION WITH CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
MESSAGES SENT TO, AND RECEIVED FROM, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICES IN AMERICA:

All Offices (21,000) of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its Connections.

OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN:

LONDON:
No. 21 Royal Exchange, E. C.
No. 109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL: No. 8 Rumford Street.
GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon St. and No. 4 Waterloo St.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	No. OF WORDS.	FROM
5 Lei	a	Gn	7	Peking

2030

RECEIVED at Cable Dept. 109 STATE ST., BOSTON. Lec 189

Fernstal K

Boston.

11069, 3266 8839

5048

Sheffield

Extra

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated: that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating, the sender will be charged in addition, one-half the usual tolls of this Company on that portion of the lines over which such message passes.

This Company will not assume any responsibility in respect to any Message beyond the terminus of its own lines; and it is agreed between the sender of the following Message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines; and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions in the workings of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company is not to be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the sending of the message

Peking, Dec. 1901

Recd Dec. 26-1901

Form No. 1516. **CABLE MESSAGE.** 111.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS ALSO WITH FIVE ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
CABLE CONNECTION WITH CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
MESSAGES SENT TO, AND RECEIVED FROM, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

51 174

OFFICES IN AMERICA:

All Offices (21,000) of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its Connections.

OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN:

LONDON:
No. 21 Royal Exchange, E. C.
No. 109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL: No. 8 Rumford Street.
GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon St. and No. 4 Waterloo St.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

TELEPHONE 3793 CALL

RECEIVED at CABLE DEPT. 109 STATE ST., BOSTON. DEC 6 - 1901

2DI WA US PEKING 19

FEARSTALK BOSTON MASS.

10316 BUILDINGS TUMMARHOU PAOTINFU PEKING MISSION VOTE

5036 22978 2286 893 5596 HARDWARE ABC CODE SHEFFIELD.

Will you permit / buildings / at Tsungho / Paotingfu / Peking / according to Mission Vote? / May we draw on you / for £4,500? By buying now great bargains may be secured. / Answer by telegraph - ABC code. / Execute without delay order / for hardware.

Sheffield.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating the sender will be charged, in addition, one-quarter the usual tolls of this Company on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

This Company will not assume any responsibility in respect to any message beyond the terminus of its own lines; and it is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this and the other Companies by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines; and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions in the workings of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company to reach its destination.

This Company is not to be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the sending of the message.

Peking, Dec. 6, 1901.
Rec'd Dec. 6.

No. 42.

112.

TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLEGRAM.

EUROPEAN OFFICES:

LONDON (Principal Office), 23 Royal Exchange.
LIVERPOOL, F 3 Exchange Buildings and Cotton Exchange.
MANCHESTER, 18 Moult Street, Cross Street (op. Roy. Ex.).
BRADFORD, 8 Foster Square.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 Sandhill.
BRISTOL, Carlton Chambers, Baldwin Street.
GLASGOW, 67 St. Vincent Street.
EDINBURGH, 34 Frederick Street.
DUNDEE, 37 Albert Square.
LEITH, 5 Bernard Street.
PARIS, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
HAVRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY · MACKAY-BENNETT SYSTEM ·
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PATENTED

AMERICAN OFFICES:

NEW YORK, Commercial Cable Building.
" Stock Exchange.
" Cotton Exchange.
" 9 Beaver Street.
" Postal Telegraph Building.
" 182 William Street, cor. Spruce Street.
" 442 Broome Street.
" Hoffman House.
" "Herald" Building.
BOSTON, 112 State Street.
" 52 Federal Street.
HALIFAX, N. S., 201 Hollis Street.
ALL POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES.
ALL CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

JAN 2 1902 190

No. of Words .....

The following Cablegram received, **"VIA COMMERCIAL CABLES,"** *at* 119p *M.*
subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are ratified and agreed to.

PCS 48 VIA E & A PEKING 8

FERNSTALK

BOSTON

INDEMNITY PAOTINGFU 5097 TUNGCHOU 12637 8850.

5097 - not due for some time

12637 - nothing has been secured

8850 - refuse to pay distance money.

No inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. ***Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.***

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so do refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraph the sending station for comparison. For such repeating, an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its des

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sen office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure m

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors, caused by storms or the actio elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employé of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

JOHN W. MACKAY, President. *GEO. G. WARD, Vice-Pres't and Gen'l Manager.* *ALBERT BECK, Secretar*

Four SHORTEST and MOST RELIABLE routes between the United States and Europ

Two Ocean Cables direct into New York City.

The QUICKEST ROUTE via the Azores to South America and the Far East.

CABLEGRAMS FOR TRANSMISSION BY COMMERCIAL CABLES AND GERMAN ATLANTIC CABLE ACCEPTED AT ALL OFFICES OF POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO., AND THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS.

113.

Form No. 1516.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS ALSO WITH FIVE ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
CABLE CONNECTION WITH CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
MESSAGES SENT TO, AND RECEIVED FROM, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICES IN AMERICA:
All Offices (22,000) of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its Connections.

OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN:

LONDON: 21 Royal Exchange, E. C.
40 Mark Lane, E. C.
Effingham House, Arundel Street, W. C.
109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.
2 Northumberland Avenue, W. C.
Hay's Wharf, Tooley Street.

LIVERPOOL: 8 Rumford St. and Cotton Exchange.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers, Baldwin Street.
BRADFORD: 10 Forster Square.
DUNDEE: 1 Panmure Street.
EDINBURGH: 50 Frederick Street.

GLASGOW: 4 Waterloo Street.
" 29 Gordon Street.
LEITH: Exchange Buildings.
MANCHESTER: 7 Royal Exchange, Bank Street.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 1 Side.

TELEPHONE 3793 CALL

RECEIVED at CABLE DEPT. 109 STATE ST., BOSTON.

FEB 8 - 1902

1CO A US PEKING 11

FERNSTALK BOSTON.

8020 7173 256 ESTIMATES 22978 7710 9627 UNHOUSED SHEFFIELD.

Please to extend limits or

We cannot operate - can you increase - in accordance with - estimates -

£4500 - we wish to know the worst - before operations are commenced -

unhoused - Sheffield.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating the sender will be charged, in addition, one-quarter the usual tolls of this Company on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

This Company will not assume any responsibility concerning any message beyond the terminus of its own lines. It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, nor for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, or to the addressee, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the tolls which shall accrue to this Company; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, nor for delay or non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines; and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruption in the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company necessary to reach its destination.

It is agreed that this Company shall not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented to it in writing within sixty days after the sending of the message.

Rec'd 9/19.

Form

TR

NDON
VERPO
ANCHES
RADFO
EWCAS
RISTOL
LASGO
DINBU
UNDEE
EITH,
ARIS,
AVRE,

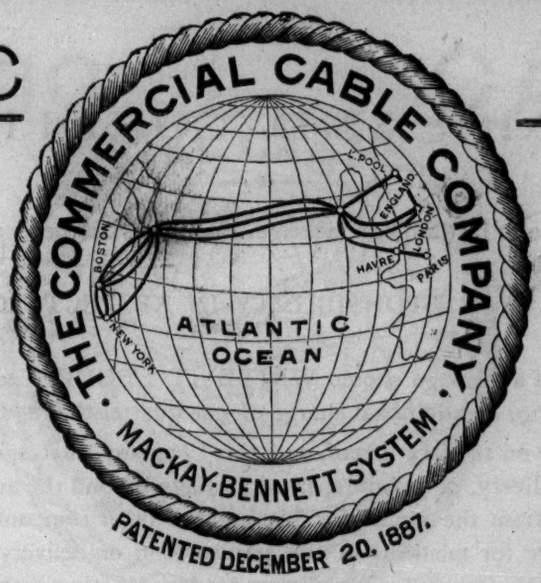
No. o

The

ubj

Form No. 42.

TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLEGRAM.



EUROPEAN OFFICES:

LONDON (Principal Office), 23 Royal Exchange.
LIVERPOOL, F 3 Exchange Buildings and Cotton Exchange.
MANCHESTER, 18 Moult Street, Cross Street (op. Roy. Ex.)
BRADFORD, 8 Forster Square.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 Sandhill.
BRISTOL, Carlton Chambers, Baldwin Street.
GLASGOW, 67 St. Vincent Street.
EDINBURGH, 34 Frederick Street.
DUNDEE, 37 Albert Square.
LEITH, 5 Bernard Street.
PARIS, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
HAVRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg.

AMERICAN OFFICES: TELEPHONE:

NEW YORK,	Commercial Cable Building,	Cortlandt,	1214
"	Stock Exchange,		
"	Cotton Exchange,		
"	9 Beaver Street,	Broad	427
"	Postal Telegraph Building,	Cortlandt,	5156
"	182 William St., cor. Spruce,	John,	851
"	442 Broome Street,	Spring,	1108
"	Hoffman House,	Madison Sq.,	184
"	"Herald" Building,	38th St.,	8025
BOSTON,	112 State Street,		728
"	52 Federal Street,		728
HALIFAX, N. S.	201 Hollis Street,		626

ALL "POSTAL TELEGRAPH" OFFICES.

No. of Words, ...

MAY 28 1902

The following Cablegram received, **"VIA COMMERCIAL CABLES,"** *at* 7 1 Jam *M.*

subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are ratified and agreed to.

RKG V E&A 2 TIENTSIN 11/10 FERNSTALN
BOSTON

SHIVERING COPIES PERSONAL INDEMNITY CLAIMS

UNREPRESENTED HERE

MCCANN

No Inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. ***Repetitions of doubtful words*** [illegible] ***ds should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.***

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

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No employé of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

JOHN W. MACKAY, President. *GEO. G. WARD, Vice-Pres't and Gen'l Manager.* *ALBERT BECK, Secretary.*

The Three SHORTEST and MOST RELIABLE routes between the United States and Europe

One Ocean Cable runs direct into New York City.

CABLEGRAMS ACCEPTED AT ALL THE OFFICES OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO.

Electric May 28, 1902
Rec'd May 29.

115.

M No. 42.

TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLEGRAM.

EUROPEAN OFFICES:

NDON (Principal Office), 23 Royal Exchange.
VERPOOL, F 3 Exchange Buildings and Cotton Exchange.
NCHESTER, 18 Moult Street, Cross Street (op. Roy. Ex.).
ADFORD, 8 Foster Square.
WCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 Sandhill.
ISTOL, Carlton Chambers, Baldwin Street.
ASGOW, 67 St. Vincent Street.
INBURGH, 34 Frederick Street.
UNDEE, 37 Albert Square.
ITH, 5 Bernard Street.
ARIS, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
AVRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY · MACKAY-BENNETT SYSTEM ·
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PATENTED

AMERICAN OFFICES:

NEW YORK, Commercial Cable Building.
" Stock Exchange.
" Cotton Exchange.
" 9 Beaver Street.
" Postal Telegraph Building.
" 182 William Street, cor. Spruce Street.
" 442 Broome Street.
" Hoffman House.
" "Herald" Building.
BOSTON, 112 State Street.
" 52 Federal Street.
HALIFAX, N. S., 201 Hollis Street.
ALL POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES.
ALL CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

No. of Words..... JUN 20 1902 190

The following Cablegram received, **"VIA COMMERCIAL CABLES,"** *at* 9-10 N *M.*
Subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are ratified and agreed to.

R V E&A 69 PEKING 7 FEARNSTALK BOSTON

1428 1272 TANK 23776

SHEFFIELD

10252

No inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. ***Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.***

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating, an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may have accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to an office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors, caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employé of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

JOHN W. MACKAY, President. *GEO. G. WARD, Vice-Pres't and Gen'l Manager.* *ALBERT BECK, Secretary.*

Four SHORTEST and MOST RELIABLE routes between the United States and Europe.

Two Ocean Cables direct into New York City.

The QUICKEST ROUTE via the Azores to South America and the Far East.

CABLEGRAMS FOR TRANSMISSION BY COMMERCIAL CABLES AND GERMAN ATLANTIC CABLE ACCEPTED AT ALL OFFICES OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO., AND THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS.

116.

Form No. 1516.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS ALSO WITH FIVE ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
CABLE CONNECTION WITH CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
MESSAGES SENT TO, AND RECEIVED FROM, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICES IN AMERICA:

All Offices (22,000) of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its Connections.

OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN:

LONDON: 21 Royal Exchange, E. C.
40 Mark Lane, E. C.
Effingham House, Arundel Street, W. C.
109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.
2 Northumberland Avenue, W. C.
Hay's Wharf, Tooley Street.

LIVERPOOL: 8 Rumford St. and Cotton Exchange.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers, Baldwin Street.
BRADFORD: 10 Forster Square.
DUNDEE: 1 Panmure Street.
EDINBURGH: 50 Frederick Street.

GLASGOW: 4 Waterloo Street.
" 29 Gordon Street.
LEITH: Exchange Buildings.
MANCHESTER: 7 Royal Exchange, Bank Street.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 1 Side.

TELEPHONE 3793 CALL

RECEIVED at Cable Dept. 109 STATE ST., BOSTON.

OCT 22 1902

49DI A Q TIENTSIN 10

FERNSTALK BOSTON

MISSION AWARD FORWARDED JUDAIQUE PERSONAL CLAIMS CONGER

PAYS

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating the sender will be charged, in addition, one-quarter the usual tolls of this Company on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

This Company will not assume any responsibility concerning any message beyond the terminus of its own lines. It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, nor for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, or to the addressee, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the tolls which shall accrue to this Company; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, nor for delay or non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines; and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruption in the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company necessary to reach its destination.

It is agreed that this Company shall not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented to it in writing within sixty days after the sending of the message.

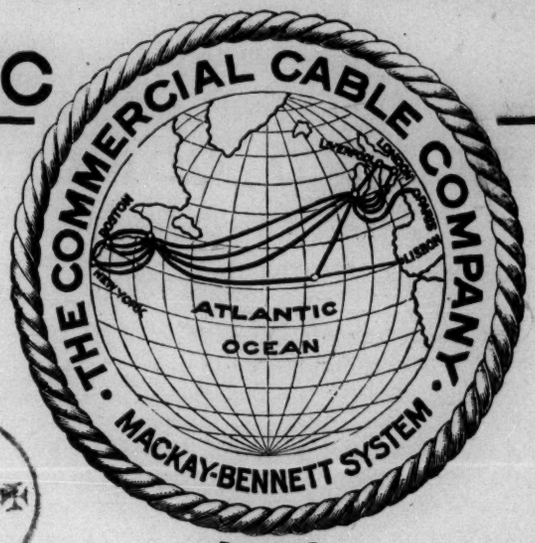
HARRY WADE HINES

filed Oct 24

No. 42.

117

TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLEGRAM.



EUROPEAN OFFICES:

DON (Principal Office), 23 Royal Exchange.
ERPOOL, F 3 Exchange Buildings and Cotton Exchange.
CHESTER, 18 Moult Street, Cross Street (op. Roy. Ex.).
DFORD, 8 Foster Square.
VCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 Sandhill.
STOL, Carlton Chambers, Baldwin Street.
SCOW, 67 St. Vincent Street.
NBURGH, 34 Frederick Street.
DEE, 37 Albert Square.
TH, 5 Bernard Street.
RIS, 49 Avenue de Opera (New York Herald Office).
VRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg.

TELEPHONE
728
CALL.

AMERICAN OFFICES:

NEW YORK, Commercial Cable Building.
" Stock Exchange.
" Cotton Exchange.
" 9 Beaver Street.
" Postal Telegraph Building.
" 182 William Street, cor. Spruce Street.
" 442 Broome Street.
" Hoffman House.
" "Herald" Building.
BOSTON, 112 State Street.
" 155 Federal Street.
HALIFAX, N. S., 201 Hollis Street.
ALL POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES.
ALL CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

No. of Words ..... JAN 5 1903 190

The following Cablegram received, **"VIA COMMERCIAL CABLES,"** *at* 9402 *M.*

Subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are ratified and agreed to.

Rk L 108 PAOTINGFU 5

FERSTALK

BOSTON

ACCEPT PECK

ANDRESOE

No inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. ***Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.***

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINI OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating, an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors, caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

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Two Ocean Cables direct into New York City.

The QUICKEST ROUTE via the Azores to South America and the Far East.

CABLEGRAMS FOR TRANSMISSION BY COMMERCIAL CABLES AND GERMAN ATLANTIC CABLE ACCEPTED AT ALL OFFICES OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO., AND THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS.

118.

m No. 1516.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
NNECTS ALSO WITH FIVE ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
BLE CONNECTION WITH CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
MESSAGES SENT TO, AND RECEIVED FROM, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICES IN AMERICA:

All Offices (22,000) of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its Connections.

OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN:

DON: 21 Royal Exchange, E. C.
40 Mark Lane, E. C.
Effingham House, Arundel Street, W. C.
109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.
2 Northumberland Avenue, W. C.
Hay's Wharf, Tooley Street.

LIVERPOOL: 8 Rumford St. and Cotton Exchange.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers, Baldwin Street.
BRADFORD: 10 Forster Square.
DUNDEE: 1 Panmure Street.
EDINBURGH: 50 Frederick Street.

GLASGOW: 4 Waterloo Street.
" 29 Gordon Street.
LEITH: Exchange Buildings.
MANCHESTER: 7 Royal Exchange, Bank Street.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 1 Side.

TELEPHONE 3793 CAL.

ECEIVED at CABLE DEPT. 109 STATE ST., BOSTON.

FEB 26 1903

1DI WA US PETUNGCHOA 7

FERNSTOCK BOSTON

TELEGRAPH APPROPRIATIONS XYARHOU BUILDINGS SHEFFIELD

TERMS AND CONDITIO[illegible]

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should o[illegible]ted; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating the sender will be charged, in addition, [illegible]r the usual tolls of this Company on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

This Company will not assume any responsibility concerning any message beyond the terminus of its own lines. It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, nor for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, or to the addressee, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the tolls which shall accrue to this Company; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, nor for delay or non-delivery by the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines; and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruption in the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company necessary to reach its destination.

It is agreed that this Company shall not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented to it in writing within sixty days after the sending of the message.

Sunday Aug 28-1903

Please deliver

Judson Smith

141 Beacon

119

Form No. 1516.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
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Hay's Wharf, Tooley Street.

LIVERPOOL: 8 Rumford St. and Cotton Exchange.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers, Baldwin Street.
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GLASGOW: 4 Waterloo Street.
" 29 Gordon Street.
LEITH: Exchange Buildings.
MANCHESTER: 7 Royal Exchange, Bank Street.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 1 Side.

RECEIVED at CABLE DEPT., 109 STATE ST., BOSTON.

TELEPHONE 3793.

MAR 20 1903

24 DI B MG PETUNGKOW ~~NG~~ 13

FERNSTARK BOSTON

1442 BUILD CITY CHAPEL CENTRAL COLLEGE BUILDING. STATION

RESPONSIBLE LOAN

SHEFFIELD.

Please telegraph us full authority to do our best to

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating the sender will be charged, in addition, one-quarter the usual tolls of this Company on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

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It is agreed that this Company shall not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented to it in writing within sixty days after the sending of the message.

Filed Apr 18

120.

Form No. 1516.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS ALSO WITH FIVE ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
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GLASGOW: 4 Waterloo Street.
" 29 Gordon Street.
LEITH: Exchange Buildings.
MANCHESTER: 7 Royal Exchange, Bank Street.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 1 Side.

RECEIVED at CABLE DEPT., 109 STATE ST., BOSTON.
TELEPHONE 3793.

MAR 25 1903

2DI B US TIENTSIN 13

FERNSTALK BOSTON

IMMEDIATE APPROPRIATION 23775 REBUILDING TIENTSIN CITY COUNTRY CHAPELS URGENT

COMMITTEE ADINTERUM

Rec'd Mch. 25-1903

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating the sender will be charged, in addition, one-quarter the usual tolls of this Company on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

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It is agreed that this Company shall not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented to it in writing within sixty days after the sending of the message.

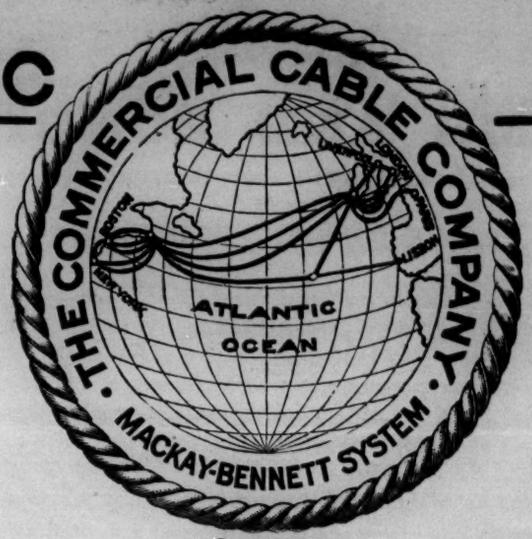
Clinton, March 25, 1905

Rec'd March 25

121.

FORM No. 42.

TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLEGRAM.



PATENTED

EUROPEAN OFFICES:

LONDON (Principal Office), 23 Royal Exchange.
LIVERPOOL, F 3 Exchange Buildings and Cotton Exchange.
MANCHESTER, 18 Moult Street, Cross Street (op. Roy. Ex.).
BRADFORD, 8 Foster Square.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 Sandhill.
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GLASGOW, 67 St. Vincent Street.
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" 182 William Street, cor. Spruce Street.
" 442 Broome Street.
" Hoffman House.
" "Herald" Building.
BOSTON, 112 State Street.
" 155 Federal Street.
HALIFAX, N. S., 201 Hollis Street.
ALL POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES.
ALL CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

No. of Words ..... APR 9 1903 190

The following Cablegram received, **"VIA COMMERCIAL CABLES,"** at 3-78 M.
subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are ratified and agreed to.

BRK 60 PETUNCHOW 6

FERNSTALK

BOSTON

14113 8450 889

SHEFFIELD

Have you received my telegram
of Mch 20th
We are anxiously waiting an answer.

No inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. ***Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.***

Pinkerton, Handy & Co.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

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128.

Form No. 1516.

CABLE MESSAGE.

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INCORPORATED

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CONNECTS ALSO WITH FIVE ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
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2 Northumberland Avenue, W. C.
Hay's Wharf, Tooley Street.

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BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers, Baldwin Street.
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DUNDEE: 1 Panmure Street.
EDINBURGH: 50 Frederick Street.

GLASGOW: 4 Waterloo Street.
" 29 Gordon Street.
LEITH: Exchange Buildings.
MANCHESTER: 7 Royal Exchange, Cross Street.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 1 Side.

RECEIVED at CABLE DEPT., 109 STATE ST., BOSTON.
TELEPHONE 3793.

JUN 3 1903

1DI A US PETUNGCHOW 14

FERNSTALK BOSTON.

VOTED REOPEN KALGAN SEND HEMINGWAY ENGH AUTUMN REPLY

GOODRICH HOUSE BUILDING

SHEFFIELD.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating the sender will be charged, in addition, one-quarter the usual tolls of this Company on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

This Company will not assume any responsibility concerning any message beyond the terminus of its own lines. It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, nor for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, or to the addressee, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the tolls which shall accrue to this Company; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, nor for delay or non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines; and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruption in the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company necessary to reach its destination.

It is agreed that this Company shall not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented to it in writing within sixty days after the sending of the message.

Rev. Judson Smith
14 Beacon St.

FORM NO. 42. (645)

TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLEGRAM.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY · MACKAY-BENNETT SYSTEM · ATLANTIC OCEAN

EUROPEAN OFFICES:

LONDON (Principal Office), 23 Royal Exchange.
LIVERPOOL, F 3 Exchange Buildings and Cotton Exchange.
MANCHESTER, 18 Moult Street, Cross Street (op. Roy. Ex.).
BRADFORD, 8 Foster Square.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 Sandhill.
BRISTOL, Carlton Chambers, Baldwin Street.
GLASGOW, 67 St. Vincent Street.
EDINBURGH, 34 Frederick Street.
DUNDEE, 37 Albert Square.
LEITH, 5 Bernard Street.
PARIS, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
HAVRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg.

AMERICAN OFFICES:

NEW YORK, Commercial Cable Building.
" Stock Exchange.
" Cotton Exchange.
" 9 Beaver Street.
" Postal Telegraph Building.
" 182 William Street, cor Spruce Street.
" 442 Broome Street.
" Hoffman House.
" "Herald" Building.
BOSTON, 112 State Street.
" 155 Federal Street.
HALIFAX, N. S., 201 Hollis Street.
ALL POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES.
ALL CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

TELEPHONE 728 MAIN.

"VIA COMMERCIAL PACIFIC" ~~PACIFIC~~

No. of Words ..... MAR 17 1904 190

The following Cablegram received, ~~"VIA COMMERCIAL CABLES,"~~ at 7.57 a M.

subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are ratified and agreed to.

HNY 8 TIENTSIN 13 FERNSTALK BOSTON

DANEWORT GILLESPIE UNTIL MANCHURIA REOPENS RINFORCE

TIENTSIN GABALORUM SALARY URGENT

MCCANN

No inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. ***Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.***

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating, an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors, caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employé of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, President. GEO. G. WARD, Vice-Pres't and Gen'l Manager. ALBERT BECK, Secretary.

Four SHORTEST and MOST RELIABLE routes between the United States and Europe.

Two Ocean Cables direct into New York City.

The QUICKEST ROUTE via the Azores to South America and the Far East.

CABLEGRAMS FOR TRANSMISSION BY COMMERCIAL CABLES AND GERMAN ATLANTIC CABLE ACCEPTED AT ALL OFFICES OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO., AND THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS.

Rec'd Mch. 17

124.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

CABLEGRAM

REGISTERED TRADE-MARK. DESIGN PATENT No. 36369.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK

Received at
100 State St., Boston.
(WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.)
190

1188

From

s322NY HE 7, 1241am

TINETSIN, AUG. 14, 1905.

FERNSTALK,

BOSTON.

Dagslaap tientsin dagboog carey noble.

No Inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper. *Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.*

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, President.
J. O. STEVENS, Sec'y. WM. H. BAKER, V. P. & G. M.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMMERCIAL CABLE SYSTEM

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, President.
ALBERT BECK, Sec'y. GEO. G. WARD, V. P. & G. M.

N. B.—BOTH SIDES OF THIS FORM ARE PROTECTED AGAINST INFRINGEMENTS AND IMITATIONS BY DESIGN PATENT No. 36369 AND REGISTERED TRADE-MARK.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY,
(INCORPORATED)

transmits and delivers the within message subject to the following

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THIS COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating, an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

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This is an UNREPEATED message and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

WILLIAM H. BAKER, V. P. and Gen'l Manager. JOHN O. STEVENS, Secretary. CLARENCE H. MACKAY, President.

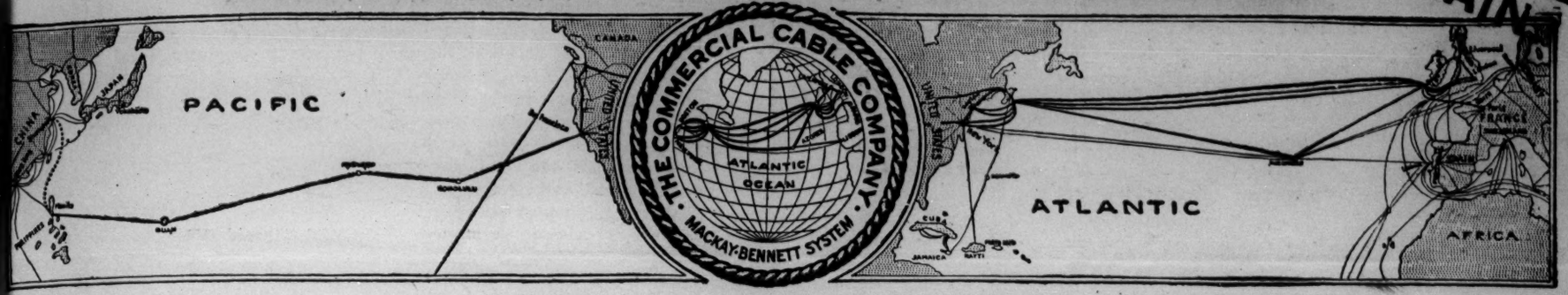
Received Aug. 14, 1900
Recd Aug. 14

Form No. 42
5117

CABLEGRAM

TELEPHONE 28 MAIN

125.



THE FOLLOWING CABLEGRAM RECEIVED, **"VIA COMMERCIAL,"** SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

RECEIVED 8-a M. AUG 17 1905 190

NYS PAC 9 TIENTSIN 4

FERNSTALK BOSTON

DEJUNGENDI

TUCKER

No inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by applying directly to the sender.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

AMERICAN OFFICES.

NEW YORK	TELEPHONE
Commercial Cable Building	Cortlandt 1213
Stock Exchange	
Cotton Exchange	
9 Beaver Street	Broad 427
Postal Telegraph Building	Cortlandt 5156
182 William Street, cor. Spruce	John 351
442 Broome Street	Spring 1108
944 Broadway	Gramercy 2291
"Herald" Building	38th St. 3025
BOSTON	
112 State Street	728
155 Federal Street	728
HALIFAX, N. S.	
201 Hollis Street	626

EUROPEAN OFFICES.

LONDON (Principal Office), 23 Royal Exchange.
LIVERPOOL, F 3 Exchange Buildings and Cotton Exchange.
MANCHESTER, 18 Moult Street, Cross Street (opposite Royal Exchange).
BRADFORD, 8 Forster Square.
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BRISTOL, Carlton Chambers, Baldwin Street.
GLASGOW, 67 St. Vincent Street.
EDINBURGH, 34c Frederick Street
DUNDEE, 37 Albert Square.
LEITH, 5 Bernard Street.
PARIS, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
HAVRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg.
HORTA, FAYAL, Azores Islands.

CABLEGRAMS FOR TRANSMISSION BY COMMERCIAL, COMMERCIAL PACIFIC, GERMAN ATLANTIC, HALIFAX & BERMUDAS, AND DIRECT WEST IN CABLES ARE ALSO ACCEPTED AT ALL OFFICES OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO., AND THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

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In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors, caused by storms or the action of elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlaw acts of individuals.

This is an UNREPEATED message, and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employé of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

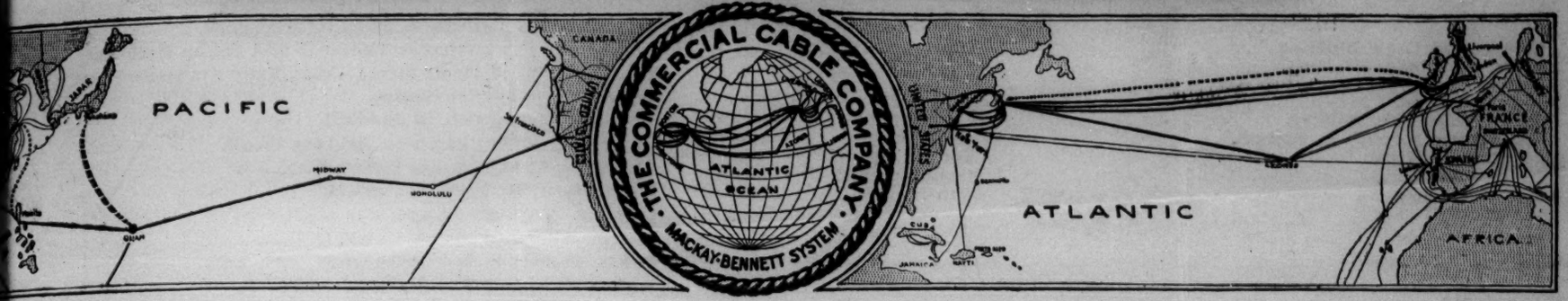
CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. **GEO. G. WARD, VICE-PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER.** **ALBERT BECK, SECRETAR**

Recd Aug. 17

No. 42
2

126.

CABLEGRAM



FOLLOWING CABLEGRAM RECEIVED, **"VIA COMMERCIAL,"** SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

RECEIVED 9 38a M. APR 11 1906 190

NY H

18 TIENTSIN 6

FERNSTALK BOSTON

EDALEE ROBERTS METAL CONDITION

ision deems it adviable for
return home on account of
Telegraph approval of Board

No inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's and not by applying directly to the sender.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

AMERICAN OFFICES.

NEW YORK	TELEPHONE
Commercial Cable Building	Cortlandt 1213
Stock Exchange	
Cotton Exchange	
16 Beaver Street	Broad 427
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HALIFAX, N. S.	
201 Hollis Street	626

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MANCHESTER, 18 Moult Street, Cross Street (opposite Royal Ex
BRADFORD, 8 Forster Square.
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PARIS, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
HAVRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg.
HORTA, FAYAL, Azores Islands.

CABLEGRAMS FOR TRANSMISSION BY COMMERCIAL, COMMERCIAL PACIFIC, GERMAN ATLANTIC, HALIFAX & BERMUDAS, AND DIRECT WEST CABLES ARE ALSO ACCEPTED AT ALL OFFICES OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO., AND THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPH.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

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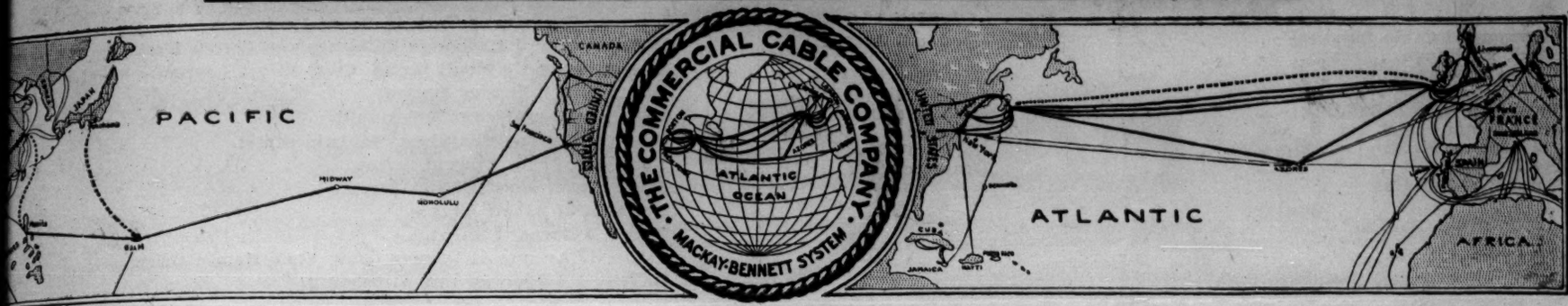
No employé of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. **GEO. G. WARD, VICE-PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER.** **ALBERT BECK, SECRET**

No. 42
12

127.

CABLEGRAM



FOLLOWING CABLEGRAM RECEIVED, **"VIA COMMERCIAL,"** SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

RECEIVED 709a M. JUN 4 1906 190

NY L PAC 4 TIENTSIN 12/10

FERNSTALK

BOSTON.

SHANSHI APPROPRIATIONS EXHAUSTED ALL BADALADA CABLE INSTRUCTIONS

MCCANN

Ans'd by Mr Higgins

No inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's ..., and not by applying directly to the sender.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

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TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

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CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. **GEO. G. WARD, VICE-PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER.** **ALBERT BECK, SECRETARY.**

FORM 20.
D. 2044.

Rec'd SEP 22 1909

128.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

Rec'd SEP 22 1909

CABLEGRAM

REGISTERED TRADE-MARK. DESIGN PATENT No. 36369.

The Postal Telegraph - Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this cablegram subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK

Received at 100 STATE ST

190

From

S343Ny 0/8 Ia

30

Peking Sept 22-09.

Fernstalk

Boston.

Gekajuwevoveyaxoyaba yesixanaxa natudotila xaxagimero.

Russell

Advantageous opportunity to purchase property with buildings
in good state of repair.
Will lose opportunity if do not act promptly.
Situation property all that can be desired.
Amount required to purchase would be about
$12,000 (gold) . Station approves.
Can you authorize proposed expenditure.

No Inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper. *Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.*

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPAN

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM.

EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIR AROUND THE GLO

THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EA

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN MESSAGE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

THIS COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, sh refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINU OF ITS OWN LINES.

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No employee of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

CHARLES C. ADAMS, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT. EDWARD J. NALLY, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER CHARLES P. BRUCH, THIRD VICE-PRES

NO OTHER SERVICE EQUALS THE "POSTAL'S"

Name of Station, Town or Village.	When Established.	Population of Field.	MISSIONARIES. Ordained.	Unordained (not Physicians).	Physicians (Men).	Physicians (Women).	Single Women.	Wives.	Total Missionaries.	NATIVE HELPERS. Ordained Preachers.	Unordained Preachers.	Teachers (Men).	Teachers (Women).	Bible Women.
Totals,		15,000,000	14	1	4	2	12	16	49	4	50	30	12	31
Tientsin	1860	2,000,000	1	1	0	0	1	2	5	0	5	2	1	0
Peking	'64	2,000,000	2	0	0	0	4	2	8	1	10	7	3	6
Kalgan	'65	2.000,000	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	7	1	0	4
Tung Chou	'67	1.000,000	5	0	1	0	4	5	15	0	4	6	5	1
Pao Ting Fu	'73	1,000,000	2	0	2	1	1	3	9	1	10	2	2	2
Pang Chuang	'80	4,000,000	1	0	1	1	2	1	6	2	5	11	1	17
Lin Ching	'86	3.000,000	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	9	1	0	1
Shansi														
Tai Ku														

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Dec. 31st ~~189~~ 190

ERS.			CHURCH STATISTICS.									EDUCATIONAL STA						
Bible Women.	Other Native Helpers.	Total Native Helpers.	Out-Stations, Places of Regular Meeting.	Organized Churches.	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting.	Communicants.	Added by Confession, 189 .	Adherents.	Average Attendance.	Sabbath Schools.	Sabbath School Membership.	Theological Schools.	Students for the Ministry.	Students in Collegiate Training.	Boarding and High Schools.	PUPILS. Boys.	PUPILS. Girls.	Other Schools.
31	9	136	59	13	2	2094	243	6300	2000	17	945	1	9	60	9	204	130	30
0	0	8	3	1	0	139	9	400	200	1	60	0	(1)	—	1	18	15	1
6	4	31	12	7	1	555	130	1240	500	7	325	0	(1)	(3)	2	70	80	11
4	0	12	5	1	1	203	0	1,000	?	1	30	0	(2)	0	1	6	0	1
1	2	18	2	1	0	151	9	400	200	3	200	1	9	60	1	23	0	5
2	0	17	10	1	0	246	40	600	200	1	200?	0	(2)	—	1	50	0	5
17	3	39	21	1	0	700	21	2500	800	3	100	0	(3)	(15)	2	32	35	7 Stat
1	0	11	6	1	0	80	34	200	100	1	30	0	0	(2)	1	5	0	?
						134		521										1

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Dec. 31st ~~189~~ 1902

		CHURCH STATISTICS.									EDUCATIONAL STATIST						
															PUPILS.		
Other Native Helpers.	Total Native Helpers.	Out-Stations. Places of Regular Meeting.	Organized Churches.	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting.	Communicants.	Added by Confession, 189 .	Adherents.	Average Attendance.	Sabbath Schools.	Sabbath School Membership.	Theological Schools.	Students for the Ministry.	Students in Collegiate Training.	Boarding and High Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Other Schools.
9	136	59	13	2	2094	243	6300	2000	17	945	1	9	60	9	204	130	30
0	8	3	1	0	159	9	400	200	1	60	0	(1)	—	1	18	15	1
4	31	12	7	1	555	130	1200	500	7	325	0	(1)	(3)	2	70	80	11
0	12	5	1	1	203	0	1,000	?	1	30	0	(2)	0	1	6	0	1
2	18	2	1	0	151	9	400	200	3	200	1	9	60	1	23	0	5
0	17	10	1	0	246	40	600	200	1	200	0	(2)	—	1	50	0	5
3	39	21	1	0	700	21	2500	800	3	100	0	(3)	(15)	2	32	35	7 Native class
0	11	6	1	0	80	34	200	100	1	30	0	0	(2)	1	5	0	?
					134		521										1

Summary-1902 129.

02 North China Mission.

TATISTICS.							NATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS.					APPROPRIATED BY BOARD. FOR CHURCHES AND EDUCATION (NATIVE WORK.)
Other Schools.	PUPILS. Boys.	PUPILS. Girls.	Total Number under Instruction.	Schools Entirely Self-Supporting.	United with Church during Year.	CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.	For Church and Congregational Expenses.	For Education.	For Building and Repairs.	For Home and Foreign Missions.	Total Native Contributions.	
30	134	372	967	4	4	43	229.33	297.50	180	12.00	$ Gold 1674.83	
1	20	0	53	0	3	2	$25.00	$45.50			$70.50	
1	80	50	280	2	?	18					956.00	
1	0	6	60	0	?	0	No record					
5	0	93	185	0	0	3	94.33	12.00	—	12.00	$118.33	
5	34	23	107	0	?	1(?)	110.00	100.00	180.00		390.00	
7 classes	0	200 women	282	2	?	19	?	140.00	?	?	140.50	
?	?	?	?	0	?	?	No record					
1	10											

Name of Missionary, Geo D Wilder
For the Secretary.

Country, China.

Name of Mission, North China

Name of Station, Mission.

Organized, 1860

Date of Report, Jan 1 - Dec 31 1902.

TO MISSION AND STATION SECRETARIES:

In preparation for the Ecumenical Conference to be held in New York, April 20–30, 1900, the Conference desires to collect the **statistics of Protestant Missions throughout the world,** including the churches and schools established through their instrumentality.

Missionaries of British, Continental and all other societies are requested to fill out these blanks for their fiscal year, ending any day during the years 1898 or 1899, and to send them to the Secretaries of their home societies, so that the summaries may be sent to New York prior to April, 1900.

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W. HENRY GRANT,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, U. S. A.

MEDICAL SUMMARY.

Number of Hospitals, ...

Number of Beds, ...

Number of In-Patients, ...

Number of Dispensaries, ...

Number of Out-Patients, ...

Total Expenses including Assistants, ...

Receipts in Fees, ...

PRINTING PRESS.

Number of Printing Establishments, ...

Number of Pages Printed during Year, ...

Number of Pages Printed from Beginning, ...

Number of Scripture Portions, ...

Number of other Books, ...

Total Expen's of running Press, incl'g Supplies

Total Sales for the Year, ...

NOTES.

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Adherents include all communicants, baptized children, inquirers under instruction or received on probation, and regular church attendants.

All contributions, fees or Society grants are understood to mean for the year closing the report. It is not necessary that the year end December 31st.

Day Schools should show daily average attendance during the year, not total enrollment.

All salaries, contributions, and Society grants should be stated in native currency.

Expenses or contributions entered in one column should not be entered in another column.

The salary of a preacher also engaged in teaching during the week should be divided between congregational expenses and school expenses in the proportion to which he devotes his time to each.

Places of Regular Meeting include organized churches.

Towns and villages preferably should be grouped according to their relation to an organized church, or by circuits, rather than alphabetically.

	Missionaries Men	Missionaries Women	Outstations	Chapels	Bible Women	Colleges	Stations Occupied	Stations Occupied Contributing	Kilsb in 1900	Chapels	Day Schs	Pupils	Girls Sch	Pupils	Coll	Academy Pupils	Boys Girls	Contributions	Medical Patients	Women Reading	Total Pupils in Station	Total Communicants
1 Tientsin	2	3	5	2			?	36	50	7	1											140
2 Peking	2	6	12	11	6	130	555		250	18	11	120		80			85	1050.00			1	555
3 Kalgan	2	2	5	7		16	216	25	50	5	1	7										216
5 Paotingfu (Francis pass)	3	4	11	11	2	11	346	49	~~130~~ ?		?	84	1	23				290.	10000 ?		1	346
4 Shunghow	7	10	9	5	2	18	151	49	130	2				83	60			105.38	10800			151
6 Paochuang	2	4	18	6	?		?		20.20	8		70	1	37		35			8000	350	2	650
7 Lincheng	1	1	7	8			138		? 9	1		7										138
																						2196

Statistics of Lake Chem Fishing

1902

Recd Oct. 5-1903

100.
Summary 1902

Name of Station, Town or Village.	When Established.	Population of Field.	MISSIONARIES. Ordained.	Unordained (not Physicians).	Physicians (Men).	Physicians (Women).	Single Women.	Wives.	Total Missionaries.	NATIVE HELPERS. Ordained Preachers.	Unordained Preachers.	Teachers (Men).	Teachers (Women).	Bible Women.
Totals,														
Kalgan, (including outstations.)	1865	2,000,000	2					2	4		7	1		4

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1902.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.	Other Schools.	1	
	PUPILS. Girls.		
	PUPILS. Boys.	6	
	Boarding and High Schools.	1	(In Kalgan.)
	Students in Collegiate Training.		
	Students for the Ministry.	2	(In Tungcho Theo. Sem.)
	Theological Schools.		
CHURCH STATISTICS.	Sabbath School Membership.	30	
	Sabbath Schools.	1	
	Average Attendance.		
	Adherents.	1,000	
	Added by Confession, 1902.	1	(15 others were received by confession in Jan.-Apr. 1903)
	Communicants.	203	(Of whom 61 are female.) (Probationers 25.)
	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting.	1	
	Organized Churches.	1	
	Out-Stations. Places of Regular Meeting.	5	
HELPERS.	Total Native Helpers.	12	
	Other Native Helpers.		
	Bible Women.	4	

Name of Station, Town or Village.	When Established.	Population of Field.	MISSIONARIES. Ordained.	Unordained (not Physicians).	Physicians (Men).	Physicians (Women).	Single Women.	Wives.	Total Missionaries.	NATIVE HELPERS. Ordained Preachers.	Unordained Preachers.	Teachers (Men).	Teachers (Women).	Bible Women.
Totals,														
Kalgan, (including outstations.)	1865	2,000,000	2					2	4		7	1		4

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1902.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.	Other Schools.	1	
	PUPILS. Girls.		
	PUPILS. Boys.	6	
	Boarding and High Schools.	1	(In Kalgan.)
	Students in Collegiate Training.		
	Students for the Ministry.	2	(In Tungcho Theo. Sem.)
	Theological Schools.		
CHURCH STATISTICS.	Sabbath School Membership.	30	
	Sabbath Schools.	1	
	Average Attendance.		
	Adherents.	1000	
	Added by Confession, 1902.	1	(15 others were received by confession in Jan.-Apr. 1903)
	Communicants.	203	(Of whom 61 are female.) (Probationers 25:)
	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting.	1	
	Organized Churches.	1	
	Out-Stations. Places of Regular Meeting.	5	
HELPERS.	Total Native Helpers.	12	
	Other Native Helpers.		
	Bible Women.	4	

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1902.

2.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.	Other Schools.	1	(Day School in Shui Chüarh.)
	PUPILS. Girls.		
	PUPILS. Boys.	6	
	Boarding and High Schools.	1	(In Kalgan.)
	Students in Collegiate Training.		
	Students for the Ministry.	2	(In Tungcho Theo. Sem.)
	Theological Schools.		
CHURCH STATISTICS.	Sabbath School Membership.	30	
	Sabbath Schools.	1	
	Average Attendance.		
	Adherents.	1,000	
	Added by Confession, 1902.	1	(15 others were received by confession in Jan.-Apr. 1903)
	Communicants.	203	(Of whom 61 are female.) (Probationers 25:)
	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting.	1	
	Organized Churches.	1	
	Out-Stations. Places of Regular Meeting.	5	
	Total Native Helpers.	12	
	Other Native Helpers.		

Kalgan - 1902 131.

North China Mission.

APPROPRIATED BY BOARD. FOR CHURCHES AND EDUCATION (NATIVE WORK.)	NATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS.					CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.	STATISTICS.					
	Total Native Contributions.	For Home and Foreign Missions.	For Building and Repairs.	For Education.	For Church and Congregational Expenses.		United with Church during Year.	Schools Entirely Self-Supporting.	Total Number under Instruction.	PUPILS. Girls.	PUPILS. Boys.	Other Schools.
									60 (Including Station chapel and Bible Women.)	6		(Day School in Shui Chiuh.)

Name of Missionary, James H. Roberts.

(Copy for Boston.)

Fold.

Country, China.

Name of Mission, North China.

Name of Station, Kalgan.

Organized, 1865?

Date of Report, Dec. 1902.

TO MISSION AND STATION SECRETARIES:

In preparation for the Ecumenical Conference to be held in New York, April 20–30, 1900, the Conference desires to collect the **statistics of Protestant Missions throughout the world,** including the churches and schools established through their instrumentality.

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W. HENRY GRANT,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, U. S. A.

MEDICAL SUMMARY.

Number of Hospitals, ...

Number of Beds, ...

Number of In-Patients, ...

Number of Dispensaries, ...

Number of Out-Patients, ...

Total Expenses including Assistants, ...

Receipts in Fees, ...

PRINTING PRESS.

Number of Printing Establishments, ...

Number of Pages Printed during Year, ...

Number of Pages Printed from Beginning, ...

Number of Scripture Portions, ...

Number of other Books, ...

Total Expen's of running Press, incl'g Supplies, ...

Total Sales for the Year, ...

NOTES.

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Adherents include all communicants, baptized children, inquirers under instruction or received on probation, and regular church attendants.

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Expenses or contributions entered in one column should not be entered in another column.

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Places of Regular Meeting include organized churches.

Towns and villages preferably should be grouped according to their relation to an organized church, or by circuits, rather than alphabetically.

Name of Station, Town or Village.	When Established.	Population of Field.	MISSIONARIES. Ordained.	Unordained (not Physicians).	Physicians (Men).	Physicians (Women).	Single Women.	Wives.	Total Missionaries.	NATIVE HELPER Ordained Preachers.	Unordained Preachers.	Teachers (Men).	Teachers (Women).
Totals,													
Tientsin	1860		1	1			1	2	4		1	3	
Peking	1862		2				4	2	7	1	7	7	
Kalgan	1865		2					2	4		3	1	
Tungcho	1867		6		1		3	7	22		2		
Paotingfu	1873		2		1		2	3	6	1	6		
Pang Chuang	1879		2		1		2	2	6	2	6	11	
Lincheng	1882		1					1	3		9		
			16	1	3		12	19	52	4	38	22	

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending 189

HELPERS.			CHURCH STATISTICS.									EDUCATIONAL S					
															PUPILS.		
Teachers (Women).	Bible Women.	Other Native Helpers.	Total Native Helpers.	Out-Stations, Places of Regular Meeting.	Organized Churches.	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting.	Communicants.	Added by Confession, 189 .	Adherents.	Average Attendance.	Sabbath Schools.	Sabbath School Membership.	Theological Schools.	Students for the Ministry.	Students in Collegiate Training.	Boarding and High Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
		2			1		159	9								2	22	22
	2	10		18	2		555	130								1		84
	4	2		5	1		216	16			1	30				1	7	
					1		150	18					1	9	30	1	30	
				12	1		346	11								1	50	
	1				1		492	57								2	35	34
	1	2		6	1		138	34										
	8	16		41	8		~~1888~~ 2056	269			1	30	1	9	30	8	144	143

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending 189

		CHURCH STATISTICS.									EDUCATIONAL STATIST						
															PUPILS.		
Other Native Helpers.	Total Native Helpers.	Out-Stations, Places of Regular Meeting.	Organized Churches.	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting.	Communicants.	Added by Confession, 189 .	Adherents.	Average Attendance.	Sabbath Schools.	Sabbath School Membership.	Theological Schools.	Students for the Ministry.	Students in Collegiate Training.	Boarding and High Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Other Schools.
2			1		159	9								2	22	22	2
10		18	2		555	130								1		84	6
2		5	1		216	16			1	30				1	7		1
			1		150	18					1	9	30	1	30		
		12	1		346	11								1	50		
			1		492 57									2	35	31	8
2		6	1		138	34											1
16		41	8		~~1888~~ 2056	269			1	30	1	9	30	8	144	143	18

Summary - 1903 102.

..... Mission.

TATISTICS.							NATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS.					
	PUPILS.											
Other Schools	Boys.	Girls.	Total Number under Instruction.	Schools Entirely Self-Supporting.	United with Church during Year.	CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.	For Church and Congregational Expenses.	For Education.	For Building and Repairs.	For Home and Foreign Missions.	Total Native Contributions.	APPROPRIATED BY BOARD FOR CHURCHES AND EDUCATION (NATIVE WORK.)
2	25										20.-	
6	80						131.-		925.-		1056.-	
1	6					3						
											106.33	
											390.-	
8	70											
1	5											
18	186					3	131		125		1135	

Name of Missionary, ...

Copy.

Country, China

Name of Mission North China

Name of Station, Summary

Organized,

Date of Report,

TO MISSION AND STATION SECRETARIES:

In preparation for the Ecumenical Conference to be held in New York, April 20–30, 1900, the Conference desires to collect the **statistics of Protestant Missions throughout the world,** including the churches and schools established through their instrumentality.

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Number of Hospitals,

Number of Beds,

Number of In-Patients,

Number of Dispensaries,

Number of Out-Patients,

Total Expenses including Assistants,

Receipts in Fees,

PRINTING PRESS.

Number of Printing Establishments,

Number of Pages Printed during Year,

Number of Pages Printed from Beginning,

Number of Scripture Portions,

Number of other Books,

Total Expen's of running Press, incl'g Supplies

Total Sales for the Year,

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Table No I

No I. Agency and Churches, 1903

Name of Station	When opened	Missionaries: Ordained	Physicians & Pharmacists	Wives	Single Ladies	Native Agency: Ordained	Unordained	Teachers & others	Bible Women	Women Teachers	Churches: Preaching places	Communicants	Adult baptisms this year	Contributions: Gold
Tientsin	1860	1	1	2			1	2	1	2				10.00
Peking	1862	2		2	3	1	2	18	3	7	18	687	148	685.84
Kalgan	1864	2		2			2	7	1		6	229	26	
Tung Chow	1867	6	1	7	1		4	6	1	5	5	165	25	98.20
Paotingfu	1873	2	1	3	1	1	11	2	2	2	24	283	46	1080.00
Pang Chuang	1880	1	2	2	2	2	4	12	12	1	80	633	71	78.75
Lin Ching	1886	1		1			9	2	1		13	214	82	33.00
Totals														

Table No II

Education and Medical Work

Name of Station	Boarding Schools: For Boys	Pupils	For Girls	Pupils	Day Schools: For Boys	Pupils	For Girls	Pupils	College & Univ.: Bridgman College students	Theological students	Station Classes: Men Inquirers	Women Inquirers	Medical: Hospitals & Dispensaries	In-patients	Out-patients
Tientsin	1		1	17											
Peking	1	60	2	36	9	152	4	36	20	Bridgman School 95		10			
Kalgan	1	6			1							7			
Tung Chow	1	22				38	5	36		87	10	32	20+	1	85	12000
Paotingfu	1	50			1	75		45				16	38			
Pang Chuang	1	35	1	33	8	70								1	38	5290
Lin Ching																

Geo. D. Wilder

Medical work in Kalgan, Pang Chuang & Lin Ching not included in this.

Name of Station, Town or Village.	When Established.	Population of Field.	MISSIONARIES. Ordained.	Unordained (not Physicians).	Physicians (Men).	Physicians (Women).	Single Women.	Wives.	Total Missionaries.	NATIVE HELPERS. Ordained Preachers.	Unordained Preachers.	Teachers (Men).	Teachers (Women).	Bible Women.
Totals,														
Pung Chow	1867	1,000,000	6	0	1*	0	4	6*	17	0	4	6	5	1

* Dr. H. A. Hemingway + wife temporarily resident, not included in this.

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Dec. 31 1903 ~~189~~

RS.			CHURCH STATISTICS.									EDUCATIONAL STA						
																PUPILS.		
Bible Women.	Other Native Helpers.	Total Native Helpers.	Out-Stations. Places of Regular Meeting.	Organized Churches.	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting.	Communicants.	Added by Confession, 189 .	Adherents.	Average Attendance.	Sabbath Schools.	Sabbath School Membership.	Theological Schools.	Students for the Ministry.	Students in Collegiate Training.	Boarding and High Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Other Schools.
1	2	18	2	1	0	165	25 & Letter 1	450	300	3	300	1	10	87	1	23	0	5

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Dec. 31 1903 ~~189~~

		CHURCH STATISTICS.									EDUCATIONAL STATIST						
															PUPILS.		
Other Native Helpers.	Total Native Helpers.	Out-Stations. Places of Regular Meeting.	Organized Churches.	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting.	Communicants.	Added by Confession, 189 .	Adherents.	Average Attendance.	Sabbath Schools.	Sabbath School Membership.	Theological Schools.	Students for the Ministry.	Students in Collegiate Training.	Boarding and High Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Other Schools.
2	18	2	1	0	165	25 & Letter 1	450	300	3	300	1	10	87	1	23	0	5

Tungchow - 1903 134.

North China Mission.

TATISTICS.							NATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS.					APPROPRIATED BY BOARD. FOR CHURCHES AND EDUCATION (NATIVE WORK.)
	PUPILS.											
Other Schools	Boys.	Girls.	Total Number under Instruction.	Schools Entirely Self-Supporting.	United with Church during Year.	CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.	For Church and Congregational Expenses.	For Education.	For Building and Repairs.	For Home and Foreign Missions.	Total Native Contributions.	
5	38	36	193	0	7	6	70.00	12.00	none	16.20	98.20	a

In Tungchow, others of college united in their own stations.

Name of Missionary, Geo. D. Wilder.

Fold.

Country, China

Name of Mission, North China

Name of Station, Ting Chou

Organized, 1867

Date of Report, Dec. 31, 1903.

TO MISSION AND STATION SECRETARIES:

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Missionaries of British, Continental and all other societies are requested to fill out these blanks for their fiscal year, ending any day during the years 1898 or 1899, and to send them to the Secretaries of their home societies, so that the summaries may be sent to New York prior to April, 1900.

This blank, having been adopted by the Conference of Foreign Missions Boards in the United States and Canada for the collection of statistics for their Annual Reports, should be filled out **Annually** by American and Canadian Mission or Station Secretaries and sent to the Secretaries of their Boards.

W. HENRY GRANT,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, U. S. A.

MEDICAL SUMMARY.

Number of Hospitals, 1

Number of Beds, 28 (?)

Number of In-Patients, 50 (?)

Number of Dispensaries, 1

Number of Out-Patients, 20 (?)

Total Expenses including Assistants,

Receipts in Fees,

PRINTING PRESS.

Number of Printing Establishments,

Number of Pages Printed during Year,

Number of Pages Printed from Beginning,

Number of Scripture Portions,

Number of other Books,

Total Expen's of running Press, incl'g Supplies,

Total Sales for the Year,

NOTES.

This blank can be used for Station Reports, or to make up the totals of a Mission, comprising the statistics from a number of Stations.

Adherents include all communicants, baptized children, inquirers under instruction or received on probation, and regular church attendants.

All contributions, fees or Society grants are understood to mean for the year closing the report. It is not necessary that the year end December 31st.

Day Schools should show daily average attendance during the year, not total enrollment.

All salaries, contributions, and Society grants should be stated in native currency.

Expenses or contributions entered in one column should not be entered in another column.

The salary of a preacher also engaged in teaching during the week should be divided between congregational expenses and school expenses in the proportion to which he devotes his time to each.

Places of Regular Meeting include organized churches.

Towns and villages preferably should be grouped according to their relation to an organized church, or by circuits, rather than alphabetically.

Name of Station, Town or Village.	When Established.	Population of Field.	MISSIONARIES. Ordained.	Unordained (not Physicians).	Physicians (Men).	Physicians (Women).	Single Women.	Wives.	Total Missionaries.	NATIVE HELPERS. Ordained Preachers.	Unordained Preachers	Teachers (Men).	Teachers (Women).
Totals,		11,000,000?	18	1	3	2	10	21	53	5	~~58~~ 65	47	22
Tientsin	1860	1,000,000	2	1			0	3	6	0	3	3	1
Peking	1864		2		1		5	3	11	2	22	20	12
Kalgan	1865	2,000,000	2				0	2	4	0	6	2	1
Tungchow	1867	1,000,000	6		1		2	6	15	0	7	6	6
Paotingfu	1873		2			1	1	2	5	1	13	2	1
Pangchuang	1880	1,770,000	3		1	1	2	4	10	2	4	13	1
Lin Ching.	1886	2,500,000	1				0	1	2	0	10	1	0

BLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending December 31 - 1904

LPERS.		CHURCH STATISTICS.									EDUCATIONAL					
															PUPILS.	
Other Native Helpers.	Total Native Helpers.	Out-Stations. Places of Regular Meeting.	Organized Churches.	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting.	Communicants.	Added by Confession, 1905	Adherents.	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools.	Sabbath School Membership.	Theological Schools.	Students for the Ministry.	Students in Collegiate Training.	Boarding and High Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
15 ~~4~~	186	96	10	6	2931 ~~2813~~	685 ~~619~~	5000?	4000?	16	1800	1	8	* See below.		161	222
2	10	6	1	0	204	56	180	200	2	65	0	1	12	2	18	17
0	67	17	3	3	767	148	?	355	4	350	0	1	10	4	70	137
3	14	5	2	0	227	11	1000	80	2	50	0	1	2	2	8	6
6	26	4	1	1	206	45	?	700	5	400?	1	1	2	2	36	0
0	21	27	1	1	418	145	1000	?	1	-	0	1	-	-	-	22
4	36	20	1	1	705	80	?	?	-	-	0	3	20	2	29	40
0	12	17	1	0	404 ~~288~~	200 ~~134~~	? 2000	?	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-

* North China Coll. has total of 41 in Col. and 66 in academy.

BLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending December 31 - 1904

S.		CHURCH STATISTICS.									EDUCATIONAL STATI						
															PUPILS.		
Other Native Helpers.	Total Native Helpers.	Out-Stations. Places of Regular Meeting.	Organized Churches.	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting.	Communicants.	Added by Confession, 1905	Adherents.	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools.	Sabbath School Membership.	Theological Schools.	Students for the Ministry.	Students in Collegiate Training.	Boarding and High Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Other Schools
15 ~~7~~	186	96	10	6	2931 ~~2815~~	683 ~~619~~	5000?	4000?	16	1800	1	8	* See below.		161	222	51
2	10	6	1	0	204	56	180	200	2	65	0	1	12	2	18	17	1
0	67	17	3	3	767	148	?	355	24	550	0	1	10	4	70	137	29
3	14	5	2	0	227	11	1000	80	2	50	0	1	2	2	8	6	1
6	26	4	1	1	206	45	?	700	5	400?	1	1	2	2	36	0	7
0	21	27	1	1	418	145	1000	?	1	-	0	1	-	-	-	22	2
4	36	20	1	1	705	80	?	?	-	-	0	3	20	2	29	40	9
0	12	17	1	0	~~404~~ ~~288~~	~~280~~ ~~134~~	? 2000	?	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	2

* North China Coll. has total of 41 in Col. and 66 in academy.

Summary - 1904 135.

NORTH CHINA MISSION.

STATISTICS.							NATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS.					
Other Schools	PUPILS. Boys.	PUPILS. Girls.	Total Number under Instruction.	Schools Entirely Self-Supporting.	United with Church during Year.	CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.	For Church and Congregational Expenses.	For Education	For Building and Repairs.	For Home and Foreign Missions.	Total Native Contributions.	APPROPRIATED BY BOARD. FOR CHURCHES AND EDUCATION (NATIVE WORK.)
61	455	115	1397	14	—	69					$ 2604.02	
1	12	—	47	0	—	3	11.56	—	—	—	13.95	
29	215	40	465	8	—	18	—	—	—	—	685.84	
1	14	0	36	0	2	6	16.93	14.23	34.10	—	68.48	
7	79	55	183	0	—	4	90.52	~~[illegible]~~	—	10.24	100.76	
2	30	20	112	5	—	20	474.47	—	—	—	1235.01	
9	90	—	539	1	—	18	~~[illegible]~~	154.47	—	—	468.64	
2	15	—	15	0	—	—	20.00	—	—	—	31.34	

Gold

Name of Missionary, { Chauncey Goodrich (Jun. 1.5.6.)
Howard S. Galt.

5

Country, CHINA.

Name of Mission, NORTH CHINA.

Name of Station, ———

Organized, 1860

Date of Report, Dec. 31-1904.

TO MISSION AND STATION SECRETARIES:

This blank, having been adopted by the Conference of Foreign Missions Boards in the United States and Canada for the collection of statistics for their Annual Reports, should be filled out **Annually** By Mission or Station Secretaries and sent to the Secretary of the Board.

MEDIACL SUMMARY.

Number of Hospitals, ...

Number of Beds, ...

Number of In-Patients, ...

Number of Dispensaries, ...

Number of Out-Patients, ...

Total Expenses including Assistants, ...

Receipts in Fees, ...

PRINTING PRESS.

Number of Printing Establishments, ...

Number of Pages Printed during Year, ...

Number of Pages Printed from Beginning, ...

Number of Scripture Protions, ...

Number of other Books, ...

Total Expen's of running Press, incl'g Supplies, ...

Total Sales for the Year, ...

NOTES.

This blank can be used for Station Reports, or to make the totals of a Mission, comprising the statistics from a number of Setations.

Adhernts include all communicants, baptized children, inquirers under instruction or received on probation, and regular church attendants.

All contributions fees or Society grants are understood to mean for the year closing the report. It is not necessary that the year end December 31st.

Day Schools should show daily average attendance during the year, not total enrollment.

All salaries, contributions, and Society grants should be stated in native currency.

Expenses or contributions, entered in one column should not be entered in another column.

The salary of a preacher also engaged in teaching during the week should be divided between congregational expenses and school expenses in the proportion to which he devotes his time to each.

Places of Regular Meeting include organized churches.

Towns and villages preferably should be grouped according to their relation to an organized church, or by circuits, rather than alphabetically.

Name of Station, Town or Village.	When Established.	Population of Field.	MISSIONARIES. Ordained.	Unordained (not Physicians).	Physicians (Men).	Physicians (Women).	Single Women.	Wives.	Total Missionaries.	NATIVE HELPERS. Ordained Preachers.	Unordained Preachers.	Teachers (Men).	Teachers (Women).	Bible Women.
Totals,														
Kalgan			2					2	4		5	2	1	2
Chin-Kô-Ta														
Hei-He-Ting														
Hsuan-Hua-Fu														
Shui-Chwarh														

Medical Work.	Hospitals.	No. of beds	Patients	Dispen
	1	6.	13 m. 4 women	1

(1) The $3.22 put down under head of H. + F. missions was contributed towards work in the hospital and to help needy church members.

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Dec. 31. ~~189~~ 19

PERS.			CHURCH STATISTICS.									EDUCATIONAL STA						
Bible Women.	Other Native Helpers.	Total Native Helpers.	Out-Stations, Places of Regular Meeting.	Organized Churches.	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting.	Communicants.	Added by Confession, ~~189~~ 1904	Adherents.	Average Attendance.	Sabbath Schools.	Sabbath School Membership.	Theological Schools.	Students for the Ministry.	Students in Collegiate Training.	Boarding and High Schools.	PUPILS. Boys.	PUPILS. Girls.	Other Schools.
2	3	13	4	2	0	227	11	1000	80	2	50		1	2	2	8	6	1

Dispensary	Out patients	Expenses	Receipts in fees	New cases	Return cases
1	803	$126.69	$93.00	820	1208

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Dec. 31. ~~189~~ 1904

		CHURCH STATISTICS.									EDUCATIONAL STATIST						
														PUPILS.			
Other Native Helpers.	Total Native Helpers.	Out-Stations. Places of Regular Meeting.	Organized Churches.	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting.	Communicants.	Added by Confession, ~~189~~ 1904	Adherents.	Average Attendance.	Sabbath Schools.	Sabbath School Membership.	Theological Schools.	Students for the Ministry.	Students in Collegiate Training.	Boarding and High Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Other Schools.
3	13	4	2	0	227	11	1000	80	2	50		1	2	2	8	6	1

Work

ary	Out patients 803	Expenses $126.69	Receipts in fees $93.00	New cases 820	Return cases 1208

Kalgan - 1904 136

104 Kalgan North China Mission.

ATISTICS.						NATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS.					APPROPRIATED BY BOARD. FOR CHURCHES AND EDUCATION (NATIVE WORK.)
PUPILS.											
Boys.	Girls.	Total Number under Instruction.	Schools Entirely Self-Supporting.	United with Church during Year.	CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.	For Church and Congregational Expenses.	For Education.	For Building and Repairs.	For Home and Foreign Missions.	Total Native Contributions.	
14		36	0	2	6	$16.93	14.23	34.14	3.22 (1)	68.48	$369.85

Work approximately 4 months

Major oper.	Minor oper.	Opium cases	Dental	Nationalities	Vaccination	Out calls
11	51	7	3	5	11	14

Name of Missionary, ...

Fold.

Country, China

Name of Mission, North China

Name of Station, Kalgan

Organized,

Date of Report,

TO MISSION AND STATION SECRETARIES:

In preparation for the Ecumenical Conference to be held in New York, April 20–30, 1900, the Conference desires to collect the **statistics of Protestant Missions throughout the world,** including the churches and schools established through their instrumentality.

Missionaries of British, Continental and all other societies are requested to fill out these blanks for their fiscal year, ending any day during the years 1898 or 1899, and to send them to the Secretaries of their home societies, so that the summaries may be sent to New York prior to April, 1900.

This blank, having been adopted by the Conference of Foreign Missions Boards in the United States and Canada for the collection of statistics for their Annual Reports, should be filled out **Annually** by American and Canadian Mission or Station Secretaries and sent to the Secretaries of their Boards.

W. HENRY GRANT,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, U. S. A.

MEDICAL SUMMARY.

Number of Hospitals, 1

Number of Beds, 6

Number of In-Patients, 13 men 4 ~~men~~ women

Number of Dispensaries, 1

Number of Out-Patients, 803

Total Expenses including Assistants, 126.67 ~~126~~

Receipts in Fees, 93.00

PRINTING PRESS.

Number of Printing Establishments,

Number of Pages Printed during Year,

Number of Pages Printed from Beginning,

Number of Scripture Portions,

Number of other Books,

Total Expen's of running Press, incl'g Supplies,

Total Sales for the Year,

NOTES.

This blank can be used for Station Reports, or to make up the totals of a Mission, comprising the statistics from a number of Stations.

Adherents include all communicants, baptized children, inquirers under instruction or received on probation, and regular church attendants.

All contributions, fees or Society grants are understood to mean for the year closing the report. It is not necessary that the year end December 31st.

Day Schools should show daily average attendance during the year, not total enrollment.

All salaries, contributions, and Society grants should be stated in native currency.

Expenses or contributions entered in one column should not be entered in another column.

The salary of a preacher also engaged in teaching during the week should be divided between congregational expenses and school expenses in the proportion to which he devotes his time to each.

Places of Regular Meeting include organized churches.

Towns and villages preferably should be grouped according to their relation to an organized church, or by circuits, rather than alphabetically.

TABL

Name of Station	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	MISSIONARIES: Ordained	Unordained (not Physicians)	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	Total Missionaries	Foreign Workers not under appointment	NATIVE: Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Teachers
Totals,	67		15.500.000	17	1	3	2 (3)	12	20	54	3	8	55	51
Kalgan	4	1865	2.000.000	2	0	0	0	1	2	5	1	0	6	3
Linching	19	1886	3.500.000	1	0	0	1	1	1	4	0	0	10	2
Pangchuang	20	1880	4.000.000	3	0	1	1	2	4	10	0	2	5	1
Paotingfu	?	1873	1.500.000	2	0	0	(1*)	1	2	5	0	1	9	3
Peking	16	1864	3.000.000	2	0	1		4	3	10		3	14	1
Tientsin	3	1860	2.000.000	2	1				3	6	1	0	5	6
Tungchow	5	1867	1.000.000	5	0	1	0	3	5	14	1	2	6	1

* Wife

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1905

ATIVE LABORERS					CHURCH STATISTICS									EDUCATIONA					
																			PUPIL
Unordained	Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	Boys
5	51	26	37	577	102	10	5	3508	720	5300	1130	14	1048	1	10	1	45	16	285
6	3	1	4	14	5	2	0	232	11	1000	90	2	82	0	0	0	(4)	2	16
0	2	2	1	15	20	1	0	476	188	2000				0					
5	13	12	4	36	18	1		783	78	1500	350	1	150	0	(1)		(20)	2	30
9	3	2	3	18	28	1	1	510	103			1	75	0	(3)	0	(5)	1	32
4	10	7	17	57	17	3	3	1001	234			3	350	0	(2)			6	85
5	6	1	3	15	7	1		263	56	200	150	2	60	0				2	22
6	14	1	5	28	7	1	1	243	50	600	540	5	330	1	10	1	45	3	100

LE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1905

LABORERS				CHURCH STATISTICS									EDUCATIONAL S						
Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	PUPILS Boys	PUPILS Girls
71	26	37	577	102	10	5	3508	720	5300	1130	14	1048	1	10	1	45	16	285	23
3	1	4	14	5	2	0	232	11	1000	90	2	82	0	0	0	(4)	2	16	
2	2	1	15	20	1	0	476	188	2000				0						
13	12	4	36	18	1		783	78	1500	350	1	150	0	(1)		(20)	2	30	
3	2	3	18	28	1	1	510	103			1	75	0	(3)	0	(5)	1	32	2
10	7	17	57	17	3	3	1001	234			3	350	0	(2)			6	85	13
6	1	3	15	7	1		263	56	200	150	2	60	0				2	22	2
14	1	5	28	7	1	1	243	50	600	540	5	330	1	10	1	45	3	100	2

Rec'd JUN 1 1906 137

North China Summary - 1905 Mission.

NAL STATISTICS						Native Contributions		MEDICAL WORK				PUBLICATIONS	
PILS			PUPILS									PAGES PRINTED	
	Girls	Other Schools	Boys	Girls	Total Number under Instruction	For Christian Work	For Education	Number of Hospitals	Patients	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Treatments	On Mission Press	On Other Presses
5	238	32	290	152	1131	2696.16	669.20	2	723	3	23,393	1500	1.315.000
6	7	2	24	0	57	17.24 6.12	7.38	0			400		
			10	8	48	201.00	15.00						
0	41	7	70		162	181.01	137.82	1	603	2	5832		
2	24 ×	5 ◎	53	12	124	1224.14	209.00	No record Kept.					
5	120	9	72	65	384	830.00	300.00				1219		
2	21	3	15	8	71	25.00							
0	25	6	46	59	285	201.65	30.45	1	120	1	15942	1500	1315000

× Union Girls School

◎ 6 including English School of 35 pupils.

This table has been prepared by Chauncey Goodrich. with aid from the Stations.

Fold

3

copied

Country, China

Name of Mission, North China Mission

Name of Station,

Organized, 1860

Date of Report, Dec 31, 1905.

TAB

Name of Station	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	MISSIONARIES: Ordained	Unordained (not Physicians)	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	Total Missionaries	Foreign Workers not under appointment	NATIVE: Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers
Totals,	90		17,000,000	14	1	3	3	12	18	49	2	8	58
Kalgan	4	1865	~~17,000,000~~ 2,000,000	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	6
Linching	13	1886	3,500,000	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	14
Paotingfu	28	1873	1,500,000	2	0	0	(1)	1	2	5	0	1	7
Pangchuang	20	1880	4,000,000	1	0	1	1	2	3	7	0	1	5
Peking	19	1864	3,000,000	3	0	1	0	6	4	14	0	3	14
Tientsin		1860	2,000,000	2	1	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	5
Tungchow	6	1867	1,000,000	4	0	1	0	3	4	12	1	2	7

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending ..... 19.....

ATIVE LABORERS					CHURCH STATISTICS									EDUCATIONA					
																		PUPI	
Unordained Teachers	Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	Boys
58	58	28	25	178	97	8	6	3795	307	6500	2656	23	1368	0	14	1	35	14	225
6	2	0	2	10	6	1	0	230	11	1200	66	3	44	0	0	0	4	2	17
14	1	2	0	18	13	0	0	540	28	800	300	1	60	0	2	0	0	0	5
7	8	3	0	19	28?	1	1	537	44	1000?	400?	1?	250?	0	2	0	8	2	34
5	13	12	4	35	18	1	0	820	45	1500	350	1	150	0	3	0	4	2	37
14	11	7	10	45	16	3	4	1124	133	1000?	800?	6	500?	—	3	0	2	3	70
5	6	2	3	17	8	1	0	268	17	300?	190?	2	70	0	1	0	7	2	22
7	17	2	6	34	8	1	1	276	29	700	550	9	294	0	3	1	10	3	40

LE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending ..... 19 .....

LABORERS				CHURCH STATISTICS									EDUCATIONAL ST						
																		PUPILS	
	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	Boys	Girls
8	28	25	178	97	8	6	3795	307	6500	2656	23	1368	0	14	1	35	14	225	20
2	0	2	10	6	1	0	230	11	1200	66	3	44	0	0	0	4	2	17	
1	2	0	18	13	0	0	540	28	800	300	1	60	0	2	0	0	0	5	
8	3	0	19	28?	1	1	537	44	1000?	400?	1?	250?	0	2	0	8	2	34	2
13	12	4	35	18	1	0	820	45	1500	350	1	150	0	3	0	4	2	37	
11	7	10	45	16	3	4	1124	133	1000?	800?	6	500?	—	3	0	2	3	70	
6	2	3	17	8	1	0	268	17	300?	190?	2	70	0	1	0	7	2	22	
7	2	6	34	8	1	1	276	29	700	550	9	294	0	3	1	10	3	40	

Summary - 1906 188.

.....Mission.

IAL STATISTICS						Native Contributions		MEDICAL WORK				PUBLICATIONS	
PILS			PUPILS									PAGES PRINTED	
Girls	Other Schools	Boys	Girls	Total Number under Instruction	For Christian Work	For Education	Number of Hospitals	Patients	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Treatments	On Mission Press	On Other Presses
					gold							
201	31	247	127	1213	$2093.50	$962.81	2	899	2	19.630	1.209.389	220.000
8	1	15	0	44	22.29	22.29	0	0	0	400+	0	0
4	—	14	10	°135	100.00	40.00	0	0	0	20	—	39.000
23	5	50 (80)	30?	X321	(354.36)	303.03	0	—	—	—	—	—
38	5	45	—	147	171.84	151.20	1	519	1	5.272	0	0
60	11	80	20	323	1020.50	189.00	0	—	0	—	0	0
21	2	15	12	77	49.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	17	28	35	166	⊗ 175.35	257.29	1	380	1	13.938	1.209.389	181.000

° Station Class Pupils 100

X " " " Men 60. Women 74.

English Scholars 35

⊗ Hospital $677.58

This table has been prepared by .....

Copied. Summary

JUL 29 1907

Country, China

Name of Mission, North Mission

~~Name of Station~~,

Organized, 1860

Date of Report, for year ending Dec. 31, 1906

(Boston)

Rec'd MAY 19 1908

TA

Name of Station	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	MISSIONARIES: Ordained	Unordained (not Physicians)	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	Total Missionaries	Foreign Workers not under appointment	NATIV: Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers
Totals,	© 97		© 17.000.000	14	1	3	×2	13	16	48	1	7	63
Kalgan	6	1865	2.000.000	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2
Lintsing	13	1886	3.500.000	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	9
Pangchuang	18	1880	4.000.000	1	0	1	1	2	2	6	0	1	5
Paotingfu	28	1873	1.500.000	2	0	0	0	1	°2	5	0	1	14
Peking	16	1864	3.000.000	3	0	1	0	6	3	13	0	3	21
Tientsin	8	1860	2.000.000	2	1	0	0	1	3	7	0	0	6
Tungchou	8	1871	1.000.000	4	0	1	0	3	4	12	1	1	6

°1 a physician
×3 including °

© From last year's report.

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Dec. 31 1907

NATIVE LABORERS					CHURCH STATISTICS									EDUCATIONAL					
																			PUPI
Unordained Preachers	Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	Boys
63	65	30	21	189 6	97	11	6	3919	327	6537	2717	18	1098	0	17	2	45	16	202
2	2	0	2	9	3	2	0	234	12	1206	60	2	43	0	0	0	3	1	7
9	2	2	4	18	17	1	0	570	58	200	150	1	75	0	1	0	0	0	10
5	16	10	4	36	18	1	0	836	31	1500	350	1	150	0	3	0	6	2	40
14	6	5	2	28	36	1	1	603	74	900	400	1	70	0	3	0	12	3	30
21	19	9	0	52	17	4	4	1088	79	1737	1057	3	360	0	3	1	6	5	63
6	5	2	2	15	8	1	0	258	6	500	200	2	80	0	1	0	5	2	13
6	15	2	7	31	8	1	1	330	67	800	500	8	320	0	3	1	13	3	39

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The Theo. Semy is Care of the Am. Pres.

LE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Dec. 31 1907

LABORERS				CHURCH STATISTICS									EDUCATIONAL						
Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	PUPILS Boys	PUPILS Girls
65	30	21	188 6	97	11	6	3919	327	6837	2717	18	1098	0	17	2	45	16	202	2
2	0	2	9	3	2	0	234	12	1206	60	2	43	0	0	0	3	1	7	
2	2	4	18	17	1	0	570	58	200	150	1	75	0	1	0	0	0	10	
16	10	4	36	18	1	0	836	31	1500	350	1	150	0	3	0	6	2	40	
6	5	2	28	36	1	1	603	74	900	400	1	70	0	3	0	12	3	30	
19	9	0	52	17	4	4	1088	79	1737	1057	3	360	0	3	1	6	5	63	1
5	2	2	15	8	1	0	258	6	500	200	2	80	0	1	0	5	2	13	
15	2	7	31	8	1	1	330	67	800	500	8	320	0	3	1	13	3	39	

The Theo. Sem'y is u
Care of the Am. Pres. M

Summary - 1907 139.

North China Mission.

NAL STATISTICS						Native Contributions		MEDICAL WORK				PUBLICATIONS	
UPILS			PUPILS									PAGES PRINTED	
Girls	Other Schools	Boys	Girls	Total Number under Instruction	For Christian Work	For Education	Number of Hospitals	Patients	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Treatments	On Mission Press	On Other Presses
				959	Gold							
2 299	30	311	85	1048	$186.182	$107.838	2	1016	6	21.316	992.330	
2	1	20	0	33	9.92	4.79						
8	0			×108	45.00			475	1			
50	6	82	0	172	200.00	300.00	1	541	1	7.204		
36	6	57	8	131	546.98	247.56						
155	10	95	39	363	857.72	257.00						
11 mixed	2	12	14	⊗80	58.30							
37	5	42	24	161	143.90	269.03	1		4	14.292	992.330	

is under the
s. Mission.

→ ×90 of whom in station classes.

⊗ including inquirers.

This table has been prepared by

Fold

Statistics - for 1907.

5

Country, China

Name of Mission, North China

Name of Station,

Organized, 1860

Date of Report, for 1907.

TABLE

Name of Station	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	MISSIONARIES								NATIVE LA		
				Ordained	Unordained (not Physicians)	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	Total Missionaries	Foreign Workers not under appointment	Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Teachers
Totals,	82		12,700,000	15	2	3	3	15	19	55	2	7	65	68
Tientsin	3	1860	200,000	2				1	1	4	1		5	5
Peking	21	1864	3,000,000	2		1		7	3	13		3	19	18
Kalgan	3	1867	1,500,000	1					1	2			6	2
Tungchou	7	1867	1,000,000	4	1	1		2	6	14	1	1	7	17
Paotingfu	11	1873	1,500,000	2			1	1	2	5		1	7	11
Pangchuang	20	1880	2,000,000	2		1	1	3	3	9		2	11	13
Linching	17	1886	3,500,000	2			1	1	3	8			10	2

ABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending December 31 1909

IVE LABORERS				CHURCH STATISTICS									EDUCATIO					
Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	PU Boys
68	35	30	205	96	9	6	3963	242	6200	3202	17	1067		19	2	73	17	25
5	2	4	16	7	1		267	37	400	200	2	70		1		7	2	1
18	10	2	82	24	4	3	847	43	1300	1000	3	370		4	1	17	3	4
2	1		9	4	1	1	240	2	500	100	2	30				1	1	
17	3	7	35	9	1	1	406	43	900	502	7	297		7	1	16	3	5
11	2	1	22	22	1	1	719	81	1100	400	1	100		3		17	4	6
13	11	4	41	18	1		914	22	1500	700	1	150		2		13	2	4
2	6	12	30	12			370	14	500	300	1	~~50~~		2		2	2	3

E OF STATISTICS for the Year ending December 31 1909

LABORERS			CHURCH STATISTICS									EDUCATIONAL ST						
																PUPILS		
Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	Boys	Girls
35	30	205	96	9	6	3963	242	6200	3202	17	1067		19	2	73	17	259	26
2	4	16	7	1		267	37	400	200	2	70		1		7	2	16	1
10	2	62	24	4	3	847	43	1300	1000	3	370		4	1	17	3	49	8
1		9	4	1	1	240	2	500	100	2	30				1	1	5	
3	7	35	9	1	1	406	43	900	502	7	297		7	1	16	3	51	4
2	1	22	22	1	1	719	81	1100	400	1	100		3		17	4	64	1
11	4	41	18	1		914	22	1500	700	1	150		2		13	2	42	1
6	12	30	12			370	14	500	300	1	50		2		2	2	32	3

Summary - 1908 140.

North China Mission.

NAL STATISTICS						Native Contributions		MEDICAL WORK				PUBLICATIONS	
UPILS			PUPILS									PAGES PRINTED	
Girls	Other Schools	Boys	Girls	Total Number under Instruction	For Christian Work	For Education	Number of Hospitals	Patients	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Treatments	On Mission Press	On Other Presses
-9 260	40	350	226	1191	$ 1179.02	1385.71	3	653	11	31207	3,523,452	3,004,000
6 17	2	13	15	73	32.37	22.19						
9 80	13	107	74	331	370.78	453.58						
5	1	33		39					4	1626		
1 40	5	47	42	203	212.87	208.34	1	98	5	18372	3,523,452	3,004,000
4 48	5	48	31	211	343.—	363.—						
2 49	9	102	32	240	200.—	300.—	1	347	1	7746		
2 26	5		32	94	20.—	36.60	1	10	1	3463		

This table has been prepared by Howard S. Galt

Fold

APR 4 1910

Country, China

Name of Mission, North China

Name of Station, ———

Organized, 1860

Date of Report, 1909

Rec'd JUN 4 1909

TABL

Name of Station	Population of Field	When Established	No. of Outstations	MISSIONARIES: Ordained	Unordained (not Physicians)	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	Total Missionaries	Foreign Workers not under appointment	NATIVE: Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Teachers
Kalgan														
Totals,														
Kalgan & Yü Chou		1845 1000000	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	6	2

ABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Dec 31 1908

TIVE LABORERS				CHURCH STATISTICS										EDUCATIONA					
														PUPI					
Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	Boys
2	0	2	10	5	1.	0	237	5	1200	~~75~~ 80	3.	80	0	0	0	3	1	10

LE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Dec 31 1908

LABORERS			CHURCH STATISTICS										EDUCATIONAL ST						
														PUPILS					
Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	Boys	Girls	
0	2	10	5	1.	0	237	5	1200	~~16~~ 80	3.	~~80~~	0	0	0	3	1	10	9	88

Kalgan - 1908 141.

North China Mission.

AL STATISTICS					Native Contributions		MEDICAL WORK				PUBLICATIONS	
ILS		PUPILS									PAGES PRINTED	
Girls	Other Schools	Boys	Girls	Total Number under Instruction	For Christian Work	For Education	Number of Hospitals	Patients	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Treatments	On Mission Press	On Other Presses
9	1	35	0	50	$ Gold 6.90 " 6.90		0	0	1	1.000		

Three thousand hours for Women monthly in Dispensary

Ban Pokling W. Wo-College.

This table has been prepared by .....

Statistics for 1908.

Country, ...

Name of Mission, North China

Name of Station, Kalgan

Organized, 1845.

Date of Report, Jan 12/'09

Rec'd JUN 4 1909

TABL

Name of Station	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	MISSIONARIES: Ordained	Unordained (not Physicians)	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	Total Missionaries	Foreign Workers not under appointment	NATIVE: Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Teachers
Totals,														
Lintsing	13	'86	3,000,000	1	1	—	1	1	2	6	—	—	9	2

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Dec. 31 1908

NATIVE LABORERS					CHURCH STATISTICS									EDUCATION					
																			PUP
Unordained	Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	Boys
	2	3	7	21	13	1	—	560	10	300	200	1	75	—	—	—	—	2	30

E OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Dec. 31 1908

LABORERS			CHURCH STATISTICS									EDUCATIONAL ST						
																	PUPILS	
Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	Boys	Girls
3	7	21	13	1	—	560	10	300	200	1	75	—	—	—	—	2	30	10

Lintsing - 1908 142.

.....Mission.

AL STATISTICS						Native Contributions		MEDICAL WORK				PUBLICATIONS	
LS		PUPILS										PAGES PRINTED	
Girls	Other Schools	Boys + men	Girls + women	Total Number under Instruction	For Christian Work	For Education	Number of Hospitals	Patients	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Treatments	On Mission Press	On Other Presses
		Station class + Day School										
16	2	42	18	104	$22.38	2280	—	1588	1	4547	—	—

This table has been prepared by Emery W. Ellis

Fold

Statistics for 1908

Country, China

Name of Mission, North China

Name of Station, Luitsing

Organized, 1883

Date of Report, 1908, Dec. 31

This table has been prepare

Rec'd JUN 4 1909

TABLE

Name of Station	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	MISSIONARIES: Ordained	Unordained (not Physicians)	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	Total Missionaries	Foreign Workers not under appointment	NATIVE L: Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Teachers
Totals,														
	20	1880	2000000	1	[illegible]	1	1	2	2	6		2	7	13

BLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending 31/12/08 19

VE LABORERS				CHURCH STATISTICS										EDUCATION					
																			PUP
Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19..08	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	Boys
13	14	4	40	18	1		892	56	1500	350	1	150		5		11	2	40

LE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending 31/12/08 19

LABORERS			CHURCH STATISTICS										EDUCATIONAL S						
																	PUPILS		
Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19..08	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	Boys	Girls
14	4	40	18	1		892	56	1500	350	1	150		5		11	2	40	50

Pangchuang - 1908 143

.....Mission.

AL STATISTICS						Native Contributions		MEDICAL WORK				PUBLICATIONS	
ILS			PUPILS									PAGES PRINTED	
Girls	Other Schools	Boys	Girls	Total Number under Instruction	For Christian Work	For Education	Number of Hospitals	Patients	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Treatments	On Mission Press	On Other Presses
							1	535	1	9511		
50	8	110	8	208	200	~~300~~	1	535	1	9511		

This table has been prepared by .....

Fold

Statistics for 1908

Country, China

Name of Mission, North China

Name of Station, Pang Chuang

Organized,

Date of Report,

TAB

NATIVE	Unordained Preachers	8
	Ordained Preachers	1
MISSIONARIES	Foreign Workers not under appointment	
	Total Missionaries	5
	Wives	2
	Single Women	1
	Physicians (Women)	
	Physicians (Men)	
	Unordained (not Physicians)	
	Ordained	2
	Population of Field	1,500,000
	When Established	1873
	No. of Outstations	2
	Name of Station	Pastingfu
	Totals,	

Total 11: but only 4 for Full Year; others for parts of year.

Mrs. Perkins is a regular physician.

REC'D JUN 4 1909

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1908

EDUCATIONAL	PUPILS	
	Boys	50
	Boarding and High Schools	3
	Students	
	Colleges	
	Students for the Ministry	
	Theological Schools	
CHURCH STATISTICS	Sabbath School Membership	80
	Sabbath Schools	1
	Average Attendance	375
	Adherents	1,050
	Added by Confession, 19.....	73
	Communicants	670
	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	1
	Organized Churches	1
	Places of Regular Meeting	24
NATIVE LABORERS	Total Native Laborers	20
	Other Native Laborers	1
	Bible-Women	8
	Teachers	8
	Unordained Preachers	8

Adding Colporters 36. Reckoning also Preachers and Teachers & Bible-Women Employed Part Time, 44.
Also, 16 Colporters Connected with Bible Societies.
Total 5: but only 1 for Full Year; others for parts of year.
Total 10: " " 5 " " " " " "
Total 11: but only 4 for Full Year; others for parts

TABLE

NATIVE	Teachers	8
	Unordained Preachers	8
	Ordained Preachers	1
MISSIONARIES	Foreign Workers not under appointment	
	Total Missionaries	5
	Wives	2
	Single Women	1
	Physicians (Women)	
	Physicians (Men)	
	Unordained (not Physicians)	
	Ordained	2
	Population of Field	1,500,000
	When Established	1873
	No. of Outstations	9

Name of Station: Pastingfu

Totals,

Total 10: " " 3 " " " " "

Total 11: but only 4 for Full Year; others for parts of year.

Mrs. Perkins is a regular physician.

Rec'd JUN 4 1909

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1908

EDUCATION	PUPILS — Boys	50
	Boarding and High Schools	3
	Students	
	Colleges	
	Students for the Ministry	
	Theological Schools	
CHURCH STATISTICS	Sabbath School Membership	80
	Sabbath Schools	1
	Average Attendance	375
	Adherents	
	Added by Confession, 19.....	3
	Communicants	670
	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	1
	Organized Churches	1
	Places of Regular Meeting	24
NATIVE LABORERS	Total Native Laborers	1
	Other Native Laborers	1
	Bible-Women	2
	Teachers	8
	Unordained	

Adding Colporters 36. Reckoning also Preachers and Teachers & Bible-Women Employed Part Time, 44.
Also, 16 Colporters connected with Bible Societies.
Total 5: but only 1 for Full Year; others for parts of year.
Total 10: " " 5 " " " " " "

LE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1908 Cle

LABORERS			CHURCH STATISTICS									EDUCATIONAL S						
													PUPILS					
Total Native Laborers	Other Native Laborers	Bible-Women	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	Boys	Girls
20	1	2	24	1	1	670	73	1,050	375	1	80					3	50	4

Adding 36 Reclaiming also Preached and
Also, 16 Bible-Women employed Christmas 44.
Total 57 Bible-Women connected with Bible Society.
Only 1 for full year; others for part of year.
" 5 " " " " " " "

Paotingfu - 1908 144.

(Chinese 34th Year). No. China Mission.

AL STATISTICS						Native Contributions		MEDICAL WORK				PUBLICATIONS	
PILS			PUPILS									PAGES PRINTED	
Girls	Other Schools	Boys	Girls	Total Number under Instruction	For Christian Work	For Education	Number of Hospitals	Patients	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Treatments	On Mission Press	On Other Presses
					U.S. Gold							
47	3	25	6	128	$311	$278						

This table has been prepared by E. E. Aiken.

Statistics for 1908

Country, China

Name of Mission, No. China Mission

Name of Station, Paotingfu

Organized, 1873

Date of Report, Feb. 16, 1909.

Rec'd JUN 4 1909

Will Dr Goodrich please f

TABL

Name of Station	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	MISSIONARIES								NATIVE L		
				Ordained	Unordained (not Physicians)	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	Total Missionaries	Foreign Workers not under appointment	Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Teachers
Peking														
Totals,	20	1864	3,000,000	3	0	1	0	6	4	14	0	3	13	8

fill out + send to KJ to D to get their slate

ABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending ..... 19.....

IVE LABORERS					CHURCH STATISTICS									EDUCATION						
																			PU	
Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	Boys		
8	9	4	37	21	4	2	1100	?	1000?	?	5	400	0	0	1	8	4	55		

Bible School for Women. 30 students

ill out + send to KJ to P to get their schedule

LE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending ..... 19.....

LABORERS			CHURCH STATISTICS									EDUCATIONAL						
																	PUPILS	
Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	Boys	
9	4	37	21	4	2	1100	?	1000?	?	5	400	0	0	1	8	4	55	1

Bible School for Women. 30 students

dlect?

Peking - 1908

145.

.....Mission.

ONAL STATISTICS						Native Contributions		MEDICAL WORK				PUBLICATIONS	
UPILS		Other Schools	PUPILS		Total Number under Instruction	For Christian Work	For Education	Number of Hospitals	Patients	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Treatments	PAGES PRINTED	
	Girls		Boys	Girls								On Mission Press	On Other Presses
5	119	5	78	83	365	gold $75.	1.						

This table has been prepared by Miss Russell & others.

Fold

Statistics for 1908.

Country, China

Name of Mission, North China Mission

Name of Station, Peking

Organized, 1864

Date of Report, 1909

Rec'd JUN 4 1909

TAB

Name of Station	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	MISSIONARIES								NATIVE		
				Ordained	Unordained (not Physicians)	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	Total Missionaries	Foreign Workers not under appointment	Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	
Totals,	6	1867	1,000,000	3	1	1	0	2	4	11	1	0	6	
Tung Chou														

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending December 31st 1909.

ATIVE LABORERS					CHURCH STATISTICS									EDUCATION					
Unordained Preachers	Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 1909.	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	PUPI Boys
6	16	2	7	31	8	1	1	368	44	850	500	8	340	0	(3)	1	69	3	82

In Peking.

	Evl stu.	Acad. studen
Tungchow	11	15
Tientsin	10	7
Peking	7	3
Kalgan	3	0
Pao Ting	15	7
Paoyichowang	3	7
Shansi	6	0
L. M. S.	9	12
Presb.	5	0
North China Mission	49	70
Shansi "	6	0
London "	9	12
Presbyte "	5	0

LE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending December 31st 1909.

LABORERS				CHURCH STATISTICS										EDUCATIONAL STA						
																		PUPILS		
	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 1909	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	Boys	Girls
6	2	7	31	8	1	1	368	44	850	500	8	340	0	(3)	1	69 ⊗	3	82 ⊗	55

In Peking.

	Evl stu.	Acad. students
Tunglehow	11	15
Tientsin	10	7
Peking	7	3
Kalgan	3	0
Pao Ting	15	7
Paoyehmang	3	7
Shansi	6	0
L. M. S.	9	12
Presb.	5	0
North China Mission	49	70
Shansi "	6	0
London "	9	12 ⊗
Presbyte "	5	0

Tungchow - 1908 146.

North China Mission.

AL STATISTICS						Native Contributions		MEDICAL WORK				PUBLICATIONS	
LS			PUPILS									PAGES PRINTED	
Girls	Other Schools	Boys	Girls	Total Number under Instruction	For Christian Work	For Education		Number of Hospitals	Patients	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Treatments	On Mission Press	On Other Presses
55	5	35	35	276	$136.69 Gold.	$396.10 *						2,341,439	Hymn Book 6.9. (?) 3,879,000
						*North China Mission alone		1	141	4	17,388		

This table has been prepared by Geo. D. Wilder.

Statistics for 1908.

Country, China.

Name of Mission, North China

Name of Station, Tung Chou.

Organized, 1867

Date of Report, Dec. 31. 1908.

Missionaries in Peking

To their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries

of Great Britain and the United States, (Fall 1900?)
accredited to the Chinese Government;

Sirs,-

We the undersigned British and American missionaries, representatives of Societies and Organizations that have wide interests in China, realizing that political action with reference to this country in its present crisis will be fraught with far-reaching consequences, and will profoundly affect the well-being of the nation; beg to present to your Excellencies a few reflections on the Peace Proposals recently submitted to the Chinese Government by the Allied Powers. We trust that the magnitude of the issues involved, and their vital relations to the best interests of China - as of all nations concerned - will lead you to give to them your considerate attention.

We appreciate the serious difficulties that have been overcome in framing a document that has received the endorsement of the representatives of eleven nations, and we rejoice that a united basis of action has been secured. The success achieved, however, awakens within us regrets that other interests of grave importance failed to receive, as we judge, due attention.

First. In the Preamble to the Peace Proposals the fact is not duly emphasized that during the recent convulsion the Chinese Government attacked every thing foreign, including whatever contributes to progress, and the permanent welfare of nations.

Secondly. Lawless acts in general are denounced, but there is no adequate rebuke for flagrant violation of treaty obligations - these treaties having been in force for forty years - in the massacre under conditions of the utmost atrocity of nearly two hundred missionaries, and in the cruel alternative presented to thousands of helpless native converts of recantation of their religious faith or death.

Thirdly. Demand is made that Chinese in the employ of foreigners shall receive compensation for their losses, but no indemnity is asked for thousands of Chinese Christians, who because of their relations with foreigners and interest in foreign teachings, have suffered the loss of relatives, have been driven from their homes, and have been despoiled of their property.

Fourthly. Provision is made for the advancement of commercial interests, but nothing is suggested to safeguard or promote missionary interests. Mission work is carried on with large investments by Societies and Corporate Boards of recognized legal standing, whose humanitarian achievements are known throughout the world.

We give expression to the above regrets with the hope that in treaty revisions that are to follow the broad interests involved in the reconstruction of China may receive full recognition, and be wisely provided for. We take the liberty to ask that the following suggestions receive your Excellencies' due consideration.

First. We deem it to be a matter of the gravest importance for the future security of life among foreigners in China, and for the prevention of persecution and massacre of native Christians, that the clauses in existing treaties, which have been many times supported by Imperial Edicts, giving protection to foreign missionaries and Christian converts, should be reaffirmed and emphasized. It should be definitely stated that all Chinese of whatever rank, occupation or place, may follow freely their wishes in the acceptance of Christianity, with the full protection of the Chinese Government, and under no compulsion to act contrary to the tenets of their religion.

Secondly. China in its treaties with western nations has promised to permit her people to accept the Christian religion, thus reinforcing the natural right of religious liberty with the assurance of governmental protection. Chinese officials in the years that have passed since such treaties were established have been slow to give force to these clauses. Outrages upon the lives and property of foreigners have often been preceded by attacks upon native Christians. We are confident that a wise and steady policy on the part of foreign governments in requiring of China that officials of all classes shall promptly and faithfully deal with wrongs of this kind, could do much to add to the security of life for all foreigners, and to promote friendly relations with the people. This thought we are glad to see emphasized in the recent Message of President McKinley. His words were as follows; "I regard as one of the essential factors of a durable adjustment, the securement of adequate

guarantees for liberty of faith, since insecurity of those natives who embrace alien creeds, is a scarcely less assault upon the rights of foreign worship and teaching, than would be direct invasion thereof".

Thirdly. In order to prevent misunderstandings and to promote harmony we suggest that in the forthcoming revision of treaties the right of missionaries to reside in the interior, and to rent and purchase property for the prosecution of their work, be definitely stated.

Fourthly. We ask that it be inserted in revised treaties that missionaries residing or travelling in any part of China - away from open ports - shall possess themselves of properly authorized passports, stating nationality, occupation and residence. When required they shall present these passports to local authorities for inspection, and such authorities shall do their utmost to protect them in life, family and property.

Fifthly. We believe that while missionaries should not interfere in cases of Chinese litigation, except in extreme circumstances of wrong against natives because of their Christian faith, and while officials should decide all cases of law in strict justice, without reference to religious beliefs, the friendly intercourse of missionaries and officials should be encouraged, since such intercourse would help to prevent misunderstandings as to the character of mission work, and in general would promote harmony between Christians and others.

Sixthly. We trust that by separate negotiations with the Chinese Commissioners a suitable method will be devised for giving relief to the suffering Chinese Christians. Their wrongs are an appeal to humanity that such redress should be given as remains possible at the end of this cruel tragedy.

Seventhly. We believe that the foregoing suggestions will be found to be in harmony with the expressed wishes of the Chinese Commissioners, as stated in their review of the twelve articles of the Protocol. They propose that a new article relating to the future prosecution of mission work be drafted, with detailed rules conceived in a spirit of equity, and conducive of lasting harmony.

It is our earnest hope that Great Britain and the United States may have a leading hand in the coming transformation of China, and that wisdom may be given to your Excellencies rightly to discharge the weighty responsibilities resting upon you, in helping the Rulers of this people to enter in earnest upon lines of reform that can alone save China to herself, and give to her an honorable place among enlightened and progressive nations.

of Great Britain & United States.

In favor of more explicit
protection of missions & their converts.

By the Missionaries in Peking

Americans in Peking

148.

Aug 15-1900

MEMORANDUM ON REFORM IN CHINA.

In view of the fact that the Allied troops have occupied Peking, we the undersigned, deeply interested in the reformation of China, and impressed with the imperative need of changes in the coming reorganization of the Empire, would submit the following Memorandum.

Although foreign enterprise and missionary work have enjoyed treaty recognition for forty years, yet there has recently occurred a long-planned, wide-spread, and violent attack upon them under Imperial sanction, with the avowed object of extirpating Christianity, expelling foreigners, and destroying all foreign interests. This movement has forced all native Christians into a false position as unpatriotic and disloyal, with the ultimate alternative of massacre or apostacy. The Christians as a body are both patriotic and loyal, and by all treaties and by many Edicts are entitled to protection, and now especially to be set right before the Chinese Government, and before the world.

I. To this end we ask

I. That those who are found to have been leaders in this anti-foreign movement may be adequately punished.

2. That the native Christians be indemnified for the losses of life and property which they have suffered in this persecution.

II. We urge the necessity of insisting upon educational reform in China.

I. By the abolition of the present literary test of merit in the Civil Service.

2. By the introduction in its place of suitable branches of Western Learning.

3. By the discontinuance of the worship of Confucius as a compulsory educational rite.

4. By placing all Chinese, irrespective of religious beliefs, upon the same footing in matters of educational privileges.

. We ask for a radical revision of the civil and criminal processes in China, with a view to securing justice and equal rights for Christians by such readjustments as will secure

I. That all Christians irrespective of religious beliefs shall be placed upon the same footing in all proceedings in the courts.

2. That officials shall receive such salaries for service, and such punishment for bribery as shall tend to do away with the present corruption of the courts.

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I. That all Christians irrespective of religious beliefs shall be placed upon the same footing in all proceedings in the courts.

2. That officials shall receive such salaries for service, and such punishment for bribery as shall tend to do away with the present corruption of the courts.

3.That all temple-worship and idolatrous rites as a condition of holding civil and military offices be abolished.

If these refoms can be accomplished,we believe that the welfare of the Chinese people will be promoted,and that better relations will be established between Chinese and foreigners.

We are also of the opinion,

That in claiming Indemnity from the Chinese Government should be made

I. For loss of time caused by the Boxer disturbances.

2.For all travelling expenses including those to and from foreign lands,which have been incurred through these disturbances,and the order of the Government to missionaries to leave China.

3.For future rise in building materials and labor.

4.For rent of premises until new ones can be built.

5.For literary work destroyed.

These resolutions were signed by almost all the Americans in Peking,excluding those connected with the Legations,beginning with the oldest resident,Rev.Wm.A.P.Martin,D.D.,LLD,fifty years ~~resident~~, in the Empire,several others of nearly forty or more than thirty years'experience,by all of whom this paper after full and repeated discussion was adopted,and presented to Minister Conger for submission to the State Department.

Arthur H. Smith

Missionaries in Shantung Province Feb-1901 149.

To his Excellency The Governor of Shantung:

We whose cards are herein inclosed, all working in the province of Shantung under your Excellency's care, have been appointed by the

to write you about the present condition of the native christians.
Your protecting care of all foreigners upon the outbreak of the present troubles, your efforts to protect christians and church property are well known to us. We are aware of the difficulties you have met in devising and carrying out your plans to these ends. Your Excellency's skill and earnest ness in these matters are ever in our minds and upon our lips.
In the sixth moon proclamations were published by certain local officials calling upon the christians to recant. It was generally claimed, that these proclamations were based upon your Excellency's instructions. The purpose of these proclamations, so far as your Excellency was concerned, was to save the lives of the christians by inducing them temporarily to recant. In most cases the light demands made upon the christians were the evidenc of the humane purpose behind the proclamations, but now the effects of these proclamations are likely to be evil. Many christians are now anxious to be at liberty to practice their religion, but find it difficult to do s so lest evil men, not knowing the resrictions of the proclamations were only temporary, should interfere; again many of the christians having made promises under the proclamation to recant, fear to be accused of bad faith We hear your Excellency in the eighth moon ordered the publication of another proclamation for the protection of christians ccording to the treat ies. But this latter proclamation was not published nearly so widely as th former one. This we are sure was not in accordance with your Excellency's wishes.
We now pray that some plan shall be devised and executed to release all crhistians from promises made to recant whether the promises were made to officials, village elders, constables or others, to exempt them or their sureties from any evils consequent upon a resumption of christianity, to make it clear that their promises to recant are no longer binding and to prevent the charge that in practicing their religion they are disloyal to the Emperor or the Empire, for which they constantly pray.

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We hear your Excellency has already issued order for the publication of another proclamation for the protection of christians according to the treaties. But this latter proclamation was not published nearly so widely as the former one. This we are sure was not in accordance with your Excellency's wishes.

We now pray that some plan shall be devised and executed to relieve all christians from promises made to recant under the proclamations. Officials, village elders, constables or others, to exempt themselves from suffering from any evils consequent upon a resumption of christianity, to make it clear that their promises to recant are no longer binding and to prevent the charge that in practicing their religion they are disloyal to the Emperor or the Empire, for which they constantly pray.

Whether this can be best accomplished by dispatches to the local officials or by special proclamations or in other ways it is not for us to suggest--these matters we leave entirely to your Excellency.

Further there is some reason to fear an attack will again be made upon christians this winter. The suffering and mortality of such an attack would be greater as the weather is more severe. We earnestly beg your Excellency to employ special means to protect the christians this winter.

It is with regret that we thus trouble your Excellency. But we pray that you yourself may be kept in peace and that this province may long enjoy the benefits of your ~~rule~~ rule.

E. G. Uchtell

W. B. Hamilton

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R. S. Anderson
W. E. Hotchkiss

Petition Forwarded to the Governor of Shantung
Rec'd Feb. 12 1901

Com. re Indemnity for native helpers 1901 150.

To The Prudential Committee of the American Board;

Dear Brethren;

In the

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Transmitted to the Board

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able to represent ~~of~~ the classes of persons named above to the Sec. of state upon the following grounds:

(1)They have all been despoiled of property solely by reason of their connection with foreigners.

(2)Under the terms of the Protocol they would seem to be included among those to be indemnified.

(3)Under the terms of the Protocol they are certainly not excluded from those to be indemnified.

(4)Justice to these employees requires that they should be indemnified.

(5)It is difficult to estimate the number of persons affected by this decision,but while it is not large,nor the aggregate of the claims great,some of the claimants are likely or at least liable to lose their indemnities altogether unless they are secured in this way,and all of the individuals concerned are in deep need of relief. We therefore suggest that it would be well for your honorable body to appoint a Committee to wait upon the Sec. of State(perhaps in conjunction with representatives of the American Methodist,and American Presbyterian Missions)and to set the matter before him,ascertainibg whether he will or will not include this class of persons in his construction of the clause in question,communicating the information to us by a telegram by the words Included,or Excluded.

Arthur H. Smith.
E. G. Kerkshury } Committee.

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Committee.

British & American Missionaries Mar-1901

151.

To his Excellency William H. McKinley,

President of the United States,-

Dear Sir;

We take the liberty of sending to you a copy of a paper which we have addressed to Honorable Edwin H. Conger, Minister of the United States to China. A similar paper has been addressed to the British Minister containing the same signatures of missionaries of the two nationalities.

At the present time western nations are striving to give a practical answer to the difficult and involved problem of the reconstruction of China. There is not only serious conflict of judgment as to lines of procedure; the ability and fitness of representatives of Governments to have a leading hand in these negotiations are being sharply challenged. In publications now reaching us from the United States we find arraignments of our Minister to China for a course of action not in harmony with instructions from the Department of State.

From our residence in China and acquaintance with the causes that have produced the present upheaval in the Government, we are prepared to appreciate the difficulties with which our Minister is beset, abd in the midst of which he is striving to pursue a course of wisdom. When the forces that resulted in the present cataclysm were gathering strength the upheaval prognosticated by a few observers seemed so far removed from the lines of rational thought that the weight of evidence pointing to such an event was largely discounted. A rapidly gathering political storm was looked upon as only the blowing of uncertain winds of local unrest, and of opposition to new thoughts and conditions which were slowly making headway among the people.

The two terrible months from June 15th to August 15th were a revelation to all foreigners residing in China of the falsehood, treachery and cruelty of the representatives of the Chinese Government. After this experience it would have been a crime in any public official not to have brushed aside the fictions which the high Chinese officials have persistently spread before the eyes of foreigners, and to look upon the facts of the situation in China as they have slowly revealed themselves, generally in sharp antagonism with Chinese interpretation. We believe that Minister Conger has reached a right understanding of

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these events, and of the character and purpose of the leading actors who have driven the Chinese Government to the brink of destruction.

We are confident that the United States Government will have no occasion for regret in placing full confidence in the judgment of our Minister as to problems he is called upon to consider, a judgment formed from specific knowledge and experience under unusual circumstances. During the trying and protracted period of the Siege in Peking his courage and resourcefulness, on the one hand, and his kindness and interest in the welfare of both foreigners and Chinese, on the other, won for him the respect and gratitude of all nationalities.

We are confident that Minister Conger in his public action is not in danger of erring on the side of severity. He understands the nature of the crimes committed by the high officials of China in precipitating a tragedy that has shocked the world, and he only desires to have such punishment administered as is demanded by a wise justice which looks towards the return of peace and order, and the reconstruction of government on an enduring basis.

He appreciates the nature of those reforms in China that will have the most lasting influence - that they are ethical and educational, rather than industrial and commercial. He faithfully represents the interests of his Government in their broadest lines, and believes that these interests are best advanced by planning and working with equal solicitude for the highest interests of China. In the midst of strong and conflicting currents of opinions as to what ought to be done in the present crisis we believe that you will be wise in giving great weight to his judgment. No counselor will be more faithful to his convictions of duty and obligation to his Government than your present most excellent representative in China.

With highest esteem, we are

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servants,

John Wherry H.H. Lowry D. Z. Sheffield Gilbert Reid
Harry E. King Edward K. Lowry Charles A. Killie A.M. Cunningham
W. S. Ament William B. Stelle Charles Lewis A.P. Peck

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President Wm. McKinley
Washington
Dec. Genl.
April 8-1901

Corr - re - Union

Peking, May 3rd 1901.

To The American Presbyterian Mission, Peking;

Dear Brethren;

We have received with great interest the communication brought to us by two of your number, and having listened to its reading have deliberated upon its subject-matter. We fully appreciate the cordial tone manifested, and heartily reciprocate the earnest desire that our Missions may be guided to take whatever steps may be necessary for the best advancement of the kingdom of God in the territory within which we work, wherever that may be. After considereing the matter in all its bearings we are constrained to say, first, that we contemplate with regret any plan which looks to the withdrawal of the Pres. Mission from the field which they have so long occupied in northern Chihli, since, however explained, this would look like a retrograde step for the Mission, and a confession of at least partial failure, which, more than ever before, is at the present time undesirable. We think that instead of illustrating unity, this would appear as if unity was not to be attained without a violent dislocation from long established foundations, and that in this particular there would be a definite loss all around. We also regret the suggestion that the Pres. Mission withdraw from fields which have now been reconsecrated by the blood of their martyrs, and we can not but think that this action, especially in the case of Bao Ting Fu, would have a chilling effect upon the Churches at home which are now being roused to fresh activity to repair the serious losses and the martyrdom of the past year. The abrupt removal from that city would also

crifice for your Mission the hardly bought and priceless good-will which the work of Mr. Lowrie has earned for you during the past many months, an advantage not lightly to be resigned, and which will be of permanent value in the future. We further deprecate the proposed step because there is now an excellent opportunity for the adoption of actual measures of cooperation between our respective Missions. We already have a field sufficiently large, and it can be indefinitely expanded in some directions, without involving the removal of an entire Mission to another province. With regard to the infelicities of the boundaries of the areas which we have hitherto worked, we are ready to readjust those boundaries in such a way as to remedy the waste of effort in the crossing of one another's territory, and this, we hope, will not be found to be a difficult matter. There has recently been much discussion of cooperation between different Missions, but there is reason to fear that for various reasons some of them will find it practically impossible to unite in any outward way along the principal lines of missionary effort. As between our two Missions, however, we apprehend that these difficulties are so small that they may readily be overcome, and we have now the pleasure of suggesting several methods of doing so, all of which are in the line of the joint Circular issued by the Secretaries of the three Societies which held a meeting in New York Dec. 27th, 1900, as well of the very catholic and cordial communication from your Board to its Missions, from which you quote in your letter to us. One of the sentences which you underscore in that letter is the following: "Where church union can not be attained, the Board of Missions will seek such divisions of territory as will leave as large districts as possible to the exclusive development of separate agencies." We think that

happily this specification does not apply to the case in hand. It appears to us that there is no inherent difficulty in uniting the membership of the Presbyterian and the Congregational Churches in Chihli in one common body, should the Boards at home give their hearty cooperation in the plan, which would be a distinct step forward. We invite consultation with this end in view. With regard to cooperation in Education there are several ways in which it can be promoted, any or all of which we should be delighted to have come to realization. The first of these is in the higher education of young men. Our Mission has developed the North China College, which is aiming at results somewhat different from those of any other institution in this part of China. Its future location is a matter of uncertainty, but whether it should be finally reconstructed in or near Peking, T'ung Chou, or Pao Ting Fu (especially in the latter case) it would be easy for our Missions to unite upon terms to be agreed on in the benefits of such a College. The same may be said of a Theological Seminary, the need of which is imperative, and in which there has in the past been a certain limited amount of cooperation. A like remark may be made in regard to the higher education of young Chinese women. It certainly seems unnecessary that our two Missions should maintain side by side distinct High Schools looking toward a College grade, when the whole number of pupils in both could be instructed more economically, and perhaps more efficiently in one institution. Our Mission desires to express its hope that these Schools might be united under the charge of Miss Newton, the location, whether in Peking or Pao Ting Fu to be determined by mutual consultation. The like possibility of union hold good both for Station Schools

both for boys and for girls, in the establishment of which we think it entirely practicable to unite on a basis satisfactory to both Missions.

In case, as was some years ago voted, a Medical Department of the North China College should be established, it would seem to be a happy idea to locate it where it can be shared between the Missions in such a way as greatly to increase its efficiency, as compared with a Medical School dependent upon instructors and clinical and hospital practice to be furnished by one Mission alone.

It is not improbable that the adoption of these various methods of practical cooperation, or of any of them, would lead to the adoption also of others, and we are confident that the ultimate outcome could not fail to be a greater benefit than the sudden rupture of long existing relations for the sake of mere geographical contiguity of the work of Missions like yours and ours, each keeping his own district, careful not to encroach upon the other. In the higher unity here suggested we should expect to realize larger results in the promotion of Comity not only, but also in the best interests of that Kingdom of God for which we are each laboring.

In the prayer that we may be divinely guided in this and in all other decisions, we remain on behalf of the American Board Mission,

Arthur H. Smith
D. Z. Sheffield } Committee.

Presbyterian Church
Mrs. Rice's Study
June 13/1901

Peking station re-rebuilding

Peking, July 7th. 1902.

Dear Dr. Smith:-

The thermometer has climbed way beyond the 100 degree mark to-day, one of the severest days we have yet had. Cholera is stalking thro the city and even the Government has been moved to issue instructions to the people as to preventive measures. Four members have died at the London mission and there is some thing of a panic. No one has died among us yet, tho yesterday on his way to service one of our best men was sricken with cholera and last night we gave him up. But he seems to have remarkable vitality and is living yet with some hopes of his recovery. The rains are very late this year and the country is suffering. There is this to comfort that the people have already gathered a good wheat harvest and if the rains do not wait too long a drought will be averted. The delay of the rains gives Dr. Ingram opportunity to get the roofs on the new buildings which is a matter for congratulation. The Yale house is well under way and a few days more will see the roof on "my house". There is a great deal of building going on in the city both among natives as well as foreigners and the price of materials is higher than ever before. The allowance per house as sent from Boston ($3000.) notwithstanding the greatest economy will prove too little and you will see from the enclosed list that the station has voted to request $3500. I copy below the Claims allowed by the U.S. Commission, for Peking Station.

Front chapel & School Bldgs	$ 3200.
Hospital Buildings & equip.	2600.
Ladies Dwelling house	3250.00
Printing Press &c	$15000.
Superintendant's house	4000.00
Ament house	4500.00
Ewing house.	3000.00
Miss Chapin's house	1500.
Mr Haven's house	1500.

Miss Haven's house.	$ I500.oo
Bridgman Girls School Bldgs	I0000.oo
Apparatus & Trees(whole compound)	690.
Domestic Chapel.	2500.
Chapel Furnishings &c.	625.
New Chapel	45oo.
Kinder-garten & supplies	500.00
Gate-house & compound walls.	2000.00
North chapel & buildings	3000.00
Nan Meng Chapel	I36.00
Total amount	$6250I.oo

You will see that our claims have been very moderate considering what was lost. The mission Treasurer, Mr. Chapin, and Mr. Ewing made out the list which, I think, should have been some what larger in its claims. Some of the claims are so palpably small that it is apparent at a glanc that the sums asked could not replace. For instance, Gate-house and compound walls (including the range of native buildings adjoining the gate) can never be restored for the sum asked, which is the sum given.

At a station meeting held last week it was voted that as a station we present our estimates of the sums we consider necessary to reorganize the station and reconstruct the work. Hrewith our list---------

Front chapel & school buildings(for boys)	$ 3200.00
Extension of premises as requested by Building Com.	I0000.00
Ladies Home	4000.00
Ament House	3500.00
Ewing Houde	3500.00
Bridgman School.	I0000.00
Domestic chapel	I0000.00
Primary Day-schools & equipment	500.00
North chapel & equipment	4000.00
Gate-house & walls	2500.00

Miss Haven's house

Chinese reception rooms	$ 500.00
Nan Meng chapel	I36.00

Total $5I~~836~~146.00.

This would leave unused in the hands of the Prudential Committeethe sum of $I0665.00 Some of these items may need a little explanation. I think my colleagues have written quite fully regarding the expenditure of about I4000 taels from indemnity fund belonging to the station for extension of country work and care of widows and orphans.This enlargement was needed in order to bring our premises out to the street and give us any thing like a possibility of growth as our work grew.As it was before,we were crowded in to a narrow place,away from the street and it would have been difficult to enlarge unless we seized the present opportunity.To have bought one or two small places and let it be known(as it would have been)that in the course of time the other places would be wanted,would have been to make the purchases impossible.It was apparent that the enlargement could be recouped from the station indemnity and,by the advice of the Building Committee,the purchases were made.It remains for me to say having returned,after all the purchases were made,that I think Mr.Stelle did remarkably well,did not seize the opportunity to give too little nor did he give too much.The people who sold are well pleased with their sales and no unkind word has been spoken.This cannot be said of some other mission in the city.The advance in the request for houses will be noted but this is amply explained by the increased price of materials. It was strange that so small a sum should have ben asked for our North Chapel and premises.The last extensive repairs on that place cost the Board fully $900.00.There was a goodequipment and the property might have well been put in at $5000.00.The Chinese reception rooms are some thing we have long needed and will give great help in our work to the Domestic chapel,we must have abuildings adequate to our needs .

Miss Haven's house

look for audiences of a thousand people in the next few years is no means a roseate view of the situation. Last saturday we dedicated fine new chapel at the "Marco Polo" bridge and fully a hundred people knocking at the door of the church there. The villages near by are ger for instruction of their own free (will put up a very fine tablet in chapel. The signs are promising and our growth will be as rapid as r strength to take care of it. A recent edict of the Empress Dowager some what remarkable as in it she says she now distinguishes between the tholic and Protestant faiths and advises the adoption of the rules or ggestions made by Timothy Richard for the regulation of mission work. want to develop a good sunday school and will need special rooms nd equipment as at home. We are not working to make a fine establishent which will please the on-looker but some thing which will be dapted to our needs and can be utilized in practical work.

A large satisfactory building for people to gather in would make a center for work. Our peoplecontribute for the native pastor and have given 47I taels for repairing of the new premises for North Chapel. I trust our indemnities will be paid soon so that we may know what to expect and act accordingly. We are comfortably settled (as comfortable a people can be this weather) and Mrs. Ament has led her first meeting with the women. Mr. Stelle is taking a change in Mongolia. Mr. Wilder is helping on the buildings and we all manage to keep busy.

Trusting you are spending a comfortable summer and with best regards to Mrs. Smith and daughter, also to all your colleagues,

We remain,

Yours Cordially,

Geo. D. Wilder W. S. Ament

J. E. Chapin
Nellie N. Russell.
Mary H. Porter

Members Peking Station
Peking. July 1st 1902
Rec'd Aug. 14

To look for audiences of a thousand people in the next few years is by no means a roseate view of the situation. Last saturday we dedicated the new chapel at the "Marco Polo" bridge and fully a hundred people are knocking at the door of the church there. The villages near by are ready for instruction of their own free (will put up a very tablet in the chapel. The signs are promising and our growth will be as rapid as our strength to take care of it. A recent edict of the Empress Dowager is some what remarkable as it she says she now distinguishes between the Roman Catholic and Protestant faiths and advises the adoption of the rules or regulations made by Timothy Richard for the regulation of mission work.

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Wm. S. Ament

Wm. S. Ament

F. S. Stelle

Miss F. Wilder

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO VISIT THE KALGAN FIELD -1902

At the Mission Meeting in Nov. a Committee was chosen to visit the Kalgan Field, render such guidance and help as they might be able-giving special attention to the settling of Indemnity Claims- and report to the Mission. The Report, besides giving an account of this journey, was to consider the claims of the Kalgan Field upan the Mission, and of Kalgan itself as the place for missionary residence.

Of the Committee chosen, only Mr. Roberts was able to undertake the journey. He left Tientsin the 8th of Jany, the day after the Emperor with his tender hearted aunt(!) entered the Capital, and five days later, in company with Mr. Larson, he left Peking for Kalgan. It need hardly be written here that Mr. Roberts had no want of official protection and help, making it easy to accomplish some of the special object of his journey.

He spent three days in Kalgan, during which time he twice visited the wreck of our houses, received the 6000 taels indemnity from helper Feng Kê, and on Sunday preached to a small congregation. After this, with his servant-deacon and four soldiers, he made a tour of the stations. This tour of 350 miles occupied 17 days. The weather was very cold, but the river was frozen, and easy to cross.

It is not necessary to write here of the warm welcome given Mr. Roberts by the many friends at Kalgan and other places, of the great joy of the christians in welcoming again their pastor, and of the many interesting incidents, some of which are given in the Station Report. Enough to make record that the visit was of great value, first in bringing the christians and the missionary together once more; also in securing premises for chapels and schools, as well as in settling indemnities.

The question comes before us at this Mission Meeting whether our northernmost Field, commonly known as the Kalgan Station, shall be retained or abandoned. Your Committee find important reasons for holding the Field.

1. The Field to the North of the Great Wall occupied by our Mission, comprises a large territory unoccupied and unclaimed by any other Mission. At the smallest estimate, the ~~equal~~ parish has a population equal to that of Massachusetts, and occupies an area ~~equal to~~ larger than that State.
2. This Field has been occupied by our Mission since 1865. Strong reasons should always be required for the giving up of work once undertaken, and especially after decades of seed sowing, followed by a wonderful harrowing process which has awakened many minds to inquire after the truth.
3. It may be added that the Kalgan Field has been not unfruitful. There have been from the beginning some 500 communicants in the whole Field,

Members Returning Station

of whom many have joined the Church Triumphant. Just before the Boxer outbreak, there were 250 church members, and 200 probationers. The reality of their conversion, and the care not to admit unworthy applicants, is suggested by the fact that only thirty were excommunicated in thirty four years. Some of these members are worthy of special mention, for their faith and love and christian zeal.

4. The Kalgan Field is consecrated by the lives already laid down there. Witness the little Cemetery, desecrated by the boxers, where lie Dr. McBride, Miss Diament, Mrs. Williams, and Miss Henrietta Williams. Witness, too, the thirty christian martyrs, of whom one was a helper, and one a Bible woman.

5. It should be a special reason for continuing to occupy the Field that, while it is not difficult of access, it is in what is spoken of as in "The regions beyond." The vast region to the N.W. from Peking is too important to be neglected by our Mission. The Kalgan work is peculiarly an effort to reach the distant population of the interior, and the difficulties to be encountered should only be an incentive to the effort. The most distant stations of the China Inland Mission cost three or more months of travel from Shanghai, a time long enough to circumnavigate the globe. And yet these stations are kept up, at great cost and sacrifice, with never a thought of their abandonment. What then shall be said of our giving up a field only five days distant from the Capital!

6. The thought of working the Field from Peking is chimerical. For an aggressive work,-anything beyond a poor-dying-rate method- there is demanded a full complement of men and women on the ground, who shall give their best life forces to the work.

It seems a poor policy, unworthy of the American Board and the North China Mission, to give up such a field, abandon the work of past years; our teachers, and helpers, and Bible women, and chapels, and schools; leaving the work to a gasping sort of life, and that at a time when our help is needed more than at any time for the past quarter of a century!

Granted, now, that the Field be retained, and with no other thought than that the work there be pushed with the same enthusiasm of earnestness as in the other stations of our Mission: the question arises, shall we move it to a more nearly geographical centre? Now that our buildings have been entirely destroyed by the boxers, there is nothing to hinder us from reopening the Station at the very best place for work.

There are perhaps two arguments against rebuilding at Kalgan that may be thought of. The first and chief objection to Kalgan is that it lies on one side of the Field, and is widely removed from the centre of our work.

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There are perhaps two arguments against rebuilding at Kalgan that may be thought of. The first and chief objection to Kalgan is that it lies on one side of the Field, and is widely removed from the centre of our work.

And the second objection is, that, to a considerable extent, Kalgan is a city of traders and artisans, and not a city of homes.

Still there are important, and perhaps conclusive reasons, why the work should be reopened at Kalgan.

1. The fact that Kalgan has been the central station from the beginning is worth stating. There should certainly be plain and convincing arguments for opening at a new centre. Of course to reopen elsewhere, there would be, in various ways, a considerable loss.

2. It should also be mentioned that, while the buildings at Kalgan were entirely destroyed, the grounds remain. We own a large place, of some six acres(including the hospital grounds), near to the lower city, admirably situated, and equal to all our needs. Our ownership to the land is undisputed. The deed, recorded in the U.S. Consulate in Tientsin, gives us a clear title to the place. It seemed a special Providence which, after many efforts and many years of waiting, gave us these high and healthful grounds, with their wide and inspiring outlook upon the mountains.

3. There is a further argument which has appealed with much force to your Committee. It is almost certain that, within a few years, a railroad will be built to Kalgan. This will bring the city within a few hours of Peking, and into close touch with the outside world. It is easy to see what this will mean to the missionaries of our Pisgah Station. This outlook is also suggestive of a natural method of extension for the station, along the lines of the railroad, doubtless changing, to some degree, the Geographical centre of ~~the station~~ its work.

4. Kalgan is a great city, the most important place in that wide district, and its dynamic centre. It is the centre of trade for the whole region, and the key to Mongolia. And moreover it lies on the great road to Northern Shansi. Evangelistic work done in Kalgan will be felt in places quite remote from the centre.

5. It should be mentioned that there is a work started, and the beginning of a church, in Kalgan itself. The place is not so barren as has been supposed, and as it was in fact a decade and more of years ago.

6. The great natural barrier between the Northern and Southern limits of the Field is the San Kan River. In the rainy season this river is difficult or impossible to cross. Two thirds of the membership of the Church are on the North, or Kalgan side of the river, while Yücho and Hsi Hê Ying are to the South of the river.

7. There is a Foreign Office in Kalgan, and residence is probably safer, and assistance more quickly and easily gained, than at a place farther in the interior. Banking and postal facilities might also be mentioned.

8. Yücho, which has been thought of for a central station, is itself quite at the Southern limit of the Kalgan Field. It may here be added that,

in past years, while some of the Kalgan Station have advocated the opening of Yücho, no one has ever advocated the abandonment of Kalgan. The members of the station are unanimously agreed that Kalgan is the best place for the central station. It need hardly be added that the Kalgan missionaries love the Kalgan people, and that they have very many personal friends among the heathen of that city, whom they are hoping, through the leverage of friendship, united with faithful teaching, to win to Christ. They would feel it a great loss to give up the vantage ground of personal acquaintance.

9. Kalgan is a natural health retreat, a half mile nearer to the sky than the plain, and it is not unlikely that, with the building of the railroad, many will be drawn thither in the trying Summer months, and find there, not only a glad welcome, but also needed rest and a new life.

As a closing word, it may be added, that for those who desire a consolidated Mission, it should be an argument, that the coming of the railroad will make gatherings of christians and missionaries from beyond the Great Wall with those on the plain comparatively easy.

In the years to come, "many shall run to and fro" in this sadly neglected region, preaching the glad Evangel.

Committee { Chauncey Goodrich.
James H. Roberts.
Geo. D. Wilder.

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Committee

Chauncey Goodrich
James A. Robertson
Geo. C. Miller

Report of Committee on Kalgan Station.

Peking station - re - boys' School + Chapel 155.

Peking, Oct. 31st. 1903.

Dear Dr. Smith:-

Mr. and Mrs. Stelle have just returned from their long country tour and make most encouraging reports. We have a large field, well delimited, and our aim is now intensive work rather than extensive. Our helpers and people are working in harmony and there is progress all along the line. The people in Cho Chou have just sent up a unanimous requst that Helper Li Pen Yuan be ordained as their pastor

My object in writing for the station to-day is to urge the forwarding of the appropriations already voted by the mission and reported on favorably from home of the sums for our Boys school and the North chapel. We need the new school building most desperately and the material for next year's work should be bought this year. Mr. Stelle just remarks that this early purchase would make a saving of nearly or quite 33%. All the other missions have their new buildings for schools well in hand. The London mission is the last before us to finish and we will bring up the rear. The boys are living in premises entirely unfit for habitation and their health requires better accommodations. Our hope is in this fine school of forty boys and without it we can ont send properly equipped boys to Tungchou. The small sum of $247. asked for the beautifying the compound is needed, as our yard is largely a mass of broken bricks and tiles. The leveling of the ground is a matter of considerable expense.

Peking station has received but 3/5 of the whole amount asked for and voted by the mission, and the whole amount will allow no excess if, as

a station,we are re-instated in our work. You will be sorry to hear that Mr.&.Mrs.Shurston of the Yale Mission have been ordered home on account of his health.He has developed Tuberculosis and must have immediate attention.It is a great blow to the mission and will be a serious disappointment to many people.

Another subject weighing heavily on this station is the need of a third preaching missionary in order to properly provide for present work.This call is imperative and unanimous from the station.Two men ,however active,are utterly inadequate to the demands..Our field is over a hundred miles long by forty miles wide and contains millions of people.We must have help.If one happens to be absent it entails the whole work on one man as happens very frequently and the burden is too heavy,especially in view of furloughs.We sincerely trust this great need may be kept constantly in mind and may be speedily relieved.

Trusting that this letter will find you in the best of health and craving God's blessing on the Board,

We remain,

Yours Cordially,

Members of Peking Station---

W.S. Ament
William B. Stelle
Lucilla Miner
Jane E. Chapin
Mary H. Porter

Members Peking Station

Peking, Oct. 31-1903

Rec'd Dec. 7

Members of No. China Mission
Mar - 1905

TO THE PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS,

Dear Brethren:-

Introduction.

Your North China Mission, begun almost a half-century ago, occupies a large field in two provinces of China, which, whether from the political, the commercial, or the educational point of view, are of the first importance. Chihli, the metropolitan province, contains the governmental plexus which administers this vast and ancient Empire. It is also one of the largest and most populous of the eighteen provinces, and is now penetrated from Peking to central China by a great trunk railway. Shantung, the birthplace of China's most influential sages, is in parts among the most densely populated regions of China. Its far interior capital and several of its inland cities are now "open ports", all of them connected by the new German railway with Kiaochou, and soon by other lines to be linked with Tientsin, the Yangtse valley, and the provinces to the west. The estimated population of the fields of our seven stations is immense, comprising a great number of prefectural, sub-prefectural, and district cities. For example, that of the P'ang Chuang station, now reckoned at but eight counties, contains at a moderate computation not less than 1,770,000 people, while the territory of Lin Ch'ing, embracing twenty counties, is certainly twice as populous. With a few exceptions our field is now largely delimited, and if we do not undertake evangelistic work in it no one else will or can do it.

The work of reconstruction.

In the year 1900, with the exception of that in the port of Tientsin and the village of P'ang Chuang, almost all the plant of our Mission was totally destroyed. During the past four years a marvelous reconstruction has taken place, particularly in Peking and T'ung Chou. The mission compounds have been laid out on a uniform plan, the areas greatly enlarged, and the plant much improved. Perhaps no situation in China exceeds in advantages that of our station and college in T'ung Chou. In this

connection should be mentioned the remarkable and spontaneous movement toward union educational work. The London and the American Presbyterian Missions have already combined with our own in a Union College of Arts for young men, a College for young women, a Medical College, a Theological Seminary, with the prospect of a Union Academy, thus expanding and unifying our work in a way hitherto unexampled in China. There has been manifested great harmony in the delimitation of our different fields from those of adjacent missions. This seems likely to be carried to an early and to a successful completion. Our relations with the Chinese officials are totally different from those formerly prevailing. It is now possible for missionaries as such to obtain personal interviews with the highest civil and military mandarins. As a means of dissipating prejudice, promoting friendliness, inspiring respect for Christianity and its representatives, and of setting before officials in a true light many things of great importance in our work, this opportunity is of the greatest value. The local magistrates have altogether changed their tone, and as a rule no longer venture to ignore or openly thwart us. Some of them have become conspicuously friendly. With the non-official gentry and scholars we find it much easier than before to be on friendly, if not as yet on cordial, terms. The marvelous survival of the Christian Church after a storm of persecution unprecedented in experience, the slow but inevitable introduction of Western learning into the system of Government education, and that general progress which seems to be in the air, have greatly modified sluggish Chinese public sentiment.

Growth since 1900.

The visible results of our Mission work since the period of reconstruction began have been far in advance of anything before known. The appended table shows the growth in membership in the several stations of the Mission from 1901 to date. In some cases, the native church was so widely scattered by the Boxer cataclysm that statistics of membership were not possible for two or three years:

	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
Tientsin	150	--	--	204
Peking	425	555	687	767 ~~(statistics not in)~~
Kalgan	217	205	229	227 *Note
T'ung Chou	---	151	165	206
Pao-ting-fu	227	246	283	418
P'ang Chuang	---	---	633	705
Lin Ch'ing	---	138	214	288 *Note

* Note. Kalgan and Lin Ch'ing have never been fully re-opened since 1900.

But all signs indicate that this is but a trifle compared to what may be expected in the immediate future. There are more applications for admission to station schools and academies and to the central college than ever before, and the number is certain to increase rapidly. Villages and towns make application for visits from the foreign missionaries, from church helpers, and ask for the establishment of schools, in a way beyond all former experience. While aware that this general movement is frequently due to mixed motives, we also recognize it as a providential opening of capital importance on no account to be neglected.

opening.

It has been a keen disappointment to the Mission that although nearly five years have elapsed since the Boxer cataclysm, two of our seven stations remain paralyzed by the failure of the Prudential Committee, notwithstanding continuous and unanimous requests from us, to sanction their re-opening.

Kalgan ield. X

Kalgan, a city of some 80,000 people, is a commercial center for a large region, embracing one prefecture, three sub-prefectures, and seven districts, as well as a region beyond the Great Wall with hundreds of new villages all within easy reach. The greater part of this territory is untouched by any other Protestant Mission. The work of the past thirtynine years since Kalgan was occupied should be conserved by the immediate re-opening of the station, manned by a third mis-

sionary family, a physician, and two single ladies, one for educational and the other for evangelistic work. The projected railway through the Pass which cannot be long delayed, will bring this large field within a few hours of Peking.

The report for Lin Ch'ing last year gave an account of a remarkable movement toward Protestant Christianity which has since then deepened and spread. Within eight months the number of inquirers has more than doubled, while a similar movement of great promise has taken place at the extreme southeastern part of this large field. In three years the Lin Ch'ing church membership has more than trebled, and there is every probability that at the end of another three years the membership will equal that of any station in the Mission at the present time. There is also a bright outlook for work for women. After four months of labor Miss Gertrude Wyckoff reports between fifty and sixty women ready to be received on probation. The total number of inquirers is considerably over one thousand. On the other hand, we lose the aid of one helper the coming year, while the distance from P'ang Chuang to Lin Ch'ing prevents Mr. Chapin from doing all that he might if he lived at Lin Ch'ing, nearer the center of his work. Two other statements ought also to be made. For adequate reasons Mr. Chapin wishes to withdraw from touring during the winter months, and to this must be added that owing to Roman Catholic influence and example there are some men who, while nominally seekers after truth, are endeavoring to use the church to further their own nefarious ends.

The Lin Ch'ing field is nearly as large as the Western Reserve. There are thousands of inquirers who must be shepherded at once. If it were a regular station of the Mission one man residing there would be wholly inadequate to meet this golden opportunity. We therefore urge the immediate re-opening of the station with two preaching missionaries and two single ladies, one of whom should have some knowledge of medicine,

and the rebuilding of the houses in accordance with the estimates presented last year.

The plan of Educational Union is briefly referred to in the opening section of this paper. It should be remembered that while there is economy in such union there is also always operative another law, that unless we place ourselves in the list of willing recipients we must pay for what we get. We are increasing our educational scope and efficiency two or three fold, and so the new scheme of union does not immediately lessen expenditure. To speak only of the College of Liberal Arts at T'ung Chou, with our best efforts at economy on the field the North China Mission needs annually for the current expenses of the institution not less than $2,500. We have a plant which with dwelling houses cost well on to $50,000. There must be added the annual expense of missionaries' salaries who teach in the College. From some source we must have a thousand dollars more than we now receive to meet expenses. If the Prudential Committee cannot supply this need, before we submit to the serious crippling of our work that so great a reduction in expenses would mean, we must seek help elsewhere.

The London Missionary Society is building a Union Medical College and Hospital in Peking at a cost of $35,000, expecting to spend $17,500 in equipment. The object is to provide all the modern appliances for the teaching of medicine and the relief of suffering. Everything is being done to put this department on a par with the others of the Educational Union. The London Missionary Society plans to place another man in Peking to assist Dr. Cochrane. The American Presbyterian Mission in Peking has one man already designated to work in this College, while a second is expected to assist by coming from Pao-ting-fu at stated intervals.

The Prudential Committee has located no one in Peking to represent the American Board in this institution. Dr. Ingram of T'ung Chou is not able to do the medical work of

that station and also fulfil the obligations of the American Board in this College, the aim of which is to give young men a thorough medical education which will enable them to do work which is now only done by the foreign physician. In this way the cost of such work will be diminished and a large and increasing part of it can be brought within the possibilities of self-support. At present we are compelled to content ourselves with what we call "medical helpers". Most of these men are not even up to the standard of a trained nurse. Instructing them merely to this point requires on the part of the physician an extravagant expenditure of time and energy, owing to their being in isolated classes of one or two, and also from the lack of suitable text-books. We strongly recommend the Prudential Committee to locate a man in Peking to represent the American Board in the Union Medical College. His connection with this institution would render it unnecessary to equip him with a plant, as this is already provided by the London Missionary Society. A poorly manned medical school tends rather to the production of the charlatan than of the physician. If the American Board can see its way clear to do its part in the manning of this College, it will not only be in the line of enlightenment, there being no institution of this grade in the Empire, but it will also be an economy of Mission funds, as may be shown by the experience of medical education in Japan and other lands.

The financial crisis with which we are confronted has been brought about by the fact that the appropriation for the current year is but fortyeight-and-one-fourth per cent of the estimates which were carefully prepared and adopted by the Mission. The basis on which they were made out was the requirement of the existing work in June, 1904. Since that time it has expanded in every station in our Mission. In the meantime, silver, which is the basis of the currency used in meeting expenditures for general work, has increased in value, threatening us with a further reduction of ten per cent as compared with last year,

or seventeen per cent as compared with two years ago.

For the past ten or twelve years we have been receiving the sum of $7,300, representing from sixty to fifty per cent of the estimates. Missionaries on the field have given from their personal funds to carry on the work which these curtailed appropriations failed to meet, but with such a reduction as confronts us this year, with the work increasing as it has during the past nine months, we are brought to a point where we are absolutely unable to meet the demands upon us. Meantime, the Woman's Boards have been granting in full the estimates for their work, which, though carried on alongside ours, is thus on an entirely different footing. Lin Ch'ing station, for example, asked for $1,075. Since those estimates were made out the work has increased to an extent unprecedented in our Mission. $523 is Lin Ch'ing's share of the appropriation with which to carry on the general work in that field for one year. North China College asked for $2,500. It receives $1,205. These two instances illustrate our insoluble problem.

Our Mission has received $25,456 for personal appropriations and $7,300 for general work, a total of $32,756. Our total estimate for general work was $14,981, leaving a balance of $7,681 unappropriated, which represents the difference between retrenchment and the possibility of successfully prosecuting the work in hand. It does not seem to us a wise policy on the part of the Board to spend $32,756 in maintaining a work the natural growth of which we have to neglect and suppress, when the addition of $7,681 would enable us to go forward and reap the fruits of years of labor, and embrace the peculiar opportunities which this critical period in the history of China brings to us. We therefore urge that the Prudential Committee grant the North China Mission the additional sum of $7,681 for general work for the current year, in accordance with estimates passed at the last Mission meeting. Should the general funds of the Board not permit such an additional grant we ask that the Board use for this purpose interest received from

North China indemnity funds from the time they were paid into the treasury of the Board by the United States Government.

sit from a putation

We have repeatedly asked that a Deputation representing the Board and the home churches visit the North China Mission. We desire now with all possible added emphasis to reiterate this request. Other Missions have been greatly helped by such Deputations, and a new impetus has been given to the interest of the home churches in the great mission fields. We desire to receive and to confer similar benefits. The widespread wreckage of mission work by the Boxer scourge in the destruction of property, the expulsion of missionaries and native Christians from their homes, and the long list of precious lives, foreign and native, sacrificed for the Master, certainly supply reasons for a deeper interest in this field, and for added efforts to recover what has been lost. In spite of inadequate support from the home churches the progress in reconstruction has been of a phenomenal character, and our present distress is not of the nature of suffering from disease, but of imperfect nourishment because of life and growth on every hand.

ovince f a putation

The Mission holds itself responsible for the direction of the work committed to its care, and for the proper adjustment of the numerous and serious problems that must necessarily arise, but we should cordially welcome the counsel that a rightly constituted Deputation would be able to give us. While we ought to understand the problems of our own field better than a Deputation could do even at the end of a careful investigation, we dare not assume such acquaintance with comparative mission problems as such a Deputation would possess. As in all lines of work, missionaries are in danger of getting into ruts that do not lead to the most effective results, and other eyes than their own are often needed to point out errors and direct to wiser lines of activity.

sults at home.

But perhaps the greatest service of a Deputation is to furnish the Board itself and the churches that support

its work a down-to-date and vivid picture of the great work in hand, the results in reconstruction already achieved, the promising outlook for the future, and the need of better support than is now given for the realization of the large promise already in sight. It seems to us that such a Deputation would be able to place before the churches in the most effective manner the importance and urgency of the North China mission work, the largeness of the opportunities lying before us, and the urgency of the duty that is upon us if we would have any adequate part in the development of the new life of China.

We suggest that such a Deputation should plan in advance to give ample time on the field to visit each of the central stations and the more important out-stations, and to study the problems of our work at first hand. At the end, we think the Deputation should give a careful statement of its observations and conclusions, to be printed and privately circulated for the benefit of the officers of the Board and the North China Mission. We judge that such a Deputation should have a Foreign Secretary, and perhaps a District Secretary, in its body. The presence of our honored President, Mr. Capen, would add great weight to the Deputation. We suggest, further, that the chairman of the sub-committee on China and several gentlemen of influence in the churches be included.

The most urgent time for sending out such a Deputation was doubtless two or three years ago, but we cannot recover the past. The time may, perhaps, in some measure be redeemed by sending the Deputation at once, but certainly not by a delay of further years.

Under the pressure of the financial exigency no other course has seemed open to the Mission than to summon a special meeting, although in winter and in the busiest season of work. To accomplish this three of our number are thus obliged to travel about 500 miles each by cart or mule-litter and to

spend three weeks of time. Sixteen out of twentyone male members of the Mission have been present, and our action is unanimous. In brief, so far as relates to the principal points already raised, we ask,

mary.

(1), that the Prudential Committee grant us the additional sum of $7,681 to meet current needs.

(2), That a strong and influential Deputation come to China, preferably immediately after the Annual Meeting in Seattle, to visit every station of our Mission and also Shansi.

(3), That opportunity be given to Mr. Wilder and to Miss Porter to make a presentation of our urgent needs at the Board Meeting at Seattle.

nclusion

As a first step many of us have become personally responsible for such sums as we have been able to contribute. We have voted to prepare appeals to the various churches by which many of us are supported, or to individuals, inviting them through the treasurer of the Board to provide funds for the general work of the different stations, and for the educational work of the Mission. We have drawn up an appeal on behalf of our Mission to be inserted by the Secretary of the Board in our denominational journals, and are preparing an illustrated leaflet setting forth our field, our force, our work, and our needs. In the confident assurance that from some source the Lord is about to send us help, we remain,

Most sincerely yours,

(Signed)

Howard S. Galt
Charles W. Young.

In the confident assurance that from some source the Lord is about to send us help, We remain most sincerely yours,

Committee

Arthur H. Smith
Franklin M. Chapin
James H. M. Cann
D. Z. Sheffield
Charles E. Ewing
W. P. Sprague
J. H. Ingram

C. A. Stanley.
Chauncey Goodrich.
Mark Williams
Wm. S. Ament.
H. P. Perkins
Elmer G. Tenkersburg
Howard S. Yatt
Charles W. Young.

Prudential Committee
Pres'd Cleveland
March 13 - 1893 -

re- Union Med. College - 1906 157.

Letter and Notification from H.E. Jung Chi-ng. President of the Chinese Imperial Board of Education to The Hon'ble Launcelot Carnegie HBM Chargé d'Affaires. Peking.

—•—

"Sir I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from His Excellency Sir Ernest Satow enclosing a communication from Dr Cochrane. I deeply appreciate the earnest endeavours of Dr Cochrane in the interests of the welfare of mankind, and I feel it my duty to accede to the request put forward by the Doctor with this benevolent object in view" &c &c

"Whereas a communication has been received together with rules and regulations and a list of names, from Dr. Cochrane, requesting the formal institution of the "Union Medical College" and

Whereas the benevolent object of the said Dr Cochrane in inaugurating a Medical College for the training of students is conceived in the interests of the welfare of mankind, and

Whereas Her Majesty the Empress Dowager of China has contributed a sum of money towards, and granted the Imperial Sanction to the establishment of such a College with special privileges,

Now Therefore sanction is hereby given for the deputation of officials by this Board to hold examinations at the conclusion of each course in the said college

and for the issue of diplomas to such candidates as attain the prescribed standard certifying that they are entitled to practice medicine

The above notification is issued by this Board in furtherance of the desire of The Empress-Dowager of China for the advancement of the study of medicine and for the encouragement of benevolent undertakings

No other scholastic establishments whatsoever shall be permitted to bring forward this special privilege as a precedent"

Received April 1/06

JUL 26 1908

158.

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING, BOARD OF MANAGERS, NORTH CHINA UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Jan. 29-1908

The Board of Managers of the North China Union Medical College convened in Annual Meeting, in response to the call of the Chairman and Secretary, at the Medical College, at 10.30 A.M., Wednesday, January 29th, 1908

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Dr. Sheffield, and opened with the reading of Scripture and with prayer.

There were present Rev. C.D.Wilder, Dr. J.H.Ingram, Dr. W.S. Ament, Rev. C.E.Ewing, Rev. E.E.Aiken, Dr. C. Goodrich, Miss L. Miner, Rev. T. Bryson, S.F.Meech, W.H.Rees, T. Biggin, Drs. Thos. Cochrane and E.J. Peill, Dr. John Wherry, Rev. C.H.Fenn, Rev. A.M.Cunningham, Miss C.Newton, Bishop Scott, Rev. E.L.Norris, Dr. W.H.C.Aspland, Dr. G.D.Lowrie, N.S.Hopkins, Rev. H.E.King, Mr. O.J.Krause, Drs. H.V.Wenham, E.F.Wheeler, and C.D.Gray, Mr. C.C.Wilson, and Mr. W.S.Toller. Dr. S.L.Hart acted as proxy for Dr. J. Stenhouse.

Pending the ratification of actions of the called meeting of last summer, it was voted to recognize representatives of the Medical Missionary Association of London, and of the Church of England Mission, as members of the Board.

The already approved minutes of the called meeting of Aug. 5th were read for information.

Dr. Cochrane presented the report of the Medical College, which was accepted and placed on file.

Dr. Cochrane presented suggestions for alterations in the Prospectus of the College, which, with the consent of the Executive Committee of the College, were adopted.

Dr. Hopkins presented a motion referring to the Faculties concerned the consideration of a scheme to combine the Courses in Liberal Arts and Medicine so as to admit of graduation in both courses within seven years. The motion was carried.

The By-laws for the Medical College, suggested by Dr. Cochrane, were referred to the Executive Committee to report at 5 P.M.

Adjourned to meet at five o'clock.

5.00 P.M.

The Board reassembled, and was led in prayer by Mr. Rees.

Dr. Ament presented the report of the Executive Committee in two parts, one referring to rules governing the Board of Managers, the other to By-laws for the Medical College. The former portion, as being beyond the functions of the Committee, was not accepted. The latter part was accepted and adopted. but is too voluminous

for insertion in the Minutes.

Dr. E.J.Peill was appointed Sub-dean of the Medical College.

The following were elected as an Executive Committee:-

Rev. H.H.Lowry,D.D.	Rev. T. Biggin
Dr. J.H.Ingram	Revs W.S.Ament,DaD.
Rev. John Wherry,D.D.	Dr. G.W.Hamilton
Rev. W.H.Rees	Rev. H.E.King
Dr.H.V.Wenham	Dr. E.R.Wheeler

and two to be appointed by the Church of England Mission.

Dr. D.Z.Sheffield, and Rev. C.H. Fenn were reelected Chairman and Secretary, respectively.

The minutes of this meeting were read and approved.

The meeting adjourned.

C. H. Fenn

Secretary

Rev. H.H. Lowry
Rev. John Wherry
Rev. W.H. Rees
Dr. H.V. Wenham
Rev. T. Biggin
Rev. W.S. Ament
Dr. G.W. Hamilton
Rev. H.E. King
Dr. E.R. Wheeler
Rev. C.H. Fenn

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Rev. W.H.Rees	Rev. H.F.King
Dr.R.V.Wenham	Dr. E.R.Wheeler

and two to be appointed by the Church of England Mission.

Dr. D.Z.Sheffield, and Rev. C.H. Fenn were reelected Chairman and Secretary, respectively.

The minutes of this meeting were read and approved.

The meeting adjourned.

C. H. Fenn

Secretary

Board of Managers North China Union Medical College

Jan. 29-1908

JUL 30 1908

Special Com. re Union Medical College July 1908

159.

Report of special Committee of Five appointed to consider the action taken by the Board of Managers of the Union Medical College at its session Jan. 29,1908.

The Committee recommends that the Mission give its cordial approval of the action taken by the Board of Managers inviting the Womans' Medical College of the Methodist Episcopal Church to have an equal place in our Educational Union,and that the Gorls' High School of the same Mission be accepted as an affiliated school of this Union.

As to the By)laws proposed by Dr.Cochrane for the regulation of the Medical College,and ratified by the Board of Managers,we regret that in their present form they do not commend themselves to our cordial appreciation. It is to be deprecated that these By-laws before their presentation to the Board of Managers had not been seen by two members of the Committee appointed by the Faculty to draft such by-laws,and that this Committee was never convened to consider the~~se~~m ~~by-laws~~.Neither were they submitted to the Executive Committee for criticism. On inquiry by the chairman of the Board of Managers as to these proposed by-laws having received the approval of the Faculty,Dr.Cochrane stated that they had received such approval.This statement later proved to have been a mistake.Following the morning session of the Managers' meeting these proposed by-laws were hurriedly read to the Executive Committee which ~~proposed~~ suggested no modifications.At the after-noon session the chairman of the Committee submitted them to the Board for ratification.It was voted that the sections should not be considered separately but be acted on en bloc,thus preventing specific criticisms.Several members of the Board of Managers not realizing the importance of the matter in hand at this adjourned session of the Board were unfortunately absent at the call of other duties, and the by-laws as submitted were carried with only a slight minority vote. We feel that there are serious objections to be taken to thus crowding thru the Board of Managers so important a matter without giving time for proper deliberation.

When we study these regulations thus hastily adopted we realize that they bear no manifest relationship to the basis of Educational Union and the Constitution of our Union Colleges. They were prepared originally in Chinese, and consisted largely of adaptations from various Governmental Universities. In one important section they embody, with a single modification, nine ~~sections~~ specifications which the Governmental Board of Education has promulgated as regulative of all State Institutions, followed by sixteen further regulations of conduct of students, largely adapted from requirements in Government schools. Specifications are made to the effect that the London Mission has built and equipped the school, but because it has been assisted by "The Church, and by Chinese and foreign officials and gentry, it is called the Union Medical College". This we judge to be an inadequate and misleading account of the Medical College in its relations. It is further stated that the prescribed course of study and by-laws of the College are all in accordance with the fixed regulations of the Board of ~~Managers~~ Education, and that the list of names of students under instruction shall be deposited with that Board.

We judge that the effect of such a set of regulations, by what is suppressed of the real character and relations of the Institution, and by what is added of Chinese form and coloring, will be to give to the school a semi-governmental status. The 4th section of the Basis of Educational Union reads as follows; "The primary aim of the United Colleges shall be to educate Christian students for direct Christian work. A secondary aim shall be to educate students under positive Christian influences, with the hope that whatever may be their stations in life, their activities will be regulated by Christian motives". These by-laws as published in Chinese without being accompanied by the Basis of Educational Union, and the Constitution that governes the related Institutions, give no suggestion of the Christian aims of the school. We deem it important to ask, whether our Medical College under the influence of the relations which these by-laws are intended to establish with the Chinese Government, is thereby fitting itself for broader and higher usefulness, or whether it is not in

danger of jeopardizing the supreme spiritual ends for which the school has been established by thus seeking ofter special governmental patronage.

We feel obliged to withhold our approval of these by-laws as they now stand for reasons sufficiently indicated in the above statement. We desire to have prepared a set of by-laws organically related to the Basis of Educational Union and the Constitution which regulates the several Institutions, these documents to be published together, thus clearly setting forth the Christian scope and end of these schools. We cordially approve of giving courteous recognition of the favors shown to the College by the Chinese Government, but we see serious danger in thus covering out of sight the relations of this Institution to the several Missions and associate schools, in failing to give adequate statement as to the Christian character of the school, and in the general form of drawing up these by-laws seeming to submit the affairs of the College to the Government Board of Education for supervision.

These by-laws introduce a regulation taken from Government schools to the effect that students from certain classes in society shall not be permitted to study in the Institution. This regulation has its roots in class distinctions in society, and we judge should not find a place in a Christian Institution which has regard to personal character and not to social status.

These by-laws have further serious defects in their excessive minutia of specifications as to the dress of students, their manners and general conduct. This is a graduate school composed of young men who ought to be trained in the principles of self-government, and not to be bound for a period of years by a mass of regulations that would be of doubtful wisdom if imposed upon a company of children. We regard such regulations as in violation of the principles of sound pedagogy, and as unworthy of a school that is ambitious to become a model for imitation by other similar schools in China.

WE RECOMMEND TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS THAT THESE BY-LAWS BE RECOMMITTED TO THE FACULTY IN CONSULTATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR CAREFUL RE)-

VISION, AND THAT AMPLE TIME BE GIVEN TO MEMBERS OF THE BOARD TO EXAMINE THE PROPOSED BY-LAWS BEFORE THEIR FINAL APPROVAL.

Special Committee.

D. Z. Sheffield
W. S. Lemmon
Charles W. Young
J. W. Ingram
G. D. Wilder

Report of Committee on action of Dr. of managers of Union Medical College - China - 1908.

JUL 26 1908

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING; BOARD OF MANAGERS; NORTH CHINA EDUCATIONAL UNION. Jan. 29-1908

The Board of Managers of the North China Educational Union convened in Annual Meeting, at the Union Medical College, in response to the call of Chairman and Secretary, on January 29th, 1908, Wednesday, at 2 P.M; and was opened with prayer by Dr. Goodrich. The following were present:-Rev. G.D.Wilder, Dr. J.H. Ingram, Dr. W.S.Ament, Rev.C.E.Ewing, E.E.Aiken, Dr. C.Goodrich, Dr. D.Z.Sheffield,Chm.,Miss L. Miner, Rev.T.Bryson, S.E.Meech, W.H.Rees, T.Biggin, Drs. Thos. Cochrane and E.J.Peill, Dr. John Wherry, Revs. C.H.Fenn, A.M.Cunningham, Miss G. Newton.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Committee appointed to invite the cooperation of the English and American Methodists reported the cordial reception of their invitation, with the replythat its definite consideration must await the conclusion of pending negotiations between these two Missions. The report was accepted, and the Committee continued, with the substitution of the name of Rev. S.E.Meech for that of Rev. D.S.Murray, on account of distance.

The Committee appointed to invite the cooperation of the Woman's Medical College and the M.E. Woman's Missionary Society, presented a report, which was accepted. Its recommendations, as amended and adopted, are as follows:-

1. That the Woman's Union Medical School be received into the Educational Union.

2. That the Woman's Missionary Society of the M.E.Church be given equal representation in this Board of Managers, with the understanding that, in case the Methodist Men's Board of Missions should hereafter enter the Union, the total number of Methodist representatives on this Board of Managers shall be the same as the that of other Missions.

3. That the Girls' High School of the Woman's Foreign Miss. Soc. of the M.E.Ch. be received into the Union as an affiliated School.

4. That a Committee be appointed to make the changes in the Basis of Union and Constitution made necessary by the admission to the Union of the W.F.M.S. of the M.E.Ch.

Miss Miner, Dr. Wherry and Mr. Meech were appointed.

The Report of the Theological College for 18 months was presented by the Dean, Dr. Goodrich, and accepted.for filing.

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JUL 26 1909

Jan. 29-1909

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING; BOARD OF MANAGERS; NORTH CHINA EDUCATIONAL UNION.

The Board of Managers of the North China Educational Union convened in Annual Meeting, at the Union Medical College, in response to the call of Chairman and Secretary, on January 29th, 1909, Wednesday, at 2 P.M; and was opened with prayer by Dr. Goodrich. The following were present:-Rev. C.D.Wilder, Dr. J.H. Ingram, Dr. W.S.Ament, Rev.C.E.Swing, W.L.Aiken, Dr. C.Goodrich, Dr. D.Z.Sheffield,Chm., Miss I. Miner, Rev.T.Pryson, S.E.Meech, W.H.Rees, T.Biggin, Drs. Thos. Cochrane and W.Lyall; Dr. Lotte Wherry, Revs. C.H.Fenn, A.W.Cunningham, Miss G. Newton.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Committee appointed to invite the cooperation of the English and American Methodists reported the cordial reception of their invitation, with the hope that its definite consideration must await the conclusion of pending negotiations between these two Missions. The report was accepted, and the Committee continued, with the substitution of the name of Rev. S.E.Meech for that of Rev. D.S.Murray, on account of distance.

The Committee appointed to invite the cooperation of the Women's Medical College and the W.F. Woman's Missionary Society, presented a report, which was accepted. Its recommendations, as amended and adopted, are as follows:-

1. That the Woman's Union Medical School be received into the Educational Union.

2. That the Woman's Missionary Society of the M.E.Church be given equal representation in this Board of Managers, with the understanding that, in case the Methodist Men's Board of Missions should hereafter enter the Union, the total number of Methodist representatives on this Board of Managers shall be the same as that of other Missions.

3. That the Girls' High School of the Woman's Foreign Miss. Soc. of the M.E.Ch. be received into the Union as an affiliated School.

4. That a Committee be appointed to make the changes in the Basis of Union and Constitution made necessary by the admission to the Union of the W.F.M.S. of the M.E.Ch.

Miss Miner, Dr. Wherry and Mr. Meech were appointed.

The Report of the Theological College for 18 months was presented by the Dean, Dr. Goodrich, and accepted for filing.

Committee on Union

The Report of the College of Liberal Arts was presented by the President, Dr. Sheffield, accepted, and placed on file.

The Report of the Woman's College was presented by the Dean, Miss Luella Miner, A.M., accepted, and placed on file. The suggested changes in the Curriculum were approved.

The Executive Committees of each of the four Colleges were reelected, with the single change of the substitution ofthe name of Rev. G.D.Wilder for that of Reva C.E.Ewing on the Com. for the Woman's College.

The Faculty of Liberal Arts was increased by the addition of Mr. Tu Ching Lien.

The Faculty of Theology was reelected.

The names of Miss Mary Porter and Miss May Corbett were added to the Faculty of the Woman's Commege.

The appointment of Examining Committees was referred to the various Executive Committees.

The Chairman and Secretary were reelected.

Dr. E.J.Peill was elected Treasurer.

The Minutes of this meeting were read and approved.

The meeting adjourned

C. H. Fenn

Secretary

Board of Managers North Central Jurisdictional Union
Sau. 29 1908

Annual meeting

JUL 26 1908 The Report of the College of Liberal Arts was presented by the President, Dr. Sheffield, accepted, and placed on file.

The Report of the Woman's College was presented by the Dean, Miss Luella Miner, A.M., accepted, and placed on file. The suggested changes in the Curriculum were approved.

The Executive Committees of each of the four Colleges were reelected, with the single change of the substitution of the name of Rev. C.D. Wilder for that of Revs. C.E. Twing, on the Com. for the Woman's College.

The Faculty of Liberal Arts was increased by the addition of Mr. Ju Ching Lien.

The Faculty of Theology was reelected.

The names of Miss Mary Porter and Miss May Corbett were added to the Faculty of the Woman's College.

The appointment of Examining Committees was referred to the various Executive Committees.

The Chairman and Secretary were reelected. Rev. S.E. Meech Dr. E.J. Fell was elected Treasurer.

The Minutes of this meeting were read and approved. The meeting adjourned

E.H. Sutton.

Secretary

1. That the Woman's Missionary Society of the M.E. Church be given equal representation in this Board of Managers, with the understanding that, in case the Methodist Men's Board of Missions should be neither enter the Union, the total number of Methodist representatives on this Board of Managers shall be the same as the that of other Missions.

2. That the Girls' High School in the Woman's Foreign Miss. Soc. of the M.E.Ch. be received into the Union as an affiliated School.

4. That a Committee be appointed to take the changes in the Basis of Union and Constitution made necessary by the admission to the Union of the W.F.M.S. of the M.E.Ch.

Miss Miner, Dr. Merry and Mr. Kenny were appointed.

The Report of the Theological College for 18 months was presented by the Dean, Dr. Goodrich, and accepted for filing.

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING, BOARD OF MANAGERS, UNION MED. COLLEGE.

Peking, January 19th, 1909.

The Board of Managers of the North China Union Medical College convened in Annual Meeting at the Medical College, at 10.30 A.M., on Tuesday, Jan. 19th, 1909. There were present, Rev. Messrs. D.Z.Sheffield, C.Goodrich, E.E.Aiken, C.E.Ewing, G.D.Wilder, Dr. C.W.Young(for Rev.W.S.Ament), Miss L.Miner; Rev. Messrs. W.H.Rees, T.Biggin, T.H. Smith(for Rev.T.Bryson) Dr.E.J.Stuckey(for Dr.E.J.Peill), Miss Livens; Rev. Messrs. J.Wherry, A.M.Cunningham, C.H.Fenn; H.H.Lowry, Bishop Bashford, J.H.Pyke, H.E.King(for Rev.M.L.Taft), Mr. O.J.Krause; Rev. Messrs. F.Benham Brown, B. Mather(for Rev. F.I.Norris), Mr. A.S.Harvey; Drs. H.V.Wenham, E.F.Wheeler, Stenhouse, G.D.Gray, Mr. O.S.Toller, Mr. G.G.Wilson; Drs. N.S.Hopkins, A. D. Gloss, Miss Gilmsn.

The Chairman, Dr. Sheffield, called the meeting to order, read a selection of Scripture, and called upon Bishop Bashford to offer prayer.

The roll was perfected, the representatives of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M.E.Church being tentatively received, the matter of their connection with this Board through reception into the N.C.Educational Union being referred to a Committee of five1 namely, Messrs. Wherry, Pyke, Wenham, Rees and Miss Miner, to report next year.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read for information.

The Annual Report of the Medical College was presented for Dr. Peill by Dr. Wenham. It was accepted and adopted.

The Faculty of the Medical College presented a report on the suggested combined course in Arts and Medicine, which report, not being final, was accepted as a report of progress and referred back to the Committee for completion and later presentation to the Executive Committee of the College, on ratification by which Com. the plan suggested may be tentatively followed by the Colleges concerned; the whole plan to be presented to this Board at its next Annual Meeting for approval.

A letter from the Rev. F.I.Norris, of the Church of England Mission was presented, asking for a statement as to the length of notice required to be given in the event of that Mission's being compelled to withdraw from the Union through inability to provide the services of a

physician. The following resolution was thereupon adopted:

Resolved, that this meeting has received with deep regret and concern the letter from the Church of England Mission, asking consent to withdraw from the Union owing to that Mission's inability to supply a qualified teacher,-according to the Basis of Union,- and, earnestly desiring to ~~keep~~ continue the Union intact, requests the C.E.Mission to remain in the Union, in the hope that in a year or two they may be able to appoint a teacher.

The following resolutions of the Faculty were adopted:-

1st, That the subjects for the preliminary examinations for 1909 be modified to the following requirements:-

Chinese (Wenli composition) Arithmetic. Geography. Physics (elementary) Chemistry (elementary).

2d, That the following appointments to Chairs be made:- Physiology--Dr. Hopkins. Therapeutics--Dr. Ingram Surgery--Drs. Lowry and Peill. Practice of Medicine-- Dr. Hall. Pathology and Bacteriology--Dr. Young.

3d, That the following physicians be nominated as members of the Faculty:- Dr. Mullowney of the Am. M.E.Mission, Dr. Dilley of the Am. Presb. Mission, Dr. Gibb of the London Mission.

4th, That Dr. Wenham be nominated as acting dean in the absence of Dr. Peill.

It was voted to rescind the action of last year adopting a set of By-laws and to refer the matter to the Faculty and Executive Com.

The Executive Committee was instructed to report next year on the relations of the Medical College, the N.C.Educ. Union & Peking Univ.

Dr. Thos. Cochrane was elected Chairman, & Rev. C.E.Ewing Sec'ty.

The Executive Committee was reelected, the names of C.E.Ewing, C.W.Young and J.H.Pyke, however, being substituted for those of J.H. Ingram, W.S.Ament and H.E.King. Dr. W.H.G.Aspland and Revs F.L.Norris were chosen as representatives of the Ch. of Eng. Mission.

Dr. Wherry offered a closing prayer.

The meeting adjourned.

C. H. Fenn Secretary.

physician. The following resolution was thereupon adopted:

Resolved, that this meeting has received with deep regret and concern the letter from the Church of England Mission, asking consent to withdraw from the Union owing to that Mission's inability to supply a qualified teacher,-according to the Rules of Union, and, earnestly desiring to keep continue the Union intact, requests the C.M.Mission to remain in the Union, in the hope that in a year or two they may be able to appoint a teacher.

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2d, That the following appointments to Chairs be made:-

Physiology--Dr. Hopkins. Therapeutics--Dr. Ingram.

Surgery--Drs. Lowry and Field. Practice of Medicine--Dr. Hall. Pathology and Bacteriology--Dr. Young.

3d, That the following physicians be nominated as members of the Faculty:- Dr. Mullowney of the Am. M.E.Mission, Dr. Dilley of the Am. Presb. Mission, Dr. Gibb of the London Mission.

4th, That Dr. Hobson be nominated as acting dean in the absence of Dr. Field.

It was voted to rescind the action of last year adopting a set of laws and to refer the matter to the Faculty and Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee was instructed to report next year on relations of the Medical College, the M.Clubs, Union & Private Dispensaries.

Dr. Thos. Cochrane was elected Chairman, Rev. C.F.Ewing Secretary.

The Executive Committee was re-elected, the names of C.F.Ewing, C.W.Young and J.H.Lyke, however, being substituted for those of J.H. Ingram, H.S.Amept and L.T.Rice, Dr. H.C.Hopkins and Revs F.L.Norris were chosen as representatives of the Ch. of Eng. Mission.

Dr. Wherry offered a closing prayer.

The meeting adjourned.

C. H. Fenn Secretary

Annual Meeting - Minutes
Dorothy Manger. Dr. Th. Chuh
Union Medical College
Jan. 19/09.

Native Preachers & members Tientsin station 162.

Rec'd FEB 24 1910

American Board Mission, Hsi Ku,
Tientsin, China,
November 17th. 1909.

Dear Friends:-

Words can hardly express how we are most happy and content of having the first opportunity of getting in our hearts the words of God, which we believe in faith as the rule of our lives. We should say, however, we are in the step of God's first choice by your kindness of sending us Dr. C. A. Stanley who has been with us for so many years in Tientsin. On account of being heard from other sources that it would be better to have Dr. Stanley changed in taking some missionary work in Shangtung Province where Mr. Stanley, his son is now on post. Of course we all sympathy with him for the death of Mrs. Stanley which came to us as a great blow and wishing to make him everything not so lonesome. We agree to get Mr. Stanley in Tientsin so that he can give his nice work and at the same time Dr. Stanley may have their help in everything.

Without further expression, you would easily understand that Dr. Stanley has done a splendid work here. By the long experience of the Chinese customs and the old acquaintances with the Church Members, it seems not so suitable for a new comer to fill the position. However, we take the liberty that we rather like to have Dr. Stanley here and would you mind to make the best arrangement for it? We are in great distress in hearing that Dr. Stanley will leave here so soon and our hearts are nearly broken. We all hope that you must allow our intention and much obliged. With our best regards to all brothers and sisters

Minutes - Annual Meeting

by the connection of Jesus Christ.

We Are still hope that God may give us useverthing we need.

Sincerely yours,

Preachers & Members.

by the connection of Jesus Christ.

We are still hope that God may give us everything we need.

Sincerely yours,

Gilbert Wenthers

Am. Board Prudential
Vientiane - Laos
Nov. 14, 1899

Rec'd Jan. 23

1901 168

THE COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS OF THE N. CHINA MISSION would report the entire destruction of all the buildings in connection with the mission premisesof the stations ofKALGAN ,PEKING,TUNG CHOW, and PAOTING FU. In LIN CHING only what is known as the Kuo tz Hsiang premises remain. These were very poor native houses refitted to make them habitable and it is to be feared from what we can learn that the foreign windows doors and board floors which were the improovements added by us have been carried off . In TIENTSIN the house occupied by Mr. Aikenwas was burned to the ground after having been hit by three shells in rapid succession during the seige.The west wing of the house has ,however been rebuilt and was left intact.It contains two comfortable rooms which have been of use in the crouded state of our compound there. Whatever plans for rebuilding may be adopted a great deal of rebuilding is inevitable and your Committee would report that economy and success will be largely promoted by the timely purchase of material.

Your committee would therfore recommend that they be empowered by the mission to purchase :

1. A cargo of lumber in the U.S. suitable for our building to be delivered this fall.

2. Ordinary building hardware ordered from the jobbers at export prices

3. Galvanized iron roofing.

enough of all these for all the several houses mentioned above.

For the com. A. P. Peck

THE COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS OF THE N. CHINA MISSION

would report the entire destruction of all the buildings in connection with the mission premises of the stations of KALGAN, PEKING, TUNG CHOW, and PAOTING FU. In LIN CHING only what is known as the Kuo ta Hsiang premises remain. These were very poor native houses refitted to make them habitable and it is to be feared from what we can learn that the foreign windows doors and board floors which were the improvements added by us have been carried off . In TIENTSIN the house occupied by Mr. Aikenwas was burned to the ground after having been hit by three shells in rapid succession during the seize.The west wing of the house has ,however been rebuilt and was left intact.It contains two comfortable rooms which have been of use in the crowded state of our compound there. Whatever plans for rebuilding may be adopted a great deal of rebuilding is inevitable and your Committee would report that economy and success will be largely promoted by the timely purchase of material.

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For the com.

China Province
Peking
Mission Property

Dr. A. P. Peck

Building Com - re - Paotingfu

164.

PAOTINGFU, AUGUST 22nd. 1901

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Boston.

My dear Dr. Smith:-

Permit me to present the plan herewith suggested as a beginning for the rehabilitation of the mission station of Paotingfu. You will perhaps remember that a heavy earthen rampart formed the E. line of the former residence compound, about fifteen feet through at the base, the moat from which the earth was taken being parallel to it on the east.

This was a public defense erected during the reign of the Emperor Tao Kuang. I asked and received permission from the District Magistrate to level the wall and fill the moat, and he posted a proclamation to this effect.

The work is now done adding about an acre to the area of the mission premises. The first work in my opinion should be the building of a wall around the new land and the old residence compound inclusive. For this purpose I think a wall of rammed earth with low brick foundation sufficient here. I see that these walls stand in this earth very well much better than in the Shantung soil. Brick corners and gate pillars would be desirable. This would be the cheapest wall that could be built but I am not prepared to estimate the cost, the work is inevitable however and most urgent.

The next step I would recommend is the rebuilding of the Hospital buildings on the same plans as before. The compound wall is intact and the foundations of the buildings have not been destroyed. The general plan was I think a good one and the ward buildings could if necessary be used at first for a residence of a missionary family if one as they were many years ago when first erected. It would be well to ask Dr. Noble's opinion and any suggestion of changes he might wish to make.

The plan of location of residences, schools and chapel will need to be changed to correspond with the enlarged premises, but can be postponed for the present.

I am sorry the Prudential Committee did not see their way to fill the hardware order, as that is the one thing upon which we are absolutely dependent upon the home market. There should be building begun here and at Tsang Shih Kou in Peking in the early spring. As a member of both the Building and Ad Interim committees, I shall pass this as my recommendation to the other members for their action.

Faithfully yours,

A. P. Peck

D. Z. Sheffield.

E. G. Tewksbury [Building Com.] but see recom. as to brick wall inst. of mud.

Contrg.-Fr. Aug. 22-1901
Rec'd Aug. 9

Dr. A. P. Peck

PROVIDENCE - AUGUST - 22nd. 1901

Dr. Hudson Smith D.D.
Boston.

My dear Dr. Smith:-

Permit me to present the plan
herewith enclosed as a SUGGESTION for the reorganization of the
mission station or seminary. You will perhaps remember that
a heavy earthen rampart formed the N. side of the former residence
compound, about fifteen feet thrown at the base, the most from
which the earth was taken being parallel to on the east.

This was a public defense erected during the reign of
the Emperor Tao Kwang. I asked and received permission from the
district magistrate to level the wall and fill the moat, and he
issued a proclamation to this effect.

The earth in my dome dating about an acre to the area of the
mission premises. The first work in my opinion should be the
building of a wall around the new land and the old residence
compound inclusive. For this purpose I think a wall of
tamped earth with low brick foundation sufficient here. I see
that these walls stand in this earth very well much better than
the brick walls. Brick cement and lime mixture would be
desirable. This would be the cheapest wall that could
be built but I am not prepared to estimate the cost, the work is
inexpensive however and most urgent.

The next step I would recommend is the refurbishing of the
temporal buildings on the same planes before the compound wall
is built and the foundations of the buildings have not been dug-
ged. The general plan was I think a good one and the ward
buildings could be necessary be used at first for a residence of
a missionary family if so as they were never there when first
erected. It would be well to get Dr. Nelle's opinion and any
suggestion of a feasible draft with to make.

The plan of location of residences, schools and
chapel will need to be changed to correspond with the enlarged
premises, but can be prepared for the present.

I am sorry the Financial Committee did not see their
way to fill the Brethren order, as that is the one thing upon
which we are absolutely dependent upon the home churches since
the building funds here and at Tang Shih Yen in Fukien are
early spent. In a number of both the building and
Ad interim committees I shall pass this on as my recommendation to
the other members for their action.

Faithfully yours,

A. P. Peck

1901 165.

Note on Dr. Peck's letter to Dr. Smith on reconstruction of premises at Paotingfu.

I am not as clear in mind as Dr. Peck seems to be that it would be wise to build a rammed mud wall about the premises in Paotingfu. I know that soil differs in different localities, and that there are various qualities of wall, but our experience in Tungchou with such a wall was wholly unsatisfactory, it dissolving pretty regularly in the heavy rains of summer, and when in place could easily be dug into or through by thieves, and gave the compound a very shabby appearance. I should prefer to see $2500 or $3,000 spent in putting up a substantial brick wall. A wall is a first necessity for living in China, and we ought to be able to begin this work in the opening of spring. I would add my word as to the urgency of filling the order for hardware that we may have it in hand in time of need. I think also that our request for permission to purchase a good stock of lumber in advance is only next in importance, and should receive the approval of the Prudential Committee with advance of money to carry out the plan. If every thing waits the return of missionaries in the United States and the usual order of proceeding with the mission in perfect condition there will be serious delays and losses in putting our work in proper shape against the time when we must surrender up our present places and shift for ourselves.

D. Z. Sheffield

E. G. Kinkstry (Building Com.)

Note on Dr. Peck's letter to Dr. Smith on reconstruction of premises at Peotingfu.

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J. L. Shellhorn
Ed. Textbook Dept. (Shanghai Conf.)

REPORT of the BUILDING COMMITTEE for the year ending April 30 1902,

The Building committee has this year been called upon for the most serious work that has ever fallen to it, the resurection of three of the largest stations fo the mission, not only ~~attains~~ entails an amount of building never before required of us in any one year, but the enlargement of our premises in each of these stations required careful study of each case so as to do what we have never before been able to do in our experience, that is, plan from the beginning the entire arrangement of the all the component parts of a mission station. heretofore they have been products of evolution, things have been put where there was room for them, consequently we have in many caseslamented infelicities in location and inconveniences in arrangement, Your committee therefore felt it a duty toexamine carefully in each place and plan the location of dwellings, chapels, schools, hospitals &c, with regard not only to the utilities but to symetry and effectiveness of appearance; Not all this work has been done by the Building com. the advice of all has been sought, and Mr. Gordon the architect sent out by the Presbyterian Board has rendered valuable service inthis matter as well as in the planning of buildings,

PEKING The mission compound here has been so enlarged by the purchase of surrounding property which years ago we had vainly tried to buy, that what had been but an iridescent dream of a mission home here with room enough for everything and all convenient and in proportion, now bids fair to be materialized. and for this consummation we may be thankful for the providence that brought the Boxer outbreak.

The old rookery of Press buildings will not be rebuilt for the Press will now naturally go to the sea port, the business center and distributing point for north China, This compound does however embrace with propriety, the Bridgeman School, which is given a large place in the west half, the main feature however is intended to be the inner Chapel which is to be placed in the middle of the north side, with easy access to the teeming populationin that direction by means of the small streets on that side, It will face the main entrance to the compound on the south side opening on to the wide Teng Shih K'ou street, it will be seen across the vista of an open plaza on each side of which the dwelling and school houses will be grouped, the street Chapel and the Boys Schoolbeing in the S.E. corner diagonally opposite from the premises of the Girls School, for the latter the plans passed upon by the building com. provide for a two story dormitory building to be heated by circulation of hot water, a building for recitation rooms and offices, and, a ladies' house. Word has recently come by cable to build a dwelling house for Dr. Ament, but the plans have not as yet been passed upon by the committee.

A. P. Peck

J. Z. Sheffield

E. G. Tewksbury

REPORT of the BUILDING COMMITTEE for the year ending April 30 1902.

The Building committee has this year been called upon for the most serious work that has ever fallen to it, the resurrection of three of the largest stations to the mission, not only ~~stations~~ an amount of building never before required of us in any one year, but the enlargement of our premises in each of these stations required careful study of each case so as to do what we have never before been able to do in our experience, that is, plan from the beginning the entire arrangement of the all the component parts of a mission station. heretofore they have been products of evolution, things have been put where there was room for them, consequently we have in many cases lamented infelicities in location and inconveniences in arrangement.

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TUNGCHOU The separation which heretofore existed betwene the component parts of this station some being inside the city and some out, will be improved upon by grouping all together outside the city but nearer to the gate than the old college compound,there would not have been room enough on that for all ,and through the energy of members of the station a little farm of 150 acres has been secured close under the city wall, here on so much of this as will be needed for the purpose the mission buildings will be grouped,conveniently to the R.R. station near by and the city gate The contour of the ground is such that some attempt at landscape gardening can be made,and when the years to come have given time for the development of the plan and growth of trees and shrubs we expect to take pride in that as the model plantfor a mission station in this province.

The plans approved by the committee provide for one of the college buildings intended eventually for dormitories,but which will temporarily contain recitation rooms also, Besides this four dwelling houses are approved and in process of erection.

PAOTINGFU The addition of a fine peice of land connecting what used to be the Hospital and Residence compounds demands a new arrangement ,the Mission has voted to rebuild the old hospital buildings on the old foundations,but this will probably not be for medical work rather as we now think for the Boys School, The one dwelling authorized this year will be built on the old foundations of Dr.Noble's house,which location will come naturally into the new scheme for the compound, The great gate of the compoundwill be located now on the east of this house,it used to be on the west, The Womens' department will still be on the south end of the compound but given much larger room than before,the house for single ladies to be placed next to it but preferably,at least so thinks tha masculine element,a little aloof so as not to be entirely submerged in its babel.

The centre of the new plot of ground has a magnificent Acacia tree,a finer one rarely seen with a well beside it from which the whole is now irrigated,around this will naturally be grouped the three or four houses making the homes which will be needed in future for the development of our station,the whole is now being surrounded by a substantial brick and stone wall with an entrance formed by a wide sweep of the outer walls making a noble approach from the road to the gate house which will be on the high ground,and just west of the group of martyr graves which will be with its monument,a prominent object inthe whole arrangement of the compound. Across the street whivh here makes a Y and lying in its other two angles are two other peices of property bought out of the indemnity money, equally high and on a level with the main compound which are eminently suitable for the Chapel and the Hospital so that when the entire conception is realized we think Paotingfu will have a model plant eminently serving in dignity and convenience the interests of our mission.

A. P. Peck
J. Z. Sheffield
E. G. Kuykendall

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C. H. Fen

T. E. Schofield
E. P. Hunter

BUILDING COMMITTEE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1903.

Owing to the fact that no report is at hand from the Chairman of this Com. the following report is submitted.

During the year building operations have been carried on in Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, Tungchou and Paoting fu.

Dr. Stanley is now erecting a Street Chapel, in Tientsin.

Peking:- A Sterrt Chapel, the Bridgman School and Dormitories, a Ladies' House, a house for Dr. Ament and one for the Yale Mission have been completed. Mr. Wilder rendered valuable assistance to the writer in helping to oversee this work.

At present Mr. Stelle is building a Church in the same compound and he has secured the services of Mr. J. D. Smedley, of the firm of Smedley & Smedley of Shanghai, to draw the plans and oversee the construction. The edifice is expected to be ready for use the coming fall.

Kalgan:- Mr. Roberts built servants' quarters for himself and Mr. Sprague and fitted them up so that they could be occupied by foreigners until more desirable buildings can be provided. The cost of these and the necessary repairs to the compound amounted to a little over $1500.

Tungchou:- Mr. Tewksbury built his own house and the College dormitories. Mr. Galt built a house for Dr. Sheffield, and one for Mr. Wilder and also one for Dr. Ingram. All these buildings were ready for use last September.

During the Spring of 1903 Mr. Tewksbury commenced work on the main College building. Mr. Galt has been building a house for himself, which has a wing for the accommodation of Mr. Williams, and he is also building a house for the single Ladies of the Station. Dr. Sheffield is overseeing the building of Dr. Goodrich's house. Dr. Ingram is building the Hospital and City Church. It is expected that all these buildings will be ready for use in the fall.

Paoting fu:- A large house has been built on the foundations of Dr. Noble's old house and in the Hospital compound, (Old Hospital compound) four buildings stand on foundations which survived the destruction of 1900. These last and quite a number of Chinese buildings have been erected for the use of the schools and the natives. Dr. Peck has been the builder for this Station. At present a house for the single Ladies is in process of construction, and also one for Mr. Perkins.

Mention should be made of the most valuable aid rendered by Mr. H. B. Gordon, an architect sent to Korea and China by the American Presbyterian Mission. He was in Peking the greater part of last summer, and he assisted to a greater or less degree in the planning of eleven buildings for the Tungchou and Peking stations. His skill was combined with Christian interest in the work and we recognise that he diminished the cost of construction while he materially added to the usefulness, and, to the beauty of the buildings. His charges were only $260.

During the year slate has been quite largely used for roofing and its cost differs but little from that of corrugated-iron. In roofs where large trusses are required, the weight of the slate being greater, heavier timbers have to be used, and the cost exceeds that of iron. The size of slate used was 13 and a half in. by 7 and a half in. (English)

Another point which this Com. wishes to set forth is the saving which is made by building by contract. It is a great mistake to build by the day's labor where a contract can be made.

J H Ingram

BUILDING COMMITTEE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1903.

Owing to the fact that no report is at hand from the Chairman of this Com. the following report is submitted.

During the year building operations have been carried on in Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, Tungchow and Paotingfu.

Dr. Stanley is now erecting a Street Chapel, in Tientsin.

Peking:- A Street Chapel, the Bridgman School and Dormitories, a Ladies' House, a house for Dr. Ament and one for the Yale Mission have been completed. Mr. Widder rendered valuable assistance to the writer in helping to oversee this work.

At present Mr. Stelle is building a Church in the same compound and he has secured the services of Mr. J. D. Smedley, of the firm of Smedley & Smedley of Shanghai, to draw the plans and oversee the construction. The edifice is expected to be ready for use the coming fall.

Kalgan:- Mr. Roberts built servants' quarters for himself and Mr. Sprague and fitted them up so that they could be occupied by foreigners until more desirable buildings can be provided. The cost of these and the necessary repairs to the compound amounted to a little over $1500.

Tungchow:- Mr. Tewksbury built his own house and the College dormitories. Mr. Galt built a house for Dr. Sheffield, and one for Mr. Widder and also one for Dr. Ingram. All these buildings were ready for use last September.

During the Spring of 1903 Mr. Tewksbury commenced work on the main College building. Mr. Galt has been building a house for himself, which has a wing for the accommodation of Mr. Williams, and he is also building a house for the single ladies of the Station. Dr. Sheffield is overseeing the building of Dr. Goodrich's house. Dr. Ingram is building the Hospital and City Church. It is expected that all these buildings will be ready for use in the fall.

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During the year slate has been quite largely used for roofing and its cost differs but little from that of corrugated-iron. In roofs where large trusses are required, the weight of the slate being greater, heavier timbers have to be used, and the cost exceeds that of iron. The size of slate used was 18 and a half in.by 7 and a half in. (English)

Another point which this Com. wishes to set forth is the saving which is made by building by contract. It is a great mistake to build by the day's labor where a contract can be made.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS, 1904.

When the present Committee was elected a number of buildings were in process of construction but matters pertaining to these buildings have not come directly before the Committee for decision.

Buildings, the plans for which were approved by the present Committee, and now in the process of construction are as follows:-

Peking-- House for Mr. Stelle, appropriation, $3500.

School-house and dormitory for the Boys' School, app'n $3200.

Kalgan-- Houses for Mr. Sprague and Mr. Roberts, appropriation $2300 each.

Dispensary-

Signed- James A.M. Baum. Chairman.

BUILDING COMMITTEE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1903.

Owing to the fact that no report is at hand from the Chairman of this Com. the following report is submitted.

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Dr. Stanley is now erecting a Street Chapel, in Tientsin.

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[illegible] Stanley of the firm

[illegible]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS, 1904.

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Dispensary-

Signed-

Chairman.

Rec'd Aug 21-1904

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Another point which this Com. wishes to set forth is the saving which is made by building by contract. It is a great mistake to build by the day's labor where a contract can be made.

Chinese

Rec'd AUG 11 1908

REPORT OF BUILDING COMMITTEE-1908.

The work of your Committee during the past year may be divided, first, into that connected with the stamping and registering of deeds to land of the American Board, and second, that associated with actual building operations.

Under the first heading, most of the report is an abstract from notes prepared by Mr. Galt as the burden of the work was largely on him.

"In accordance with the vote of the Mission at the Annual Meeting of 1907, and with the expressed wish of the Deputation of the Board, the Building Committee began work on the Mission's deeds to land in the summer of 1907. Those in Peking were first investigated. It was found that none of the purchases prior to 1900 had been properly stamped at the Chinese yamen. Accordingly these and one additional unstamped deed were sent through the Legation and Wai Wu Pu. The charges amounted to Tls. 825.63, or approximately 5% of the cost of the land.

In March, 1908, additional impetus was given to this work by the definite action of the Prudential Committee requesting that all deeds to the property of the board be put into the best possible legal form.

At T'ung Chou, in addition to unstamped deeds, it was found that there were several plots of "Manchu land". Careful inquiry was made at the Legation as to the best mode of procedure with regard to these lands. The advice co-incided with that given by Minister Conger in 1905, viz., that owing to special difficulties connected with the title to Manchu lands, further registration at the yamen is not at the present time deemed advisable. These deeds should be registered at the U.S. Consulate, however.

Among the deeds at the other stations were found some, which while properly stamped by the Chinese, had never been registered with the U.S. Consul. All such with those which also required stamping (by the yamen) were taken to the Consul in Tientsin, and have not yet been returned. At certain stations it was found that some of the deeds were made out in the name of individuals, with no indication that such lands were held in trust for the Board. Such transfer of title has been made in some cases and will be in the

future, when the deeds are returned by the Consul.

Very few deeds to out-station property are in the hands of the Mission Treasurer, but the senior member of each station has been asked to bring all such deeds to Mission Meeting so that these also may be properly stamped and registered in case they have not been. All deeds will be filed with the Mission Treasurer who is the proper custodian of such papers.

In all future purchases, it should be remembered that all deeds to land should be made out in the name of the 'Kung Li Hui" or "Ta Mei Kuo Kung Li Hui" with the name of the purchaser below as agent or trustee. Such deeds should be stamped in the yamen, or sent through the U.S. Consul for that purpose, and then sent to the latter official for registration. The cost of this procedure should be reckoned when the purchase is made, as the Building Committee or Mission Treasurer have no authority to incur its expense except in the work now in hand.

The Mission should ask for a grant sufficient to cover the cost of stamping and registering the deeds now in hand. A sum was voted by the Prudential Committee for the Peking Station and also a small one for the mission in general, but the latter will doubtless prove altogether inadequate.

Up to the time of leaving on furlough, Mr. H. C. and Mr. Salt as Building Committee, Since that time, the Superintendent of Repairs have finally settled all authorities.

Building Operations.

During the year, there has been some building at three stations. At Tientsin a church building is being constructed: at Peking, a Parish House: and at Lin Ching a small semi-Chinese building for the Girls' School. The latter of itself is of slight importance, except as its location determined to a large extent, the location of most of the other buildings of the new buildings soon to be constructed.

RECOMMENDATIONS:- In view of the instructions sent to the Mission Treasurer in relation to payment of appropriations for buildings and as to supervision by the Building Committee of the expenditure of such funds, the Mission should revise its Standing Rules on the subject. Your Committee would suggest that they be altered as follows:-

On page 5, line 4, insert the word "itemized" before "approximate".

In line 13, following the end of the sentence, insert the following:-

"Funds will be paid to Station Builders by the Mission Treasurer, after itemized applications for such monies have been vised by the Building Committee".

It is only by some such plan that the Building Committee can carry out the instructions of the Prudential Committee. It means much more work for your committee and we hope that the Mission will co-operate heartily in this matter.

We would also recommend, in view of the extensive building which will soon be begun at Lin Ching, that a member of the P'ang Chuang Station be made a member of the committee, or at least added to the committee in special reference to that work.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles W. Young Chm.

D. T. Sheffield.

Up to the time of leaving on furlough, Mr. Stelle and Mr. Galt acted on the committee. Since that time, Mr. Sheffield and Mr. Ingram have kindly ~~served~~ as substitutes.

1907-8

Wind & Rain

Letter

Mr. Thomson

Secretary Committee.

Rec'd JUN 1 1909

170.

Copy

Lintsingchow, April 14th 1909.

To the Building Committee:-

Dear Friends,

Enclosed herewith you will find reports of the work of rebuilding in Lintsing. The Purchase of Land necessarily occupies the larger portion of it. Whatever you may do with that part of it please do not delay the section relating to House Appropriations. I have got to a stage where "Cash" is a necessity, even if it is a troublesome commodity. We are expecting the Deputation early next week when we hope to lay before them our claims, with the reasons attached.

The plans for the Church will be sent on to you in a few days. It has been delayed partly through press of work and partly because the delay in delivery of Brick did not make it a pressing duty. However as soon as they begin to deliver we will can put on a large force of men.

I am sending copies of this letter to Drs. Young and Tucker and to Mrs. Wilder.

Yours faithfully,

James H. McCann

REC'D JUN 1 1909

Lintzingdone, April 14th 1909.

To the Building Committee:-

Dear Friends,

Enclosed herewith you will find reports of the work of rebuilding in Lintzing. The Purchase of land nearly occupies the larger portion of it. Whatever you may do with that part of it please do not delay the section relating to Home Appropriations. I have got to a stage where "Home" is a necessity, even if it is a temporary one. We are expecting the Deputation early next week when we hope to lay before them our claims, with the reasons attached.

The plans for the Church will be sent on to you in a few days. It has been delayed partly through press of work and partly because the delay in delivery of Brick did not make it a pressing duty. However as soon as they begin to deliver we will see put on a large force of men.

I am sending copies of this letter to Drs. Young and Tucker and Mrs. Wilder.

Yours faithfully,

Jonathan Bonn

Lintzing Building Committee
Apr. 14-1909.

Rec'd JUN 1 1909

LAND PURCHASE.

Amount of Land purchased; 160 mu (more or less), about 35 mu of which is K'eng (Pond) and therefore unavailable for building purposes.

Cost of above, including buildings, Tiao,15,083.000

Incidental expenses, including Middlemen's fees,

Feasts, Mr. Yun's expenses, Etc., 1,013.500

Total, Tiao,16,076.500

Covered by the following appropriations:-

For purchase of Land $1,500.00

" " " "

old appropriation, 557.78

For Helper's Houses 750.00

Special gift to Station 500.00
(used temporarily)

Total $3,307.78 realizing a total of 16,125.837

BUILDINGS.

I estimate that the buildings on the property are worth 4,750.000 Tiao or about $1,000. By that I mean Buildings that will be worth repairing and using in our work. In all there are about 116 Chien. One Compound which I intend to occupy this Summer, contains 11 Chien and will be very suitable as a temporary Dispensary for Dr. Tallmon. Another Compound of 23 Chien offers
offers the possibility of being repaired with a view of being used as a temporary Hospital. In another Compound the Taylor and Troxel families are quite comfortably located. This compound with some other buildings will later afford residences for native helpers, or for Station Classes.

As a Station we have apparently exceeded our authority in the amount of money expended, as well as the very valuable suggestions offered by Messers Tucker & Stanley subsequent to their visit of investigation, which they made at our request. We believe that our extravagance is more apparent than real, and we trust that our explanation will enable you to see it in the same light; and approve of our action.

Including the old as well as the new appropriation, we had for the purchase of land, ~~and the exercise of a gate house~~ $2,057.78; which sum was granted by the American Board. In addition we had an appropriation of $750 for Helpers' Houses which we felt justified in using, seeing that the buildings on the land were wotth a sum greater than $750, as well as suited for the purpose specified. In securing the new site, we had in mind the needs of the Women's work. The absolute necessity of providing a place for buildings needed to carry on the different lines of that work, to a great extent, created the need for an enlarged Compound. The American Board gave us to understand that they expected the Woman's Board to meet the cost of the extension necessary for their work; that the balance of Indemnity, available, would all be required to rebuild the Men's branch of the work. It would have been disastrous however, to have delayed the purchase of the land needed. For one thing it was necessary to know the extent of our holding in order to plan the different buildings, therefore for this and other reasons we felt justified in going ahead as we have done, believing that the Woman's Board or Boards, would see the reasonableness of the situation and be prepared to meet the request which we propose to make through the Mission. With a Medical Work, a Girls' Boarding School, Women's Work, Bdg. and a Ladies House to be provided for we consider that at least one third of the Land will be occupied, in view of which we propose to ask for an approriation of $1,000. With the prospects for work among women in this field, and in this City, and with the excellent facilities which the new location will afford we believe the request is a reasonable one. Not having the appropriation in hand we used, temporarily, the Special gift of $500 which came dirsctly to the Station, through Mr. & Mrs. Ellis, to be used as we desired. The temporary use of this money meets the emergency in part; when it is released by an approriation, it can be use as is then considered wise. The other $500 would revert to the Am.Bd., to be re-voted as an appropriation for Gates and a Gate-house, which we think is the thing it should be used for.

The site is, in our opinion, the best that could have been secured; a large and well equipped plant can be placed advantageously, large

enough to meet the needs of this great field. The Land is high and healthfully located within ½ of a mile of the West Gate of the City, within ½ of a mile of the River; bounded on the West by the great North and South Street through the West Suburb, on the south by the main street to the West Gate, on the East by a large road leading from the City and the Business center out to the Northern region, and on the North there is also a road.

COMPOUND WALL.

The Appropriation for this purpose was $1,000, Gatehouse was also included. This was to wall the old Compound which is about one tenth the size of our present holding. The purchase of the larger site implied the erection of a wall, at least to enclose the Compound in part.

We have erected about 3000 feet of wall, averaging from 9 to ten feet high. The foundation is brick with Brick pillars every 15 ft. and a cap of brick and tiles, projecting on each side 4½ inches. Between the Pillars is filled with P'ai (Sun dried Bricks) and plastered with Lime.

According to my present estimate it has cost us Tiao 5750, subject to correction. It may be a little more or a little less.

The approriation of $1,000 realized Tiao 4863.735, leaving an overdraft on that account of almost 900 Tiao.

To meet this overdraft, and also to complete the Wall we believe that the Woman's Board should bear their share of the Wall as well as the Land, so we intend asking for a further approriation of $500 from them, which we think will meet the deficiency and complete the wall. There is yet about 1000 feet to enclose. Part of the Wall already built was quite expensive as it was along the bank of the K'ong and so had to have heavy foundations. I am putting up a temporary wire fence on the West end.

JUN 1 1909

House Appropriations.

Received from Mrs. Wilder: $3,250.00 realising Tls.5,479.10

I have spent:-Excess on Wall	Tls.325.00	
Sand & Cement	150.00	
Tar	30.00	
Building Poles	250.00	$1,000.00
Lime	1200.00	180.00
Lumber,	900.00	580.00
Paid on Contract	300.00	3,500.00
Sundry materials on hand	1104.04	3,000.00
Cash on Hand	1250.00	5,000.00
Total		$13,5,479.10

The above statement is approximately correct, it has not been audited. On the strength of same I would like to habe an additional remittance of $3,000. $2,000 from the House Appropriations and $1.000 from the Church Appropriation. You will note that the Lime is in excess of what we will need for the Houses and also much of the material in hand is for the Church. I will be glad to have the money as soon as possible as Brick is to be delivered in a few days. Kindly pass on your approval to Mrs. Wilder so that she may be able to advance the money.

Respectfully submitted,

J H McCann

JUN 1 1909

Building Committee

Janice H. McCann

House Appropriations.

Received from Mrs. Wilder: $4,000.00 realizing $5,470.10

I have spent:-Excess on Hall	$1,588.00
Bond & Cement	180.00
Tar	80.00
Building Poles	500.00
Lime	1200.00
Lumber	900.00
Paid on Contract	300.00
Sundry materials on hand	1100.00
Cash on Hand	1500.00
Total	$5,470.10

The above statement is approximately correct, it has not been audited. On the strength of same I would like to make an additional requisition of $2,000. $2,000 from the House Appropriations and $1.000 from the Church Appropriation. You will note that the Lime is in excess of what we will need for the Houses and also much of the material in hand is for the Church. I will be glad to have the money as soon as possible as Brick is to be delivered in a few days. Kindly pass on your approval to Mrs. Wilder so she may be able to advance the money.

Respectfully submitted.

Rec'd JUN 1 1909

Lintsingchow, April 20th 1909.

To the Deputation of the W. B. M. I.,

Dear Friends:-

In order to bring before you definitely the needs of this Station, we give herewith a list of the several expenditures which will be incurred in building up the Women's Work department.

One third of the cost of the new property,	$1,000.00
Small piece of property still unpurchased	150.00
One third of cost of Compound Wall	500.00
Girls' Boarding School	3,500.00
House for Single Ladies,	3,000.00
Hospital and Dispensary	5,000.00
Total	$13,150.00

The above items in the order of urgency, are in our opinion, as follows:-

1.	Appropriation	for	Land,	$1,000.00
2.	"	"	Compound Wall	500.00
3.	"	"	erection of Dormitory section of Girls' School	1,000.00
4.	"	"	Ladies' House	3,000.00
5.	"	"	purchase of small piece of land	150.00
6	"	"	Balance of Girls' School	2,500.00
7.	"	"	Dispensary & Hospital	5,000.00

Nos. 1, 2, & 3 are immediate needs. The money for the Land is already spent. Part of the money for the Wall is spent. The erection of Girls' School Dormitories for occupation this Fall is essential to the welfare of the work. The Ladies' House is needed but could hardly be erected until next Spring, however money in hand would enable us to purchase materials advantageously, saving perhaps 15 to 20 %.

Linkingchow, April 20th 1909.

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Small piece of property still unpurchased	150.00
One third of cost of Compound Wall	500.00
Girls' Boarding School	3,800.00
House for Single Ladies,	3,000.00
Hospital and Dispensary	3,000.00
Total	$13,450.00

The above items in the order of urgency, are in our opinion, as follows:-

1. Appropriation for Land,	$1,000.00
2. " " Compound Wall	500.00
3. " " erection of Dormitory section of Girls' School	1,000.00
4. " " Ladies' House	3,000.00
5. " " purchase of small piece of land	150.00
6. " " Balance of Girls' School	2,800.00
7. " " Dispensary & Hospital	3,000.00

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Building Committee
Jessie M. Lewis

Deputation of W.B.M.I. #2

The Hospital and Dispensary we put last, not because we intend to leave that branch of the work unprovided for; it will be temporarily located in re-fitted Chinese buildings purchased with the land.

The opportunities of the Work it is unnecessary for us to enlarge upon. With this, our estimate of its needs, in your hands we feel satisfied in leaving the case, believing that whatever is possible, you will do.

Yours cordially,

On behalf of the Station

James H. McCann

Rev. Geo. H. Ewing

Rev. Geo. H. Ewing

Rev. Geo. H. Ewing

Statement - mail
To W. B. M. I. Deputation

James H. McLean
Auditing.

Apr. 28-1909.

JUL 26 1909

REPORT OF BUILDING COMMITTEE, 1909.

During the year since the last report the church at Hai ku (Tientsin) has been completed and dedicated and the Parish House at Peking finished. Neither of these accounts havebeen vised by the committee. The deeds to the Peking Compound property have been registered at the consulate in ~~Rexing~~ Tientsin.

Most of the new construction has centered in Lintsing. At this place one of the members of your committee was located as builder and there are now under construction two residences in a large tract of land purchased as the site of the reconstructed station. Plans for a church are also under consideration.

At P'ang Chuang Mr. Stanley is reconstructing ~~the "Porter House"~~ one of the residences.

Your committee would again suggest an alteration in the Mission Rules, namely, to add to the paragraph on the Building Committee, the sentence, "Estimates for new construction should not exceed 90% of the amount appropriated; the balance being held against fluctuations in exchange and modifications of plans".

Respectfully submitted,

Charles W. Young Chairman.

0454

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Your committee would again suggest an alteration in the Mission Rules, namely, to add to the paragraph on the Building committee, the sentence, "Estimates for new construction should not exceed 90% of the amount appropriated; the balance being held against fluctuations in exchange and modifications of plans".

Respectfully submitted,

Charles W. Young Chairman.

North China Mission
1909
8-

Alternate Estimate
To W.B.M.S. Appropriation

James F. McCann
Feb. 1909

Report of Committee on Education

North China Mission 1901 1902

The condition and needs of the schools of the mission have been so fully reported by the several stations that it only remains for the Committee to urge the consideration of a few points which will tend to unity in this work At the single meeting of the Committee, apart from those for the examination of missionaries, it was pleasant to find that the one to whom we turned as likely to have helpful suggestions was a young native teacher, a graduate of the College who seems to have a real love of teaching, The matter we had in hand was the revision of the schedule for the primary and intermediate schools, We will not present these changes suggested at this time as copies will be sent the members of the mission, If the scheme for the Educational Union is carried out a larger Commitee from the various missions will doubtless perfect a complete schedule which will become the common standard when accepted by the Union.

The primary and intermediate schools must increase in number and efficiency with the growth of the church, To provide them with good teachers and keep in close touch with them by sympathetic interest and frequent visits seems to us one of the most important of our duties. One to which some one or more persons in each station should be especially designated As rapidly as possible teachers trained only in the native methods should be replaced by men of broader outlook, With these young men and women from our own schools we scould be in such relations that they can depend upon our thoughtful attention to the minutia of their work, that they may have the stimulus of our larger experience and the joy of our approbation as they develop their own resources and make their own tests of fresh methods. This is one of our largest opportunity but one which in the pressure of many cares we sometimes allow to ourselves to neglect, Surely this is the time to press upon the native church its responsibility for the education of its children, Wherever practicable the whole expense of their village schools should be borne by the little communities which receive their benefits, Wherever aid is given it should be carefully considered both as to amount and method by the responsible members of the church in consultation with its officers, Some general scheme endorsed by the mission would be a great aid to individuals in raising the standard.

Peculiar cares and duties have prevented some of the members of the mission from taking the prescribed examinations, Mr Galt passed his second in Japan in July 1901

Mr Stelle took his first in February 1902, Miss Patterson that for first full year of work last autumn and for the second on Tuesday of this week , Mr Stelles work had evidently been faithful and we hope the soon to be elected Committee may before many months see him pass the second , Miss Pattersons second was more satisfactory than the first , We congratulate her upon familiarity with the characters in the books gone over and urge that she improve every opportunity for using that which she has acquired ,that in intercourse with the people she may gain the easy idiomatic speech which no mere studty with a teacher can give,

for the Committee

Mary H. Porter

Members of Committee

Mary H. Porter
Mrs D.Z. Sheffield
Rev.G.D. Wilder

HKM

Mr Stelle took his first in February 1902, Miss Patterson that for first full year of work last autumn and for the second or Tuesday of this week . Mr Stelles work had evidently been faithful and we hope the soon to be elected Committee may before many months see his pass the second . Miss Pattersons second was more satisfactory the the first . We congratulate her upon familiarity with the contents in the books gone over and urge that she improve every opportunity for using the which she has acquired , that in intercourse with the people she may get the very information ~~necessary to more study~~ with a teacher can give.

for the Committee

Members of committee

Mary H. Porter

Mrs D.N. Sheffield

Rev.G.D. Wilder

Mary H. Porter

Mrs. Charles Hudson
1901-1902

HKW

Rec'd JUN 4 1906

2/75.

Language study

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION PRESENTED AT MISSION MEETING AUGUST 1905.

On the Examination of Missionaries in the Chinese Language.

The Committee this year presents its report with pleasure, for it has been many years since it has had the opportunity of reporting the satisfactory examination of so many promising young missionaries. The exceptions are those who, doubtless from necessity, have undertaken too much work outside their studies. Unless both the older missionaries in the station and the newcomers realize the i portance of uninterrupted time for study the first year, and of giving only a small proportion of time toother work during the second year, it is almost certain that the missionary will go halting during his entire career in China. Especially is it true that the physician finds it necessary to fight for every hour of study. The appeal to relieve physical suffering is almost irresistable, but for the sake of the larger, better work to be done in the end, the appeal, except in most critical cases, should be resisted during the hours which are regularly devoted to study. T

Dr. and Mrs. Tucker, who came to the Mission in the fall of 1902 were examined the following May on part of the first six months work, and in Oct. 1904 they took another examination. No missionaries on the field have worked with more desperate determination on the language, but they have taken little time for it except summers when they can get away from the overwhelming medical work at P'ang Chuang. Though it has been impossible for them to complete the required work they passed a fair examination on the ground covered, Dr. Emma Tucker showing especial ability in the spoken language. They have hoped to take an examination later in the summer, but in view of the fact that they have been greatly overworked, the committee do not recommend it.

Last May, at the close of her first six months in China, Miss Payne, having completed more than the required studies for the time, was examined in forty lessons in Mateer, the Gospel of John, the Catechism, and writing. The examination showed unusual ability and faithfulness in study. At the same time Miss Reed took an ex-

amination on volumns 3 and 4 of Dr. Sheffield's Universal History, which she was teaching in the Bridgman School, as the preparation for this teaching took much of her study time. The Committee have agreed to accept this as a substitute for the study in the New Testament of the second full year of work. (Third year according t the new course of study.

In June Mr. and Mrs Corbin of the Shansi Mission passed a fine examination, having covered more than the first half year's work, namely thirty lessons of Mateer, the whole of the Gospel of John, and the Catechism. Mr. Corbin also took an examination in Geography as laid out in the proposed revised course of study, and passed an unusually fine examination in conversation, which is not required in the first half year, but which he substituted for writing, as he felt it more essential for th work immediately before him. Miss Heebner, in spite of the interruption caused by her illness , had covered all the required work of six months, and passed a very satisfactory examination.

During the present Mission Meeting six persons have passed examinations, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Stanley, and Dr. Young, have covered the required work of the first six months, except that Dr. Young, who did not reach Peking until December, and whose time has been somewhat interrupted, had not written the characters of the first chapter of John, and did not translate from English into Chinese. In addition to the required course, both Dr. Young nd Mr. Ellis had taken the proposed work in Chinese Geography. Mrs. Stanley is especially fluent in reading , and her examination was complete with the exception of writing. Mr. And Mrs. Ellis have done most faithful work, and did exceptionally well in memorizing Chinese sentences. Mrs. Ellis gives promise of facility in the spoken language.

Miss Jones took her first examination in the summer of 1904, and has just passed creditably an examinati n on the first full year of work, Mateer Lessons 31--65, the remainder of John and all of Mark, the writing of 750 characters from Dr. Mateer's list, and conversation.

We record with pleasure the fact that another missionary has completed the

required course of study, an event of far too rare occurrance. Mr. Galt's examinat tion in the Sacred Edicts and half of Mencius gave evidence of thorough work, and t the committee was especially pleased with his examination in over 2000 characters arranged in groups according to Soothill's Dictionary, a system which we hope Mr. Galt will put in shape for the use of other missionaries, and possibly for Chinese children.

It is hoped that Mr. Stanley can take his first examination before returning to his station, and Mr. Stelle within a few weeks. This will complete the list of a all who should take examinations with the exception of two or three who have been on the field so long that the Committee does not venture to call them to account.

We are very glad that the three married ladies who have joined the North China and Shansi Missions during the year have done all of the required work and passed excellent examinations. May their example be followed by all of their successors, and by themselves the coming year.

The Course of Study as laid out in our mission manual is entirely out of date, as few missionaries now study Wade. Moreover this course calls for Wades Eighteen Sections, which were out of print at least twenty years ago. There are no radical changes in the course herewith ~~presented~~ revised submitted to the Mission, but a little knowledge of Chinese History and Geography are required, and it is strongly recommended that two examinations a year be given the first ~~two~~ years, the first coming after ~~the~~ about four months of study.

Reppectfully submitted,

(Signed) Luella Miner.

D.Z.Sheffield.

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(Signed) Luella Miner.

D.Z.Sheffield.

Fig. 5

Curriculum

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& Language study

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION for the year 1905-6.

The Committee has been unable during the year to give much attention to the station schools of the mission, but one of its members, with Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield, revised the course of study for elementary schools for boys of this mission, and gave much time, together with representatives of the Presbyterian and London Missions, to the revision of the course of study for girls' schools, which is now being printed. This differs very little from that for boys' schools, and practically unifies the work in the girls' schools in the three missions, so that after two or three years of re-grading and steady work the transfer of students from one school to the other will be much simplified.

We are trying to keep up with the times without committing ourselves to the "very latest" either in text-books or methods until convinced that they are also the very best. One day of the Chinese meetings of Annual Meeting, when the pastors and teachers were gathered together, was given to a sort of teacher's institute, conducted by Mrs. Sheffield and Miss Miner.

How many members of the mission realize that we have nearly a thousand girls and boys in the schools of the mission? Here are the statistics for the year 1905, and they will be larger for 1906:-

In boarding schools,	Boys	285
	Girls	238
In day schools,	Boys	290
	Girls	152
	Total,	965

The committee is happy to report that the new missionaries have made no small demands upon its time, approaching the committee at various times during the year with great piles of books and large baskets full of characters to be recognized or written. The sum of human knowledge has certainly been greatly increased. Since our last Mission Meeting in August, nine have been examined, who, without exception, have given proof of faithfulness in study, and in some cases, of unusual attainments.

In September MR. STELLE was examined on Christian evidences, "I Wang Erh Chih", Luke and Acts. This counts as having completed the studies of the second year, with Acts as an advanded credit. Mr. Stelle did not take an examination on writing, but was good on rec-

ognizing characters.

In January MISS REED took an examination in Christian Evidences, which completes her second year with the exception of writing. At the same time MISS PAYNE took the examination on the full work of the year, Mateer through 100 lessons, the gospels with the exception of John which she had finished at her previous examination, Christian Evidences, conversation, and the writing of 150o characters, some of these to supplement the wr iting of the first year. Miss Payne will be prepared to take an examination on at least another year of work next fall.

At the present mission meeting, seven have been examined. MISS JONES was examined on Mateer 60--~~100~~ 150, Ming Hsien Chi, Acts and Epistles and part of Genesis, leaving still to be finished in the work of the third year the Sacred Edict, writing, and a little work in the Bible. In the recognition of Tsu-hao-'rhs she was quite accurate, but not so accurate or quick in recognizing the characters met in reading the Bible. The demands of the country work in Pao Ting Fu have t aken Miss Jones entirely away from study three months of the year. Her tones are quite accurate in conversation, on which she passed a good examination, but very uncertain in reading. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and Dr. Young had done most faithful work on the studies of the second year, DR. Young passing an examination on Mateer 30-100, the four gospels, Chinese History, and the writing of 1100 characters. , leaving only Christian Evidences in the work of the second year, and as Dr. Young did not reach his station until Dec. 1904, and the work of the first year is now arranged for eight months, he has still two months to count on his second year. Both MR and MRS. ELLIS have done good work, and hope to take the examination in Christian Evidences, and the writing, on which they are partially prepared, before returning to their station in the fall, thus leaving only Mateer 70--100 on the work of the second year.

MISS BROWNE, MISS LYONS, and DR. TALLMON all passed good examinations, the two former showing a natural facility in the language which will make their ascent of this Hill Difficulty more rapid than that of most missionaries. MISS BROWNE had done more than the required work in writing, passing a perfect examination on 1000 characters. She had

also finished John and 35 chapters in Mateer. MISS LYONS and DR. TALLMON DID NOT REACH P'ang Chuang until late in the fall, but the former had covered the work of the first year with three lessons in Mateer in addition, and had committed to memory four chapters of John. Conversation in Chinese is considered too difficult to require at the end of a few months of study, but Miss Lyons is quick both in hearing and speaking, and her writing in the required course was also accurate. DR. TALLMON passed an examination on Mateer's Primer and 13 lessons, John 1--4, and the required writing, leaving on the work of the first year Mateer 14--30, John 5--10, and the catechism. All three newcomers had studied the required geography.

Any criticism of the work of the missionaries examined at this time applies rather to their teachers than to the missionaries. It would be almost more to the point for the committee to examine the Chinese teachers. We all know how difficult it is to find a teacher whose politeness or laziness is not in excess of his zeal for his pupil's progress. To patiently correct one hundred times a day this person whose ancestors handed down to him a barbarous speech lacking several important sounds and with no tones at all, is far less pleasant than to draw ones' salary and take things calmly. It is only as the pupil himself insists on constant drill on the sound tables and tones that the teacher can be aroused to the needs of the situation.

Mr. Chas. Stanley, Jun. arrived on the field with a fatal facility of speech for which his birth in China is accountable. But readers of the Chinese language are made, not born, and we hope that in some way the pressure of work can be removed, and Mr. Stanley have the chance at the language which is his due. Like some other good things time for study comes only by fighting for it.

Respectfully submitted,

Luella Miner.

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Respectfully submitted,

Belle Rhyner

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Rec'd JUL 30 1908

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1908

I

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION. — Language study

In August 1907 Mr. Sheffield and Mr. Wilder examined Dr. Young in the last year of his required work in Chinese study. He still lackes a little of completing the prescribed course, especially in writing the Chinese character. The examination gave evidence to faithful application to study, but the wide ground covered needed more time for the thorough mastery of the range of characters which occurred, but a good foundation has been laid for further study.

Miss Jones was also examined on a portion of the required 4th year of Chinese study. The special demands upon her time in the care of Mrs. Perkins prevented her completion of the required studies. The examination showed that the work done had been thorough and satisfactory..

In January Miss Payne and Miss Brown were examined in the last year and a half of the prescribed Chinese studies. Miss Payne for the past year in addition to her Chinese studies has been doing nearly full work in the Woman's College, and in addition to prescribed work was examined in the text-books in use in chemistry and physics. Her examination gave evidence of thorough and satisfactory work. Miss Brown has covered the three and a half years' course of study in a very thorough manner in two years and a quarter. Her power in language acquisition, if not overburdened with other duties, makes ~~makes~~ a high order of attainment in both the written and spoken language an accomplishment easily within her reach.

Miss Corbett on Saturday May the 30th was examined in the work of the second year of the prescribed course of study. Her readiness in reading and her accurate knowledge of the meaning and use of words revealed the fact that she was "to the manor born"!

The Committee finds it difficult to command the time under the pressure of duties during the week of Annual Meeting for the proper examination of the younger missionaries in their Chinese studies. We recommend that the

Thursday previous to Mission Meeting be fixed in advance for examinations in Chinese studies, and that the vacation period at the Chinese New Year be fixed for examination of persons who for special reasons prefer that time.

Dr. Young, Miss Jones, Dr. Tallman, Mr. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and Miss Ellis will take their examinations during the summer vacations.

Committee D.Z. Sheffield.
G.D. Wilder.
Luella Miner.

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Report of Committee on Education with Expenses 1907-1908.

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Committee D.E. Sheffield.

C.D. Wilder.

Inella Miner.

Rec'd JUL 26 1909

Language study

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1909.

One of the chief duties of the Committee is the examination of new missionaries on the Chinese language. The faithfulness to study and the ability shown in acquiring the language by all who have been examined this year, make the writing of this report a pleasant task.

In the summer of 1908 Mr. Wilder and Miss Miner examined Mr. and Mrs. Ellis on Genesis, "Ming Hsien Chi", and the first half of the Sacred Edict, all work of the third year of the course of study. Dr. Tallman was examined on Mateer through the first 100 lessons, on the New Testament through Acts, the first half of the Sacred Edict, half of Gamewell's Physiology, Chinese History, and writing of characters. Miss Ellis was examined with Dr. Tallman on Chinese History as advanced work.

Late in the summer at Pei-tai-ho Miss Lyons passed a most excellent examination on the last half of the second year's work, all of the work of the third year, and Psalms and Isaiah in advance. This included examination in writing on nearly two thousand characters, and her examiners reported that she made only one slip in writing, and none in recognition of characters.

Examinations in Spring of 1909.

As Dr. Tallman was unable to attend Mission Meeting, Miss Gertrude Wyckoff kindly examined her on part of the work for the third year, Mateer from Chapter 100 to end of Vol.I, Gamewell's Physiology with the exception of the last three chapters, the Epistles from Romans to Jude, and on conversation with teachers or patients. Miss Wyckoff reports that the examination on all lines was very satisfactory.

Shortly before Mission Meeting, as Mrs. Porter was leaving for the seashore, Mr. Wilder examined her on all the work of the first year except the Catechism and first half of John, upon which she plans to be examined this summer. Mrs. Porter passed a perfect examination with the exception of a few pronunciations.

This brings us to the examinations conducted in a somewhat scrappy fashion during the Mission Meeting by Mr. Wilder and Miss Miner, assisted on two occasions by Mr. Aiken or Mrs. Wilder. Miss Corbett has completed the work for the third year with the exception

of "Ming Hsien Chi", but her examination in writing of characters was postponed. She was also examined on reading the hymnbook as advanced work. Miss Corbett recognizes characters with readiness, and has succeeded admirably in changing the sounds learned in childhood at Chefoo to Pekinese/ sounds. In her case, as in the case of Mr. Porter and others it seems that tones are far more difficult to change than sounds.

Miss Ellis was examined on all the studies of the second year, in which she has done most thorough work.

Of our three new missionaries who were examined, Mr. Porter, Mr. Eastman, and Miss MacGown, Mr. Porter lost over two months of his study time by his trip to America with Dr. Ament, and Mr. Eastman did not arrive until in December, but Mr. Porter's lost time was counterbalanced by his childhood days in Shantung, so he passed well on all the requirements of the first year. Mr. Eastman is still short of the full requirements by lessons 20-30 in Mateer, and chapters 3-10 in John, the Catechism, and Geography. Miss MacGown gave her examiners little opportunity for corrections or criticisms having only the inevitable difficulties with aspirates and tones, while the fluency of her reading and the accuracy of her knowledge of characters as shown both in reading and writing, promise well for the future. In our list of requirements probably nothing strikes more terror to the heart than the translation of so-called easy English sentences into Romanized Chinese, and the victim who was not so fortunate as to be born in China is tempted to think that there are no "easy" sentences, but judging from Miss Macgown's attainments there are no hard ones if models for them are given in the first forty lessons of Mateer. Miss MacGown has read as advanced work Mateer 30-40, and John II-21.

If a full day, free from other meetings and duties, could be found for these examinations, it would be a boon both to examiners and examined; Trying to crowd them into days filled with Chinese or English meetings is a weariness, and hardly permits doing justice to our young people. Would it be possible to have a break of a day between the Chinese and English meetings so that a day could be devoted to this most important work? In case the English meetings are held before the Chinese, it is recommended that examinations be conducted before the beginning of Mission Meeting.

We hope for a number of new recruits, and if there were this day when the regular committee could invite others to assist much more help and encouragement might be given to new missionaries, and the importance of taking examinations at the appointed time could be more easily impressed upon those who call for them at irregular times.

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of This Committee is supposed to have charge of all primary and secondary schools in the Mission. As this is a transition period in the educational system of China, and new textbooks are being published, some of which are an improvement on those which we are now using, we recommend that our course of study be revised, the committee inviting two or three others who have the direct oversight of the schools to assist them. We recommend also that this revised course of study be printed by the Publication Committee. It is recommended that as far as possible without sacrifice of efficiency our schools follow the courses of study and use the textbooks recommended by the Board of Education.

At present all the grades in our schools below the Academy are called "Meng Kuan". This is misunderstood by the Chinese, who would use it only for the most elementary schools, and we recommend the division into two courses, the higher perhaps including the first year of our present Academy course.

Respectfully submitted,

Lucille Grimes
Geo D Wilder
Committee on Education.

Attention was called orally to forms of pledges prepared for students in the N.C.Union Woman's College and Bridgman Academy who receive student aid.

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Education — North China
1909

Report of the Committee on Educational Union.

1902

This committee was appointed at the extra session of the mission in November. Its work extended over a period of four months occupying in the total a large amount of time in consultation with Committees of other missions. A basis of Educational Union was at first developed in connexion with the London Mission, the members of that mission having from the first thrown themselves into the plan of union with great enthusiasm. The American Presbyterian mission was then invited to join the proposed union and responded at once with cordiality. The Methodist mission had not been approached on the subject as from previous public discussions it was generally supposed that such a proposition would not be considered, since their own University scheme was fully organized and in process of realization. It was later learned that this mission would be glad to be included in the union movement. A proposal was made that the University in all of its Departments be located on the grounds of the present Peking University, those grounds being passed over to the control of the joint Board of Trustees. The Methodist and London Mission would have been best pleased with the realization of this scheme, but it encountered strong opposition from both the A.B and the Presbyterian missions. The A.B. mission feared that its special type of education would suffer in this union, and the Presbyterian mission preferred the scheme of union that placed the Theological school with them. There was then an attempt to unite with the Methodist mission in a Medical College under a joint government by a committee appointed from the Union University and the Peking University. This plan encountered unexpected difficulties in the requirement on the part of representatives of the Peking University that this College though built by the London Mission on its own grounds should be regarded as organic with the Peking University, the other missions sharing in its benefits.

At this point negotiations began on the scheme which has now taken definite form, and has been referred home to the several ruling bodies in the different mission Boards. The proposal is that the several Departments of the Union University be placed with the

Report of the Committee on Educational Union.

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At this point negotiations began on the scheme which has now taken definite form, and has been referred home to the several ruling bodies in the different mission Boards. The proposal is that the several Departments of the Union University be placed with the

four missions concerned. The two Colleges for general education are to remain in their original places, the one at Tungchou and the other on the present grounds of the Peking University. The Medical College is to be with the London Mission and the Theological College with the Preabyterian mission.* A Woman's College was also in the scheme, but there seemed to be good reasons for delaying the discussion of the development of this Department to a little later date. The proposal is to give to the united schools the general name of Peking University. Each Mission elects six members of a Board of Managers, four from its own body and two from without. This gives a Board of twenty four with a quorum for business of twelve. A Board of twelve Trustees is proposed at the home end elected by the ruling bodies of the four mission Boards, each appointing three. Each mission builds and equips a given Department, but the control is entirely in the hands of the Board of Managers subject to the Board of Trustees. The question of teachers for the different departments is left to the Board of Managers for adjustment in harmony with the developing status of the schools. The Faculties of the two general Colleges probably at the outset will not be radically changed from the former status. Each mission has the privilege of placing a teacher in each of the schools from the outset, and it will be expected that such a teacher will be supplied when there are twenty or more students from a given mission. In the Theological and Medical Colleges it is to be hoped that the Faculties from the first will be composed of representatives from the several Missions. This report is intended to do no more than give an outline statement of the plan of union. A Constitution and By-laws was elaborated for the ratification of the several ruling Boards. A joint letter was addressed to these Boards setting forth the benefits which were anticipated from this union movement. A copy of this letter along with the Constitution and By-laws is submitted for inspection.

In behalf of the Committee, D. Z. Sheffield.

A. P. Peck. H. P. Perkins.
Geo. D. Wilder.
E. G. Kuhn

four missions concerned. The two Colleges for general education are to remain in their original places, the one at Tungchow and the other on the present grounds of the Peking University. The Medical College is to be with the London Mission and the Theological College with the Presbyterian mission. A Women's College was also in the scheme, but there seemed to be good reasons for delaying the discussion of the development of this Department to a little later date. The proposal is to give to the united schools the general name of Peking University. Each Mission elects six members of a Board of Managers, four from its own body and two from without. This gives a Board of twenty four with a quorum for business of twelve. A Board of twelve Trustees is proposed at the home end elected by the ruling bodies of the four mission Boards, each appointing three. Each mission builds and equips a given Department, but the control is entirely in the hands of the Board of Managers subject to the Board of Trustees. The question of teachers for the different departments is left to the Board of Managers for adjustment in harmony with the developing status of the schools. The Faculties of the two General Colleges probably at the outset will not be radically changed from the former status. Each mission has the privilege of placing a teacher in each of the schools from the outset, and it will be expected that such a teacher will be supplied when there are twenty or more students from a given mission. In the Theological and Medical Colleges it is to be hoped that the Faculties from the first will be composed of representatives from the several Missions. This report is intended to do no more than give an outline statement of the plan of union. A Constitution and By-laws was elaborated for the ratification of the several ruling Boards.

A joint letter was addressed to these Boards setting forth the benefits which were anticipated from this union movement. A copy of this letter along with the Constitution and By-laws is submitted for inspection.

In behalf of the Committee,

Com. on Educational Union.
1902.

Proposed Educational Union 180.

Peking, North China, March 10th, 1902.

To Rev. H. A. Brown, D.D. - Rev. R. W. Thompson -
Rev. Judson Smith, D.D. - Foreign Secretaries
of the Presbyterian Board, the London Mission
Board, the American Board - and to Rev. S. L. Baldwin,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees for the Peking
University -

Dear Brethren;

We take great pleasure in bringing to your attention a scheme of Educational Union among the above mentioned Missions which we have been carefully considering, and now commend to your attention, hoping that after proper modifications it may meet with your approval, as also the approval of the Executive Committees of your respective Boards, and so become the basis of such union in the reconstruction of our mission work which has been so sadly desolated.

Various plans of union in educational work have been proposed and considered during the past three months, each plan encountering objections from one source or another. At lenght the scheme now submitted to your consideration after thorough and protracted discussion was adopted with a unanimous vote cast by the Committees of the four missions in united session, and with cordial expressions of approval. This scheme gives a common Board of Managers for all the Departments of the University, and a Board of Trustees selected by the governing Mission Boards at home. The chief difficulty in adjustment is, perhaps, in giving place to the Noath China College and the College of Liberal Arts under the University as now constituted. Both are Christian schools working to the same general ends. Both hope to produce Christian men for Christian work. Under the new order the school at Tungchou would continue to make pretty careful limitations in the teaching of English, would keep non-Christian students in a decided minority, and would give prominent place in the course of study to Christian ethical teaching. The hope would be that the majority of the graduates would choose direct Christian work. The College of Liberal Arts in Peking would adapt the curriculum to meet the requirements of students seeking a liberal education to fit them for any vocation in life, while at the same time its character as an evangelistic and religious institution would be maintained. With one school located in Peking and the other in the country the divergence in the two types of teaching would easily be maintained, and the respective adavantages of both be secured. At the outset there will be no necessity for other missions to place teachers in either of these schools. When they have any considerable number of students under instruction in either of the schools they will probably desire to be represented on the staff of teachers, and would be requested to be so represented by the Board of Managers.

The need of a Christian Medical School in Peking is so evident that the elements in the need hardly require elaboration. Medical education is in its infancy in China, and the assistence given to direct evangelistic work by trained native Christian physicials cannot be overestimated in its prospective importance. This union scheme will be a great economy in bringing all medical students into one school, and constituting a strong Faculty from the four missions. From the outset two Medical Missionaries can be supplied by the Methodist Mission, and one by the London Mission. The acceptance of the scheme will involve the provision of a medical teacher from each of the other missions in the Union. They need not necessarily live on the school premises, or give their entire time to teaching.

It is proposed to place the Union Theological School with the Presbyterian Mission in Peking. For some years it is probable that there will be more students from the American Board in this school than from other missions. It is difficult to suggest the distribution of teachers until the general scheme is more fully developed. Manifestly it will be quite practicable to receive help from the different missions in this school without each teacher having his home with the school. It will very probably be deemed necessary to place a teacher from the American Board Mission with the school from the outset. The loss to the American Board in separating its Theological School from the College it is hoped will be more than recompensed by the advantages of association with students from other missions in education, a larger and more representative Faculty, opportunities for lectures from men of ability outside of the teaching body, and a better general equipment than would be provided by a single mission.

It is the thought of the Missions that the various Academies and High Schools already organized, and some of them of long standing, will be affiliated with the University, modifying their courses of study to fit students to enter one of the literary Departments, and thus stimulating and directing the various lines of preparatory education.

This union plan of education promises increased economy in the teaching force in the years to come. Schools in China giving instruction in Chinese learning, in western science, and in Christian studies, require a strong teaching force even for a small company of students. The number of teachers has more relation to classes than to students. By this union teachers - foreign teachers especially - need not be increased in proportion to the number of students. The union promises to improve the grade of instruction all along the line. We shall do every thing better when we are working in large schools under the inspection of four missions than we should do for small schools for individual missions. This educational coöperation will be a strong bond of good fellowship between the missions concerned, linking us together as it does in an important line of work. The effect upon the native Christian church will be of yet greater significance. It will bind the growing body of Christian leaders together in personal attachment and sense of unity in work in a manner that cannot

be accomplished by any other method, and their fellowship will lead to a closer fellowship between the various denominations of Christians, and may prove the first step to the organization of the one church of Christ in China. Such a consummation would further tend to stop the mouths of certain critics, would be a practical manifestation of Christian unity, which would stimulate this growing sentiment throughout Christendom, and would be in its measure a fulfillment of the Master's prayer, "that they all may be one".

We have done our best to suggest a line of action that will reduce the difficulties arising from monetary questions to their smallest proportions. We propose that each mission provide at the outset plant and equipment for a given Department. We hope that the University will draw to itself direct gifts to be under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, and to be applied to the development of the several departments in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Managers. The questions of law in holding and managing these properties we of course must leave to the home Boards for adjustment, to whom also must be left the final disposition of the entire University plant and equipment when the work of missionaries is no longer required in China. We suppose that without regulations in advance the Board of Trustees when constituted in harmony with the original intention of such Board will always have power to transfer its government of the University to a properly constituted Board of Christian Chinese. This, however, is a look into the future with which we have not troubled ourselves in the work which we submit to your consideration. It will be necessary for the Board of Managers to prepare By-laws for the specific regulation of the several Departments of the University; these ultimately to be submitted to the Board of Trustees for approval, but not necessary at this stage in our proposed organization.

It will be noted that the By-laws of the University place the responsibility in matters of monetary help to students with the respective missions sending such students to the various schools. The students must pay their tuition fees unless otherwise provided for, either by mission grants, by scholarships, or by personal assistance from friends.

It is proper to say that while the proposal is to take the name of the Peking University for our united work the movement is in the direction of coöperation on equal terms, and not of absorption. Each mission contributes to the Union its best educational results both in teachers and students, and we are all partakers in the common benefit.

The native Christian church has passed through its baptism of fire, and is now beginning to build anew its spiritual temple. In each mission

there is a little company of native leaders, tried and true, who have stood the test of trials and temptations, and are now doing noble work by the side of the foreign missionaries. But some of our best workers have been removed from their places, and others have but imperfectly stood the test of the trials that have swept over them. Never so much as at the present time have we felt the need of cultured, consecrated men in the midst of the native church, able out of a beautiful life to teach the higher things of the Christian faith, and to lead the membership of the church into a richer appropriation of the things of the Holy Spirit. Such men we know are a Divine creation, but it is given to us to supply some of the human means and conditions of the Divine working. We believe that in no better way can we assist in this work than by gathering into Christian schools the brightest minds among the young of the Christian church, creating for such an environment of high living and thinking, filling their minds with the noble truths of human knowledge, and with the higher truths of the Divine revelation - putting our lives as the representatives of the life of Christ in living contact with these impressible lives, and thus thro' them lifting the entire native church into a fuller apprehension of the things of the Kingdom of God.

Let us assure you that while it has required much consultation to reach the results which we now submit to you, we have throughout had a large measure of harmony in thought and action, and as we have seen light ahead our convictions of the value of this union have kindled into an enthusiasm of expectation, an enthusiasm that may be accepted by you as a pledge that if our plans are ratified we shall do our utmost to carry them to a grand realization. We have not allowed ourselves to reckon too carefully the balance of give and take among the missions. We are all the servants of the one Master, and if our computations are not seriously out of joint the total results of this union to all concerned partake of that type of pooling of interests that immensely increases the value of stocks and advances the dividends of all share-holders. As we have reached these results after much consultation and prayer, let us ask of you that you will give to the subject a like thoughtful and prayerful consideration.

We are glad to report to you that at a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Peking University recently called this subject of Educational Union was presented and discussed, receiving enthusiastic approval, and was formally commended by a vote proposed by Major Conger, and seconded by Sir Robert Hart.

With most cordial Christian greetings from your brethren in the common work.

London Mission, S. Evan Meech

Presbyterian Mission, J. L. Whiting - by D.Z.S.

Methodist Mission, H. W. Lowry.

American Board Mission, D.Z. Sheffield.

Presbyterian Mission,

Methodist Mission,

American Board Mission,

J. L. Walling by D.Z.S.
H. W. Brown.
D.Z. Sheffield.

Dr. China Inquiry
Rev. Kwanwai Ramsay

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF PRESENT PEKING UNIVERSITY.

We the undersigned, Edward G. Andrews, James M. Buckley, James H. Taft, Mercein Thomas, Lewis S. Pilcher, John M. Reid, Henry C. M. Ingraham, Charles H. Taft, and Stephen L. Baldwin, all being of full age and citizens of the United States of America and all but James M. Buckley being citizens of the state of N.Y., and the said James M. Buckley being a citizen of the state of New Jersey, and we being desirous of associating ourselves for benevolent, charitable, literary and scientific purposes, in order to become a body politic and corporate in pursuance of the provisionsof the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled "An Act for the incorporation of benevolent, charitable, scientific and missionary societies," passed April 12, 1848, and the acts amendatory thereof, do hereby certify as follows:

1. That the name or title by which such society hereby intended to be incorporated, shall be known in law, shall be The Trustees of Peking University, China.

2. The particular business of said society shall be to raise a fund for the purposes hereinafter mentioned; to make, from time to time, such investments and re-investments thereof as may seem to be most judicious; to collect and raise the income thereof and to apply the same and such portions of the principal fund, from time to time, as may be deemed necessary or expedient, in establishing and maintaining, or assisting to establish or maintain in Peking, its immediate vacinity or in other adjacent countries, a college or other educational institution, which shall be founded upon strictly Christian and evangelical, but not sectarian principles, and also to act in the appointment of the officers and faculty of the college and as a board of control and appeal in its management.

The object of said society shal be to aid the youth of the Chinese Empire and of other countries in obtaining in such college or educational institution, a literary, scientific or professional education.

3. The number of persons constituting the said society of board or trustees, to manage the same, shall be nine, all of whom shall be of full age and citizens of the United States of America, and a majority of whom shall be citizens of and residents within the State of New York.

4. The names of the trustees of said society for the first year of its existence shall be the said incorporators, Edward G. Andrews, James M. Buckley, James H. Taft, Mercein Thomas, Lewis S. Pilcher, John M. Reid, Henry C. M. Ingraham, Charles H. Taft and Stephen L. Baldwin.

5. The business of said society shall be conducted in the City and County of New York.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names at the City of New York, the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine.

Henry C. M. Ingraham	Edward G. Andrews
Charles H. Taft	James H. Taft
Lewis S. Pilcher	J. M. Reid
Mercein Thomas	S. L. Baldwin
	J. M. Buckley.

STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

The certificate is referred to the missionary Boards for consideration- Article 3, it is suggested may be changed to read as follows:-

3. The number of persons constituting said Society or Board of Trustees shall be twelve, three each from the constituencies of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the London Missionary Society, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian Missionary Society in the United States.

The articles printed below, taken from the present by-laws of the Peking University, are also referred to the Missionary Boards for such changes as they may see fit to make.

ARTICLE IV.

An annual meeting shall be held on the fourth Wednesday in January of each year, at 3.30 p.m. at the Mission Rooms of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 150 5th Avenue, New York, at which a report of the enters transactions of the previous year shall be presented. Special meetings may be called by the President, and shall be called when requested by three trustees. A quorum of four shall eb enough to transact ordinary business. The approval of the officers of the Board shall of Trustees shall be required for the investment of funds.

ARTICLE XI.

The Board of Trustees shall be the ultimate authority in all the affairs of the institution, but their action in local matters shall be solely through the Board of Managers, and all such matters, when referred to the Trustees, must be presented through the Board of Managers, and with the sanction of the Board.

ARTICLE XII.

It shall be the duty of the Trustees to transmit to the Board of Managers, at such times and in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon, the interest of the "Permanent Endowment" and the whole or part of other funds in their hands as donors may designate, or as may be deemed expedient by the Trustees.

The Trustees shall have power to withhold the payment of the above funds.

1. When, in their judgment, there shall be a departure, on the part of the "Managers" or "Faculty" in the control or instruction of the College, from strictly Protestant and evangelical principles.

2. In case of political or local changes rendering it desirable or necessary to reduce the number of instructors or students, to alter the location of the College, or to suspend operations for a period or permanently.

3. In case the College shall become self-supporting.

4. Or whenever, from any cause, the Trustees shall come to the unanimous conclusion that the institution is not answering its original design.

ARTICLE XIII.

In case of permanent suspension, all moneys remaining in the hands of the Trustees, unless otherwise appropriated by the donors, shall become a "permanent fund" the interest of which the Trustees shall be authorized to employ for the general purposes of evangelistal Protestant education among the Chinese speaking races.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Trustees shall have authority to employ such agents and to adopt such other measures as may be necessary for the execution of their trust.

ARTICLE XV.

These "By-Laws" may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the Board of Trustees at an annual meeting, or at a meeting regularly called for this purpos, full notice of the proposed amendment having been given at a previous meeting.

A BASIS FOR CHRISTIAN EDUCATIONAL UNION IN NORTH CHINA.

1. Peking University. Whereas the mission in North China, of the American Board, the Presbyterian Board, the London Missionary Society, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of such other societies as may hereafter subscribe to the principles and conditions of this Union, desire to unite their Christian educational work; we therefore to this end accept and adopt the name, charter, . . . and by-laws of the Peking University for our united work, with such modifications in the Act of Incorporation and by-laws of said institution as are deemed necessary to adapt them to the new conditions.

2. The aim of the Peking University shall be to educate Christian students for direct Christian work, and to aid the youth of the Chinese Empire in obtaining a literary, scientific, or professional education under positive Christian conditions.

3. Departments of the University:- The Peking University shall, for the present, include four Departments, viz,- two undergraduate Colleges and two graduate Schools. These shall be individually known as,- The Union College of Liberal Arts, located with the Methodist Mission in Peking; the (North China) Union Training College, located with the American Board at Tungchou; the Union Theological School, located with the Presbyterian Mission in Peking; and the Union Medical School, located with the London Mission in Peking. Other departments may be added from time to time to meet the growing needs of Christian education in North China.

4. Union Departments:- All departments of the University shall be union departments; that is, the grounds , plant, and equipment of a given department may be the property of one society, but its governing body, teaching staff and current funds shall be jointly provided by the several missionary societies in accordance with the plan defined below.

5. Preparatory Schools:- The High Schools and Academies connected by the various missions shall be affiliated with the University.

6. Government:-- The governing bodies of the Peking University shall consist of a Board of Trustees, a Board of Managers and the Faculty of the various Departments.

7. Plant:-- The governing Boards of the Societies entering into this educational union undertake to supply plant and equipment for the several departments of the University, as follows:- the American Board to supply plant and equipment for the North China Union Training College, the present Board of Trustees of Peking University to furnish the same for the Union College of Liberal Arts, the London Missionary Society for the Union Medical School and the Presbyterian Board for the Union Theological School.

The above does not include the furnishing of accommodations for a teacher or teachers from other Missions, who may, in carying out this union plan, be called upon by the Board of Managers to reside in connection with a given department. Such accommodations shall be supplied by the Society to which the teaching missionary belongs.

8. Alienation of Property. No Society may alienate the property of its department from the use of the University except with the concent of two-thirds of the full membership of the University Board of Trustees, or after a written notification two years in advance of such alienation. In the event of a Society withdrawing from the union work, any property which it may own located upon the grounds of another Society , shall be purchased by that Society at a fair appraised value; and any property of another Society or of the University located onits grounds shall be purchased by the Society withdrawing.

9. University General Fund:- The Trustees of the Peking University are empowered by Act of Incorporation to receive, invest, and disburse moneys donated, bequeathed, or otherwise assigned to the University. They are also empowered to act as the agents of the University in soliciting funds for the furtherance of its general aims. All such funds as are mentioned above, together with any appropriations that may be received from the Missionary Societies for the University, shall constitute a University General Fund, which shall be administered by the Board of Trustees for the benefit of the University, or of any of its departments, in accordance with recommendations from the Board of Managers.

10. Funds of the Departments:- The plant and equipment of the several departments of the University, together with such inalienable gifts or bequestsas have been or shall be received for a given department, shall be held in trust for that department by the Society furnishing such plant or equipment, or through whom said gift or bequests are received. No portion however of these funds may be expended in any department without the approval of the University Board of Managers and the home Missionary Societies concerned. (The present Board of Trustees of Peking University shall direct whether the funds now in hand shall pass to the University General Fund or be appropriated to such departments as they shall designate.)

11. Annual Expenditure:- All current expenses of the several departments of the University, apart from the salaries of such of the foreign staff as are provided by the various Missionary Societies shall be met by fees of students, scholarships, grants from the Missions or the University, or from other sources.

12. Teaching Staff:- Each of the Missions in the union shall have the privilege of representation by at least one teacher in each of the departments of the Univesity. The teaching faculty of the graduate schools of the University shall be as far as practicable equally divided among the Missions in the union. In the Colleges however, it is desirable that each Mission shall furnish teachers proportionate to the number of its students attending such Colleges. The definite adjustment of the relation of the teaching staff to the student body in all departments shall be left to the discretion of the Board of Managers in consultation with the several Missions involved.

BI-LAWS OF THE PEKING UNIVERSITY.

1. Board of Trustees:- The Board of Trustees shall be composed of the persons named in the Act of Incorporation, or such persons as may be elected to succeed them from time to time. The Board shall have power to fill its own temporary vacancies.

2:- Term of Service:- After the first election each trustee shall be elected for a term of three years. Every year the term of service of four trustees shall terminate- one from each denomination- and their successors shall be appointed by the Boards of their respective Missionary Societies. Seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. A member of the Board of Trustees may empower a proxy to act in his stead at a given meeting of the Board, by addressing to such proxy a written authorisation, this authorisation giving the proxy full voting power in the Board.

3. Officers:- The officers shall consist of a President, Treasurer and Sectetary. The President shall be elected from the members of the Board, and the signatures of President (or Vicepresident), Secretary and Treasurer shall be requisite for the execution of all documents. The approval of the officers of the Board of Trustees shall also be requisite for the investment of funds. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to open and keep such books of account as may be necessary to record the receipts and expenditures of the Board of Trustees, and said accounts shall be audited at least once in each year by a committee from the trustees appointed for that purpose. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to preserve full minutes of the proceedings of the Board, these minutes to be read and passed upon at a subsequent meeting. He shall also prepare copies of the same and forwasd to the various Mission Boards related to the Peking University.

4. Board of Managers:- There shall be a Board of Managers in China, to constitute which each Mission shall appoint four persons from its own membership and two reresentatives not identified with its work. After the first election the term of appoinment shall be four years and each Mission shall appoint every year from its own membership, every alternate year one not identified with its work. The President of the University and the Principals of the several departments shall be exofficio members of theis Board, but without voting power. This latter rule does not however prevent their regular election as member with full voting power.

5. Duties:-- The Board of Managers shall have power, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, to make and enforce such regulations as may seem necessary for the conduch of the University; shall elect a President of the University; the Principals of the several departments, and the members of the various faculties; and shall also have power to remove any instructor or officer of the University. It shall prescribe the curricula of the departments of the University; shall decide upon conditions of admission to the privileses of the University and its sevral departments, and in general shall determine all questions of business or management.

6. Officers:--- The Board of Managers shall choose from its own members a Secretary and Treasurer. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to preserve a record of all meetings of the Board, together with the business transacted at such meetings, and to communicate the same to the Board of Trustees. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to correspond with the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees with reference to moneys held in charge for the use of the University, to receive moneys and deposit them in a reliable bank for safe keeping, and to make disbursements for objects already determined by the Board of Managers upon the presentation of properly certified vouchers.

7. Funds:- The Board of Managers shall be accountable to the Board of Trustees for the safe keeping and distribution of all funds received by them from whatever source. Donations for the University, or for any department made directly to the Board of Managers, may be employed by them in accorance with the wishes of the donors, provided there be no departure from the fundamental principles of the University as stated in its Constitution.

8. Advisory Committee:- The Board of Managers shall constitute a body to which the faculties of the various departments may refer all questions that require coulcil or decission, and the action of the Board shall be binding until modified by the Trustees.

The Board of Managers shall however appoint from its own number a special committee consisting of one from each Mission and one from without for each department of the University, who shall act as an advisory committee concerning matters relating to such department.

9. Examining Committee:- The Board of Managers shall appoint annually an examining committee to consist of six members, whose duty it shall be to attend the examinations of the departments of the University and to make a written report to the Board of Managers. The Persident of the University shall be exofficio member of said committee, but it shall have its independent chairman. This committee is at liberty to invite assistance in the examination of any classes of the University.

10. Annual Meeting:- There shall be an annual meeting of the Board of Managers to receive reports from the various departments of the University, to nominate members of the various faculties, and to take such action as is thought necessary for the regulation and the increased efficiency of the departments. Special meetings of the Board of Managers may be called by the President at the request of five of its members.

11. Reports:- The Board of Managers at its annual meeting shall make a full report of the work of the University to the Board of Trustees, including nomination of teachers and recommendations as to the management of the departments, these nominations and recommendations being subject to the confirmation of the Board of Trustees. Copies of this report shall also be sent to the Secretaries of the Missions related to the University.

12. President of University:- The President of the University shal superintend the departments of the University, shall pay occasional visits to these departments to acquaint himself with theur work, and to consult with the various faculiies of each of which he shall be an exofficio member. He shall make an annual report to the Board of Managers, containing such recommendations as to the conduct of the departments as he may judge to be of importance.

13. Faculty:-- The faculty of each department shall consist of the principal and professors chosen by the Board of Managers and confirmed by the Board of Trustees. These faculties shall be under the direction of the Board of Managers and shall be responsible to the Board for the faithful discharge of their duties.

14. Faculty, Duties:- The faculty in adition to its duties od instruction shall be held responsible for the immediate government and supervision of its department. To this end it shall have full power to make regulations regarding administration of funds, teaching policy, apportionment of classes, and in general govern and administer the department according to the principles of the constitution and by-laws of the University.

15. Treasurer of Department:- Each faculty shall nominate a Treas for its department, subject to the approval of the Board of Managers. It shall be his duty to collect all fees from students, and to receive and disburse all moneys on behalf of his department.

16. Assistant Teachers:-- The principal of each department, with the approval of a majority of the faculty, shall engage such assistant teachers as are not provided for by the Board of Managers.

17. Report of Principals:- The Principals of the various Colleges and schools of the University shall submit to the Board of Managers a written report of the work of the year and of the condition and needs of the departments under their charge.

18. Amendment of By-Laws:- The above By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of both the Board of Managers and the Board of Trustees, but by nether Board alone.

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Manch 9 1902

Rec'd Apr. 21.

HARRY WADE HICKS,

Disinfected.

re-proposed plan of Ed. Union

182.

Tungchou, Jan. 21st, 1903.

Dear Dr. Smith;

The accompanying Basis of Union in Education was submitted to the vote of the Mission with the following explanation. This of course was after a conference with representatives of that Mission (L.M.S.) in which the Basis was formulated.

"The hope of the London Mission is that they will be allowed by their Board to place Mr. Biggen in Tungchou to be a member of the College Faculty. Their Academic school is but imperfectly developed, so that they can only hope to place four or five students at the beginning of the Academic department next Autumn. They wish to co-operate with us from that grade throughout, including the Theological department. The reason for placing the Theological Department by itself was the fear that the scheme might still be thought too large, and by separating the departments the Theological might be omitted and still the other be accepted." "Moved that we approve of the plan of union in educational work between the American Board and the London Mission & in North China which has been presented by members of this Mission in consultation with a Committee of the L.M.S. and request the Prudential Committee to give to it their early and careful attention."

D.Z. Sheffield, Sec.

This action has now been ratified by the Mission, no one offering any objection. I presume it will not require long deliberation on the part of the Prudential Committee to confirm this action, as it is considerably less than was conceded to other missions in the plan which the Methodists and London Mission set aside. Mr. Biggen is a young Oxford man, who passed through the Siege in Peking and with an excellent record. I doubt if he has special qualifications for teaching; indeed I think his Mission wish to get the benefit of his scholarly ability without putting the management of a school into his hands. He is engaged to be married to Miss Smith of that Mission in Peking, who has been in China twelve or more years and has made for herself a very remarkable reputation for efficiency along with great devotion to her work. It is almost too much to hope that such a worker will be associated with our Mission at this time when that mission has next to no students to place under instruction.

The two missions invited the Presbyterians to unite on the same basis, but I have little expectation that they will do so. I will report separately on union with that mission in girls schools. In general education I think they will hold aloof if we do not continue the offer to them of the Theological school, and this I am certain we shall not do. They have no pupils in sight for theol. training for a good number of years to come. Meanewhile College and Theol. sol. are mutually benefitted by being together.

Most cordially yours, D.Z. Sheffield

PROPOSED PLAN OF EDUCATIONAL UNION BETWEEN THE AMERICAN BOARD & THE LONDON MISSION IN NORTH CHINA.

(1) The primary aim of the Union shall be to produce cultured young men to enter into the various branches of direct Christian work for their own people. A secondary aim shall be to educate young men who shall carry their Christian principles into other walks in life. Non-Christian students may be admitted into the Union College in limited numbers, but the Faculty shall take care to preserve a dominating Christian spirit among the students.

(2) The present buildings and permanent equipment of the American Board shall be available for the use of the Union.

(3) Teachers and pupils from the two Missions shall have equal privileges in the several departments of instruction.

(4) The London Mission shall from the first be entitled to place a foreign teacher in the Collegiate Department (including an Academic Department). In the development of the Institution the two Missions shall add teachers as needed in proportion to their respective students.

(5) Each Mission shall be responsible for the current expenses of pupils that it has placed in the Institution, such expenses to cover all expenditures excepting such as are for buildings, permanent equipment and foreign teachers.

(6) When the London Mission has twenty or more students under instruction its Board shall pay to the Treasurer of the American Board an annual interest on buildings and permanent equipment which shall be in proportion to the relative number of students from each Mission. If preferred some other equitable arrangement may be made for sharing the cost of buildings and permanent equipment.

(7) The London Mission shall from the first elect three members to the Board of Managers consisting of nine members. This representation may be increased in proportion to the relative number of students of the two Missions.

(8) The Board of the London Mission shall provide residences for its foreign teachers. If the land of the American Board is used for such residences it shall be purchased at original cost. If in any event the London Mission should desire to sell such houses, the American Board shall purchase them at a just valuation.

(9) The present Constitution and By-laws of the North China College shall continue to be the basis of the government of the Institution subject to revision by the Board of Managers.

THEOLOGY.

The two Societies shall also unite in Theological Education on the same general basis as outlined above for the Arts Course.

PROPOSED PLAN OF EDUCATIONAL UNION BETWEEN THE AMERICAN BOARD & THE LONDON MISSION IN NORTH CHINA.

(1) The primary aim of the Union shall be to produce cultured young men to enter into the various branches of direct Christian work for their own people. A secondary aim shall be to educate young men who shall carry their Christian principles into other walks in life. Non-Christian students may be admitted into the Union College in limited numbers, but the Faculty shall take care to preserve a dominating Christian spirit among the students.

(2) The present buildings and permanent equipment of the American Board shall be available for the use of the Union.

(3) Teachers and pupils from the two Missions shall have equal privileges in the several departments of instruction.

(4) The London Mission shall from the first be entitled to place a foreign teacher in the Collegiate Department (including an Academic Department). In the development of the Institution the two Missions shall add teachers as needed in proportion to their respective students.

(5) Each Mission shall be responsible for the current expenses of pupils that it has placed in the Institution, such expenses to cover all expenditures excepting such as are for buildings, permanent equipment and foreign teachers.

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(8) The Board of the London Mission shall provide residences for its foreign teachers. If the land of the American Board is used for such residences it shall be purchased at original cost. If in any event the London Mission should desire to sell such houses, the American Board shall purchase them at a just valuation.

(9) The present Constitution and By-laws of the North China College shall continue to be the basis of the government of the Institution subject to revision by the Board of Managers.

THEOLOGY.

The two Societies shall also unite in Theological Education on the same general basis as outlined above for the Arts Course.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNION IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS. 1904

The committee appointed at Mission Meeting, June 1903, held its first meeting in Peking Sept. 25, 1903, with a similar committee appointed by the Presbyterian Mission. A year earlier practical union had been effected between these two missions, the American Board school in Pao-ting-fu joining the Presbyterian school under the care of Miss Newton, whil arrangements were made for Presbyterian girls in the Peking field to go to the Bridgman School. When the two committees met it seemed best not to formulate a scheme of union until an invitation had been extended to the London Mission to join. Accordingly Miss Newton and Miss Miner were appointed a sub-committee to confer with the London Mission and also to write out a scheme of union for consideration by the joint committee. Suggestions made by Miss Moreton were incorporated in this scheme, and Dec.28 it received careful consideration by a meeting attended by all the members of the three committees, Dr. Wherry, Miss Newton, and Dr. Leonard of the Presbyterian Mission, Mr. Meech, Miss Moreton, and Miss Livens of the London Mission, and Dr. Sheffield, Mrs. Stelle, and Miss Miner of the American Board. The scheme as thus modified was signed by all of the members of the Presbyterian and American Board committees, and by the representatives of the London Mission with the exception of the paragraphs relating to the collegiate department. The chief difficulty which they felt in joining in the complete scheme was financial. They feared that necessary funds would not be provided by the home board. We hope, however, that the way will yet open for this mission to have a share in the higher education of women, perhaps in the form of a medical school. In the union for educational work for young men, the medical department falls to the London Mission, and it seems most appropriate that a department for women should be added. We believe that Dr. Saville, whose fitness for this work is most evident, would be glad to undertake it if funds and helpers were provided.

As it was necessary that this plan of union should have the approval of the Mission before being submitted to the home boards, it was sent out as a circular motion. It seemed fated to be delayed, and only came back to the secretary's hands in May. It received on ly two negative votes, though one other member of the mission signed only those sections which were signed by the London Mission. The Presbyterian Mission has been far more prompt than ours in attending to this matter, and has already received from the home board, through Dr. Brown, approval of the scheme provided one slight modification is made to the effect that the acts of the Executive Committee and the Board of Managers are subject to the review and control of the Missions and the Boards concerned. We suggest that this be added as a twelfth article to the scheme as already adopted.

The plan for union is enclosed with this report, but some comments seem desirabl The question as to whether there shall be union has already been decided by the logic of events. It remains only to define its limits and make adjustments. With the limited number of missionaries now on the field it would be a simple impossibility to go back to th old, wasteful method of having separate schools of the same grade in close proximity. Si Girls of five different missions are now studying in the Bridgman School, the American Board, the Presbyterian Mission, the London Mission, the English Baptist Mission, and th China Inland Mission. There are also three girls from the Methodist Mission in the Kindergarten Training School. At the Presbyterian school in Pao-ting-fu, in addition to girls from the American Board Mission, who constitute fully half of the school/, there are two London Mission girls who find that their nearest boarding school.

In elementary education, comity, not union, is the aim. The multiplication not only of day schools but of boarding schools for beginners is much to be desired. Such schools demand little time from the foreigner, and will relieve the larger boarding schoo of the incubus of lower grades.

The Bridgman School has now five girls in college grade and thirty eight in academic. If the scheme of union were carried out this year, about forty girls below academic grade would be transferred to the London Mission, and ten of still lower grade would remain to be cared for in our own elementary schools. But we believe that within five years there would be twenty girls of college grade, and eighty of academic, so the loss in membership would be only temporary, while the relief from elementary work would enable us to do far more effective work in the upper classes.

On the one hand we find a demand in our mission work for well educated women to take charge of elementary boarding schools and day schools, to teach in our more advanced schools, to assist in medical work, to be the wives and true helpmates of our pastors and other men in positions of responsibility. On the other hand we find young women of fine minds as eager as their brothers for a higher education, and as capable of receiving it. Experience proves that the mother-in-law who is supposed to be the inevitable fate of every Chinese girl before she leaves her teens, can be kept at bay with a prospective red satin diploma until the girl is in the twenties. A new day is dawning in China. Non-Christian Chinese are attempting to start advanced schools for girls, and young women are being sent to Japan for an education. Shall it not be the glory and joy of the Congregational churches to establish in the capital of this great empire the first college for women?

Luella Miner.

Union in Girls' School
Rec'd July 21-1906

Voted by the North Mission - C.G. Secretary 85.
1905

BASIS OF UNION IN CHRISTIAN EDUCATIONAL WORK; NORTH CHINA-

I. The Missions of the American Board, the London Missionary Society, and the American Presbyterian Board, located in North China, agree to unite in the work of Christian Education on the Basis set forth below. Other Societies subscribing to the conditions of this Educational Union shall be received into the Union on terms of equality.

II. The Colleges under the united supervision of the above Missions shall be known as The North China Union Colleges. From the outset, four are included in this plan of union; viz., The North China Union College of Liberal Arts, The North China Union Gordon Memorial Theological College, The North China Union Lockhart Medical College, and The North China Union Woman's College.

III. The High Schools for boys and girls, conducted by the above Missions, shall be affiliated with the Union Colleges; and their courses of study shall be arranged to prepare students to enter one of the under-graduate Colleges.

IV. The primary aim of the United Colleges shall be to educate Christian students for direct Christian work. A secondary aim shall be to educate students under positive Christian conditions, with the hope that, whatever may be their stations in life, their activities will be regulated by Christian motives.

V. The above named Colleges shall be located with the three Missions as follows:- The N.C.Coll. of Liberal Arts with the Am. Board Mission in Tungchou, its plant and equipment to be supplied by the Am. Board; The N.C.Gordon Mem. Theol. Coll. with the Am. Presb. Mission in Peking, its plant and equipment to be supplied by the Presbyterian Board; The North China Union Lockhart Med.Coll with the London Mission in Peking, its plant and equipment to be supplied by the London Missionary Society: The N.C.Union Woman's Coll. with the American Board Mission in Peking, its plant and equipment to be supplied by the American Board. Slip #

VI. When a member of another Mission is appointed by the Board of Managers as a teacher in one of the above Colleges, a suitable residence in the vicinity of that College shall be provided, when necessary, by the Mission Board to which the missionary belongs.

VII. All moneys, buildings, lands, and other forms of property, contributed through a given Board to any one of the above Colleges together with future gifts to such Colleges, shall continue under the control of the contributing Board, and shall be administered

in harmony with the will of such Board.

VIII. No Society shall alienate the property of a given College from the use of the College Union, except with the consent of two thirds of the members of the Board of Trustees, or after a written notification two years in advance of such intended alienation. In the event of a Society withdrawing from the Union, any property it may own, located, for the purposes of the Union, upon the grounds of another Society, or in the vicinity, shall be purchased by that Society. In like manner, any property of another Society, located on its grounds or in the vicinity, for the purposes of the Union, shall be purchased by the Society withdrawing.

IX. The Missions constituting this Union shall be equally responsible for the government and administration of the Union Colleges, with equal representation on the Board of Managers, and equal privileges for teachers and pupils.

X. Each of the Missions in the Union shall have the privilege of representation by at least one teacher in each of the Union Colleges. The teaching Faculties of the Graduate Colleges shall be, as far as practicable, equally divided among the Missions in the Union, and shall include at least one representative of each Mission in each College. In the under-graduate Colleges it is desirable that each Mission furnish teachers proportionate to the number of its students attending a given College. The definite adjustment of the teaching staffs to the student body in the several Colleges shall be left to the discretion of the Board of Managers, in consultation with the several Missions.

XI. All current expenses of the several Colleges, apart from the salaries of such of the foreign staff as are provided by the Missionary Societies, shall be met by fees from students, scholarships, grants from the Missions, or from other sources.

XII. The government of the North China Union Colleges shall be in the hands of a Board of Trustees, in England or America, with the assistance of a Board of Managers on the Mission field. The manner of constituting these Boards, and the powers committed to them, are set forth in the accompanying Constitution of the Union Colleges.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGES.

I. The governing power of the North China Union Colleges shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, incorporated in England or America, consisting, for the present, of nine members. Each of the Mission Boards represented in the Union shall appoint three persons as its representatives in the Board of Trustees. Each Trustee shall serve for three years, such adjustments being made in the first year's appointments that there will be three vacancies each year, one to be supplied by each Mission Board. Each Board shall also immediately supply other vacancies in its representation on the Board of Trustees, occurring from whatever cause.

II. The Board of Trustees shall represent the three Mission Boards in supervising the management of the United Colleges. It shall have the power to ratifyl, modify, or vetc all actions of the Board of Managers, and shall have general power of control over the interests of the Colleges, subject to such restrictions as the Mission Boards shall prescribe.

III. The Board of Trustees shall organize itself by electing from its own membership a President, Secretary and Treasurer. There shall be at least one meeting of the Board annually, to consider and act upon the annual report of the Board of Managers. Other meetings may be convened at the call of the President, with approval of the Secretary and Treasurer. The presence of five members shall be required to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, at least four affirmative votes being required to carry any motion.

IV. The Board of Trustees shall be properly incorporated that it may have power to receive, deposit and disburse moneys given directly to the Union Colleges, and not through the channels of the Mission Boards.

V. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to preserve full minutes of the proceedings of the Board, these minutes to be read and ratified before the close of the meeting of which they are a record. He shall forward copies of the same to the several Mission Boards at the close of the regular annual session of the Board of Trustees.

VI. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to take charge of all moneys contributed to the Union Colleges through the Board of Trustees. He shall open and keep such books of account as may be necessary to record the receipts and expenditures of the Board.

Such accounts shall be audited at least once each year by a Committee designated by the Board of Trustees.

VII. The administrative power of the North China Union Colleges shall be vested in a Board of Managers chosen by the Missions united in Christian Education. The Board shall consist of eighteen elected members and the Principals of the several Colleges, the latter being ex officio members of the Board. The eighteen elected Managers shall be divided into three classes, each to serve for three years, save that in the first election one class shall be chosen for one year, a second for two years, and a third for three years.

VIII. Whenever a Manager is absent on furlough, he shall be considered as having resigned, and the Mission which he represents shall at once elect a successor to complete his unexpired term. If a Manager is prevented from attending a given meeting he may send his vote on any pending question, in writing, or, in writing, authorize a proxy from that Mission to represent him at the meetin

IX. The Board of Managers shall organize itself by electing from its own membership a President, Secretary and Treasurer. There shall be at least one meeting of the Board of Managers annually, to consider the reports of the Principals of the several Colleges, and to take action to promote the general interests of the Colleges. This meeting shall be held at or near the time of one of the regular Mission Meetings. Other meetings may be convened at the call of the President, with approval of the Sec. and Treas. The presence of eleven members shall be required to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, at least seven affirmative votes being required to carry any motion.

X. After the first meeting of the Board of Managers it shall choose its officers at the close of each annual meeting, to continue in office until the close of the following annual meeting.

XI. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to preserve full minutes of all business transacted at each meeting of the Board, thes minutes to be read and ratified before the close of the meeting of which they ahe a record.

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at least once each year by a Committee designated by the Board of Managers.

XIII. It shall be the duty of the Board of Managers to represent the Board of Trustees in the general supervision and administration of the affairs of the Union Colleges. The Board of Managers shall nominate the Faculties of the several Colleges, subject to the ratification of the Board of Trustees. To it the Faculties of the several Colleges shall refer all questions requiring adjustment or decision, and the action of the Board shall be binding on the Faculties until modified by the Board of Trustees.

XIV. All actions taken by the Board of Managers shall be reported by the Secretary to the Missions represented in the Union, and such action shall be accepted or modified by a formal vote of each Mission. This vote, with proper explanations, shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Board of Managers, who shall send the same to the Board of Trustees. Such votes shall be taken into consideration by the Board of Trustees in its confirmation or revision of the acts of the Board of Managers.

XV. The Board of Managers shall make an annual report as to the state and needs of the several Colleges, including recommendations which are deemed of value in adding to the efficiency of the institutions. The Secretary shall send copies of this report to each Mission, to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, and to the Foreign Secretaries of the three Mission Boards.

XVI. The Board of Managers shall appoint annually from its own body four Executive Committees, each Committee to consist of five members and to have supervision of a given College during the intervals between meetings of the Board of Managers. All questions relating to the immediate needs of a given College shall be acted on by its Committee in charge, such action to be binding until modified by the Board of Managers. The Chairman of each Committee shall report all actions of the Committee at the next session of the Board of Managers for ratification or modification.

XVII. The Board of Managers shall appoint three Examining Committees, one to supervise the examinations of the Theol. Coll, one those of the Med. Coll., and one those of the Coll of Liberal Arts and the Woman's Coll. These Committees shall report the results of the examinations to the Board of Managers.

XVIII. Each Mission shall have charge of all funds contributed for the use of any College through that Mission, or by friends whose gifts are intended to assist the special work of the.

that Mission, a report to be made annually to the Treasurer of the Board of Managers covering the receipts and expenditures for a given College.

XIX. At the regular annual meeting of the Board of Managers, the Principals of the several Colleges shall submit estimates for current expenses, including the salaries of native teachers, and for buildings and equipments. The action of the Board of Managers shall be confirmed or modified by the Board of Trustees, and submitted by this Board to the three Mission Boards for final action. The estimates for which each Board is to be responsible shall be carefully presented in the original statement of the Board of Managers.

XX. Amendments to this Constitution shall be made only by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Managers, and shall be subject to the ratification of the Board of Trustees.

Approved.
D. Z. Sheffield.

Christian Educational Work

Read April 13 - 1905

J. L. Coffman

1907

BASIS OF UNION IN CHRISTIAN EDUCATIONAL WORK IN NORTH CHINA.

I. The Missions of the American Board, the American Presbyterian Board and the London Missionary Society, located in North China, agree to unite in the work of Christian Education on the Basis set forth below. Other Societies, subscribing to the conditions of this Educational Union, shall be received into the Union on terms of equality.

II. The Colleges under the united supervision of the above Missions shall be known as the North China Union Colleges. From the outset, four are included in this plan of union: The North China Union College of Liberal Arts, The North China Union Gordon Memorial Theological College, The North China Union Lockhart Medical College, and The North China Union Woman's College.

III. The High Schools for boys and girls, conducted by the above Missions shall be affiliated with the Union Colleges, and their courses of study shall be arranged to prepare students to enter one of the under-graduate Colleges.

IV. The primary aim of the United Colleges shall be to educate Christian students for direct Christian work. A secondary aim shall be to educate students under positice Christian influences, with the hope that, whatever may be their stations in life, their activities will be regulated by Christian motives.

V. The above named Colleges shall be located in the three Missions as follows:- The College of Liberal Arts shall be located with the American Board Mission in Tungchou, and its plant and equipment shall be supplied by the American Board; The Medical College shall be located with the London Mission in Peking, and its plant and equipment shall be supplied by the London Missionary Society; The Theological College shall be located with the American Presbyterian Mission in Peking, and its plant and equipment shall be supplied by the Presbyterian Board; The Woman's College shall be located with the American Board in Peking, and its plant and equipment shall be supplied by the American Board.

VI. When a member of another Mission is appointed by the Board of Managers as a teacher in one of the above Colleges, a residence in the vicinity of the College, shall be provided, when necessary, by the Mission Board to which the missionary belongs.

VII. All moneys, buildings, lands, and other forms of property, contributed

through a given Board to any one of the above Colleges,- together with future gifts to such College,- shall continue under the control of the contributing Board, and shall be administered in harmony with the will of such Board.

VIII. No Society shall alienate the property of a given College from the use of the College Union, except with the consent of the other Boards, or after a written notification two years in advance of such intended alienation. In the event of a Society withdrawing from the Union, any property it may own, located, for the purposes of the Union, upon the grounds of another Society, or in its vicinity, shall be purchased by that Society, at a fair valuation. In like manner, any property of another Society, located, for the purposes of the Union, on its grounds or in its vicinity, shall be purchased by the Society withdrawing.

IX. The Missions constituting this Union shall be equally responsible for the government and administration of the Union Colleges, with equal representation in the Board of Managers, and equal privileges for teachers and pupils.

X. Each of the Missions in the Union shall have the privilege of representation by at least one teacher in each of the Union Colleges. The teaching Faculties of the graduate Colleges shall be, as far as practicable, equally divided among the Missions in the Union, and shall include at least one representative of each Mission in each College. In the under-graduate Colleges it is desirable that each Mission furnish teachers proportionate to the number of its students attending a given College. The definite adjustment of the teaching staff to the student body in the several Colleges shall be left to the discretion of the Board of Managers in consultation with the several Missions.

XI. All current expenses of the several Colleges, apart from the salaries of such of the foreign staff as are provided by the Missionary Societies, shall be met by fees from the students, scholarships, grants from the Missions, or from other sources.

XII. The ultimate authority for the government of the North China Union Colleges shall be vested in the several Mission Boards represented in the Union. The local administration shall be vested in a Board of Managers on the Mission field, the manner of whose constitution, and whose powers are set forth in the accompanying

CONSTITUTION OF THE NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGES.

I. The name of the Union shall be The North China Union Colleges, to include the North China Union College of Liberal Arts at Tungchou, The North China Union Lockhart Medical College at Peking, The North China Union Theological College at Peking, and The North China Union Woman's College at Peking, and any other institutions which may subscribe to the terms of union. Its purpose is, first, the education of Christian students for direct Christian work; and, second, the education of students under positive Christian conditions for all stations in life.

II. The ultimate governing power of the North China Union Colleges shall be vested in the three Mission Boards represented in the Union. These Boards shall, in their own way, supervise the management of the United Colleges, and shall have the power to ratify, modify, or veto all actions of the Board of Managers, and have general power of control over the interests of the Colleges.

III. The administrative power of the North China Union Colleges shall be vested in a Board of Managers chosen by the Missions united in Christian Education. The Board shall consist of eighteen elected members and the Principals of the several Colleges, who shall be ex-officio members of the Board. The eighteen elected Managers shall be divided into three classes, each manager to serve for three years except in the first election, when one class shall be chosen for one year, a second for two years, and a third for three years.

IV. When a Manager is absent from China on furlough, he shall be considered as having resigned, and the Mission which he represents shall at once elect a successor to complete the unexpired term. If a Manager is prevented from attending a given meeting, he may send his vote in writing on any pending question, or authorise in writing a proxy from his own Mission to represent him in the meeting.

V. The Board of Managers shall organise itself by electing from its own membership a President, Secretary, and Treasurer. There shall be at least one meeting of the Board of Managers annually, to consider the reports of the Principals of the several Colleges, and to take action to promote the general interests of the Colleges. This meeting shall be held at or near the time of one of the regular Mission meetings. Extra meetings may be convened at the call of the President of the Board, and approved by the Secre-

ry and Treasurer. The presence of eleven members shall be required to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Any motion, to be accounted as carried must receive seven affirmative votes.

VI. After the first meeting of the Board of Managers, it shall choose its officers at the close of each annual meeting, their term of office to continue to the close of the following annual meeting.

VII. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Board of Managers to preserve full minutes of all business transacted at each meeting of the Board; these minutes to be read and ratified before the close of the meeting of which they are a record.

VIII. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to take charge of all moneys contributed to the Union Colleges through the Board of Managers, to report the same to the Boards of Missions, and to keep such books of account as may be necessary to record the receipt and expenditure of such moneys. These accounts shall be audited at least once each year by a Committee designated by the Board of Managers.

IX. It shall be the duty of the Board of Managers to represent the Boards of Missions in the general supervision and administration of the affairs of the Union Colleges. The Board shall nominate the Faculties of the several Colleges subject to the ratification of the Mission Boards; and to this Board the several Faculties shall refer all questions that require adjustment or decision, and the action of the Board shall be binding on the Faculties until modified by the Mission Boards.

X. All actions taken by the Board of Managers shall be reported by the Secretary to the three Missions represented in this Union, and such actions shall be accepted or modified by a formal vote of each Mission. This vote shall be forwarded, with proper explanations, to the Secretary of the Board of Managers, who shall send the same to the several Mission Boards.

XI. The Board of Managers shall make an annual report as to the state and needs of the several Colleges, including recommendations that are deemed of value in adding to the efficiency of the institutions. The Secretary shall send copies of this report to each Mission, and to the foreign Secretaries of the three Mission Boards.

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XIII. The Board of Managers shall appoint three Examining Committees, one to supervise the examinations of the Medical College, one those of the Theological College, and one those of the College of Liberal Arts and the Woman's College. These Committees shall report the results of examinations to the Board of Managers.

XIV. Each Mission shall have charge of all funds contributed to the use of any College through that Mission, or by friends whose gifts are intended to assist the special work of that Mission, a report to be made annually to the Treasurer of the Board of Managers covering receipts and expenditures for given College.

XV. The Principals of each College, at the regular annual meeting of the Board of Managers, shall submit estimates for current expenses, including salaries for native teachers, and for buildings and equipments. The action of the Board of Managers shall be confirmed or modified by the Mission Boards. The estimates for which each Board is to be responsible shall be carefully presented in the original statement of the Board of Managers.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE NEEDS OF THE MISSION..MAY 1901.

The Needs of the Mission may be expressed in a few words,for they are chiefly Men,Money,and Advice.In the general disorganization of work,it is desirable to plan for a resumption of labor as soon as the general conditions warrant.While this can not be foreseen with accuracy,it may be forecast in a general way. We think that the new Treasurer and Business Agent,with his wife,should reach Tientsin next autumn,to begin the study of the language with a view to a wide usefulness in the future and that for an extended period he should be freed from other cares with this end in sight. It is important that an ordained missionary return to that station early in the autumn,the sooner the better.Under present conditions one unacquainted with the church members of any station is unable to deal with the peculiar and delicate problems incessantly arising,and for this reason alone each station must send back the best man available as soon as practicable. For the same reason an ordained man is needed at once for Kalgan,Pao Ting Fu,and Lin Ch'ing,and it is much to be desired that they should be on hand as soon as possible.A physician is also needed for Pao Ting Fu,and for T'ung Chou,and it is hoped that the latter station may soon be reinforced by the arrival of Mr. Galt. Two ordained men should come to Peking,where there is much reconstruction of every sort to be done even now,and yet more in the immediate future. There seems to be no reason why ladies should not be sent out to Tientsin and Peking for the winter,to accompany their husbands. Miss Andrews is hoped for to help in the T'ung Chou station work,and Miss Chapin for that in Peking,for whom there will certainly be an immediate work. A year ago the Mission voted to ask for the appointment of Miss Laura Jones to work in connection with Lin Ch'

,and this request is now renewed.The time of her arrival can be set-ed later,when the conditions of that station are more defined.

The oft repeated but never granted request for another family for P'ang Chuang,is again presented.We should like to emphasize the fact that it is twenty-one years since the two ordained members of this station were assigned to that field,and that during that long period there has been no addition to the force in that line-a fact unexampled in our Mission,and unusual in any Mission.It can not be expected that this can continue indefinitely,and we urge the imperative need of a third man to be ready to take up some of the heavy burdens of that wide field.

In view of the special exigencies connected with the reconstruction of the work of the Mission we urge that the estimates and the appropriations for the coming year match each other,instead of lying at a great remove as has too frequently been the case within recent years.It is impossible to say in exactly what ways the money will be spent,but it is easy to see that a wise prevision should make allowance for the needs which are certain to be felt,with liberty to transfer from one object to another according to the unforeseen emergencies of the time.

The Mission specially desires to emphasize its profound conviction that it is indispensable for the best interests of the work in China, that a Deputation from the Prudential Committee should visit this Empire in the spring of 1902.The changes in China are so rapid and the future so obscure that it is necessary that its conditions should be apprehended by those who administer its affairs at home.There is far more need of such a visit now than there was three years ago.It is very desirable that the Woman's Boards should send ~~its~~ their representatives at the time.Many changes may wisely be made,and they can only be successfully accomplished

by those who have studied the conditions under the most favorable circumstances. Slight differences of action under these crucial circumstances will mean wide differences in future results. We may mention the important questions of the site of the North China College, of the Theological Seminary, of the proposed cooperation with the Presbyterian Mission in education, and in a Union Church, of the site of the future Kalgan station, and the reorganization of the work at Lin Ch'ing, as among those in which there ought to be the opportunity for full personal conference on the spot with representatives of the Board. It is to be noted that the other Societies in this part of China have enjoyed or will enjoy the advantages of such assistance from the Home Boards, the Am. Methodist Mission each year, the Am. Pres. Mission this year, and the London Mission next year. We trust that nothing will be allowed to eclipse the importance of this matter, both in the interests of the Missions in China, especially our own and that in Shansi, and of the Churches in the United States.

Arthur H. Smith
A R Peck } Com.

May - 1901

Recd Oct. 9-1901

Nov. 29 1901

REPORT OF The Committee on the Needs of the North China Mission.

The Special meeting of this ~~meeting~~ mission called at this time, requires an explanation. Previous to this, since the Boxer outbreak, the mission has not been in a position to attempt ~~to~~ no more than conserve the things that remained. The strength of those on the field has been largely spent in caring for the flock which had been decimated, and many of whose members were refugees, without homes or means of obtaining a living. At the present time, this condition is largely changed. ~~Nine~~ Ten missionaries have recently returned to the field, to aid in the work of reconstruction; in four of our stations, aggressive work is being carried on. Since the spring meeting, the members of the Pang Chuang station have re-occupied their old homes. At Pao Ting-fu, the provincial treasurer has urged that Dr. Peck open a large hospital and medical school in that city, the whole expense of which save Dr. Peck's salary, to be borne by the Chinese. In Peking, the college has been opened in a compound belonging to the Imperial government, rent being paid to a nephew of the Empress-dowager. while the Peking station is still domiciled in the court of the Mongol prince.

Attention is however called to the fact that our mission can not hold these premises, however useful, after next October. In order to decide with reference to the location of the college and make sufficient ~~make sufficient preparation, and especially to decide as to where our~~ preparation for rebuilding this institution and the Bridg man's Girl's ~~college and the Bridgman's~~ School, are ~~two of the chief~~ and other reasons ~~why~~ this meeting was called.

In discussing the new questions which have arisen, and while considering old ones, we are more impressed than ever of the urgent need that a deputation visit the mission early in the spring of next year

New conditions bring with them new problems. Some of these ~~are~~ relate to questions involving the expenditiure of considerable sums of money. Others are such as call for the experience of those who see things ~~from~~ in their relation to the churches at home; while still others are practical questions arising out of the new opportunities.

A word should also be said with reference to money in hand. The Chinese officials have officially accepted the estimates for indemnities. ~~now in Shanghai will come north in the spring to examine~~ ~~An American commissioner is now in Shanghai to look over said claims,~~ ~~in said claims,~~ ~~and as they have already been accepted by the officials, it is expected he will approve of these which however are for Chih-li province only.~~

Certain portions of these indemnities have been paid or promised to be paid at certain times. so that including $1300.00 from William's Dictionary, the Mission will have in hand before the end of Feb. $10,000.00

The money asked for ~~by the money~~ it must be distinctly understood, is the smallest sum which we can get along with before our annual meeting in May. We also urge that action be taken at once, and a cablegram be sent us granting the entire amount; this sum to be deducted from the indemnities when paid in.

The mission is expecting that Mr. McCann will soon be appointed ~~the~~ treasurer and business agent of the North China Missions. Mr. McCann has recently been obliged to give up the situation he held owing to the gentleman whom he assisted going out of business. Fearing lest we might lose him and realizing what a loss it is to have Mr. Roberts or some other preaching missionary spend his time in work which Mr. McCann is so well-qualified to do, the mission unanimously asked him to come to ~~Tientsin to act as business agent until definite word should be had as~~

Tientsin, to assist the treasurer and act as business agent, until definite word should be had as to his appointment.

The changes in Tientsin are many and great. One of the most noticeable is the rise in the value of property, and rents, and the nesxt, the great improvement in the streets. At the rear of our compound toward the river and business portion of the city, the French have laid out a fine wide street. Between that street and our premises lies a three-cornered lot estimated at over a third of an acre. Said lot has a frontage on this street of over 200 feet. Since our occupation of a place at Tientsin, we have always had a way out toward that part of the city through a back gate; but we have never possessed a right of way. Our right of way can lie only through this lot. Should someone purchase this piece of land, and we ever wish to sell our premises, the latter would bring less by from $2.000.oo to $5.000.oo. If we continue to occupy our premises, a right of way across that land will be ~~almost~~ a necessity. The land is now offered us for a trifle less than ~~$2.~~ $700.oo. ~~That~~ It is certain such a piece of land will ultimately and perhaps immediately be of great value to our station at Tientsin; our action in asking the mission treasurer to purchase at once is not for that reason, but because it would be a great loss to the Board to have the property go into the hands of any other party. Should such a thing happen, we might gladly purchase it if offered us at five times the present price.

Three thousand dollars are asked to rebuild the Aiken house. It ought to be said that we are still uncertain in view of the high price

of materials whether a fair sized house can be built for that sum, but this is the limit set by the mission. In view of the fact that there are likely to be four ~~houses~~ families to occupy two houses, should Dr. Goodrich go to Tientsin to be a member of the theological faculty, it is a question whether we are ~~asking~~ planning for sufficient building in that station. The need of rebuilding the street chapel is generally recognized.

Tientsin also asks for one preaching missionary, ~~and~~ also for another single lady to assist in the Girl's School. Should the Boy's school be removed as planned to another part of the premises, there will be room for expansion of ~~this~~ the girl's school; while if any outside work among the women is to be done, it will be necessary that another lady be ready to take up and carry forward such work.

The need for another preaching missionary to take Mr. Robert's place when he enters upon the work of rebuilding in the Kalgan field is so apparent that we simply call attention to it as of prime importance.

At Peking, as has been said above, we must either build or rent. The latter would be unsatisfactory, if practicable at this stage. The ~~sum~~ sum of ~~$1500.00~~ $1,000.00 asked for rebuilding wall in part, gate and gate-house is much less than that asked at other stations for the reason that there is a large ~~amount~~ number of brick on the place, and the walls of the neighbors' houses answer as wall in places. ~~make it unnecessary to build as much as would be required eleswhere.~~

The outside or street chapel is expected to be used temporarily as a house of worship ~~for~~ on the sabbath as well. Everyone recognizes that

this will be very inconvenient, but the plan is to build as little the first year as possible; for the same reason only one missionary house is asked for.

With regard to the Ladies' house, it must be remembered that the sum asked for contemplates building a house for ~~five~~ three ladies & rooms for two others, -the house itself being much larger than that for a family. The sum of $8000.oo asked for Bridgman's Girl's School will be insufficient to finish it. There are now over 60 girls, and this number can be expected to increase to 100 or more as soon as it is possible for girls to journey easily from the remoter stations. It will however make a beginning, but it is hoped that there will be gifts to this institution by its friends in America which will place it on a good financial basis. Would that the women of our churches might hear the cry of the ~~duchess~~ Chinese duchess as she looked on at the graduation exercises of the last class" How it makes my mouth water to see what is being done for the women of China!" It was a cry of admiration and regret that those with means may well heed. Of all our educational institutions none stands in so great need at the present time, or has a finer record or a greater opportunity.

~~Another lady is also asked for by this station to help in its great work, the urgency of which will be presented by some lady from that station.~~

Nothing is asked now for the Kalgan station, because the mission is still in doubt as ~~with regard~~ to ~~th~~ its location. A committee it will be noticed has been elected to visit that field and report at the annual meeting. This committee will also give much needed counsel and

encouragement to the native Christians who have not been visited since the Boxer outbreak. The men and ladies asked for, it is hoped will be sent out in 1902.

The mission has voted definitely to rebuild the ~~N.~~ North China College at Tung-cho. This decision was reached almost unanimously. As is stated in another report, the London Mission are to send a member of their mission to live at this station as a member of the college faculty. A careful estimate has been made, and it is certain that we save from $8.000.00 to $12.000.00 by returning to our old premises. Should it be necessary to do so, the mission hopes the Prud. Com. will not hesitate to use the balance of the Tank fund in order that work may be begun at once. Materials at ~~T.~~ Tung-cho are now very reasonable, but it is feared they will rise in price on the opening of navigation, when they might be shipped to Tientsin, where prices are high.

Mention has been made of the offer by Chou Fu, the Provincial Treasurer. Dr. Peck accepts his offer only on the condition that he have entire comntrol of the Medical School and hospital. This will make the institution really, though not nominally, Christian. The splendid work done for the gospel by Dr. Mackenzie in the same way at Tientsin a number of years ago, will be remembered, and the same or similar results are looked for here. So long as Dr. Peck is connected with the medical school and hospital it will be wholly unnecessary that our Board establish a separate hospital at that station. Mr. Perkins ~~believing~~ having a strong drawing toward that station now greatly needing a shepherd, ~~is~~ has been located there, the mission recognizing in him the right man ~~to meet the~~ for the place.

One new missionary is asked for Pao Ting-fu, and also two single

Twenty per cent over and above all sums asked for rebuilding is regarded as a moderate estimate of the extra cost. Yet Pendein the British Commissioner is claiming the claim of thirty per cent additional

ladies. ~~to take up the wprk laid down by Miss Morrill and Miss Gould.~~

The sums asked for are only a fraction of what is needed to put the station on its feet, but the money must be had at once to be of use next year.

Pang Chuang and Linching taken together, do not ask anything in the way of money beyond regular appropriations. On the other hand the call for workers is louder than from any other part of the field. With the transference of Dr. Peck and Mr. Perkins to Pao Ting-fu, and Dr. Porter while on furlough in the U.S., the weakness of the two stations becomes apparent. Moreover in Shantung there was little loss of life so that our membership is nearly intact. The first physician to be sent out and the first ordained missionary, should be sent to this station. Nor is this enough; for ten years the Pang Chuang station has been asking for a third ordained ~~man~~ missionary. Its present condition is worse than ever. The mission therefore asks for two ordained men, to be sent out if possible this coming ~~or~~ year.

F. M. Chapin on behalf of the Missions
E. T. Rowlands
Geo. D. Wilder
Peking, Nov. 28th 1900.

Two single ladies are also asked for. One of these, Miss Laura Jones, is well-known and loved by the ladies in ~~Pang Chuang and~~ the ~~the~~ Linchin station. The other is also needed ~~at once~~ next year, as no one can tell when the Wyckoff sisters may be obliged to take a vacation for the sake of health. Moreover the work to be done in these two stations is sufficient to demand the time and strength of four ladies, or even more.

~~On behalf of the Missions,~~
~~F. M. Chapin~~

Twenty per cent over and above all sums asked for rebuilding is regarded as a moderate estimate of the extra cost. In Tientsin the British commissioner is granting the claim of thirty per cent additional in settling the indemnities. While attempts have been made to ascertain probable cost, there still remains a doubt as to prices. Our indemnities call for 33 per cent additional and will probably be granted.

It is recommended that this extra sum be in the hands of the Building Committee, inasmuch as prices vary considerably at different stations, and they will thus be able to give aid as needed.

F. M. Chapin
E. G. Tewksbury
Geo. D. Wilder
} on behalf of the Missions

Peking, Nov. 28, 1901.

North China Herald
Shanghai, Friday, Sept 7 1906

Twenty-five cent per cent and upwards were asked for building in Japanese in a prosperous district of the Chinese city. In Tientsin the British commissioner is planning the claim of thirty per cent additional in settling the indemnities, while at Canton there have been needs to arrange benefit there still remains a doubt whether it is the duty of the Municipal Council will hardly be pleased to recommend that this after the Municipal Council for 33 per cent.

In the terms of the Boxer protocol, indemnity on Russian railway, interest on Russian railway, interest on different stations, would then be able to open and connected,

G. M. Chalmers
Sec. Tientsin
Pres. B.N. Lebon
Shanghai Nov 23/1901

On behalf of the Municipal

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE NEEDS OF THE NORTH CHINA MISSION, MAY 1902

At its Annual Meeting in May 1902 the North China Mission was confronted with the question of the reoccupation or the abandonment as separate stations of several centers of former work, to wit, Kalgan, Lin Ch'ing, and the cities of Fen Chou Fu and T'ai Ku Hsien in Shansi. At a special Mission Meeting last autumn a Committee was appointed to visit the Kalgan region, and to report upon the outlook. In view of the magnitude, the previous history, the present and future opportunities of this field, the Committee was unanimous in recommending the choice of Kalgan as the center of operations, the detailed reasons for which will be found in the Report itself. The high probability of rail communication between this district and Peking within a measurable time, as well as the circumstance that no other available site for a Station could be suggested, produced a complete unanimity in the Mission upon this hitherto vexed question. In view of the immediate reoccupation of this station it is important to make some temporary provision for the accommodation of the workers. The sum of $1000. is asked for to put up buildings for this purpose, which will be of permanent value as a part of the equipment of the station. The same is true of the inexpensive gate-house already put up by Mr. Roberts. The reasons for these structures are readily comprehended, and need not be dwelt upon. Upon the assumption that Kalgan is again to be manned, it is necessary to call for more workers. Dr. and Mrs. Hemingway, who have long been hoped for as reinforcements, are now definitely asked for, as well as the Misses Williams, all of these daughters of the Mission thus returning to the home of their childhood. In addition to these recruits, and perhaps as a temporary assistant, Miss Marie Engh whose excellent services in the past were much valued, is also asked for to give help in the interim, with a view to her possible transfer to one of the Shansi stations. There is a large field for all these workers, as well as for Mr. and Mrs. Sprague who are cordially invited to their old field.

A full discussion of the conditions in the Lin Ch'ing field made it evident to the Mission that it is the wisest course to provide for the resumption of work in that city as a separate station, and with this view, a physician, an ordained missionary, and a single lady are asked for. In considering this action it is necessary to take into account the great size of the territory assigned to Lin Ch'ing in the delimitation (already accomplished) of the fields on three of its sides. It is 50 miles distant from P'ang Chuang, and if it were to be worked from that station, it would still be necessary to provide new accommodations for the force required to meet the

needs of the broad area tributary to Lin Ch'ing. Miss Laura Jones, who was formerly associated with the "South Chihli Mission" in Lin Ch'ing, is desirous of returning to China, and the Mission asks for her appointment, either to work in that station, or perhaps in Pao Ting Fu. The transfer of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins to Pao Ting Fu leaves Mr. Chapin the sole representative of the Lin Ch'ing station, and it is important that he should have an early reforcement. The Report of Dr. Atwood on the conditions in ~~the province of~~ Shansi presents a strong appeal for the resumption of the work of the Mission in that distant province, although upon a different basis from that of the past. It is superfluous to recapitulate these considerations, which have relation to the seed sowing of the past twenty years, the success which has been in some measure attained, and the tremendous sacrifices of lives both of Americans and of Chinese. It is the general feeling that retreat is not to be thought of under these circumstances. The Mission accordingly asks for T'ai Ku and for Fen Chou Fu two ordained missionaries, a physician, and two single ladies for each station. (The attention of the Sec. of the Mission will be called to the fact that the request for reinforcements for the Fen Chou Fu station was accidentally omitted from the Minutes of the Mission Meeting, owing to the absence of the Clerk).

It is thought that the Shansi work may ultimately become organically connected with that of the North China Mission, by the unifying influence of a probable railway running through the Ku Kuan (Pass). In the meantime if it should be best to occupy other cities on the line at present without any evangelizing agency, the result would be the sooner brought about. We invite the attention of the Prudential Committee to the possibilities in this direction, and ask for such help as may make it practicable for Dr. Atwood to have a ~~residence~~ home in Pao Ting Fu, with a view to the temporary residence there of those who may be appointed to the Shansi reorganization.

In the remaining stations several reinforcements are needed immediately. There is not the slightest thought in the Mission of giving up the work at the important center of Tientsin, which is the gateway to all North China, as well as to Mongolia, and which in time past has been the avenue by means of which all the existing work in Shantung was reached. But at present there is but one missionary there, who feels the weight of years, and who alone is unable to do justice to the city and the country opportunities. It is desirable that a single lady should be free to do the work for women for which there has never been any adequate provision. With these needs in mind we ask for one ordained missionary and an unmarried lady for Tientsin.

The large and growing Bridgman School in Peking is urgently in need of

an additional lady teacher, who ought to be early on the ground that she may be early in readiness to take up her share of that increasingly important work. The wide field of Pao Ting Fu asks for two single ladies to take the place and the work of the beloved martyrs whose record is writ large in that station. There is no assignable limit to what they might hope under God to accomplish in due course of time, and upon this request special ~~stay~~ emphasis ought to be laid. The P'ang Chuang station has the largest number of members, and one of the most expansive fields in two provinces, yet there is but one missionary on the ground, and no other in sight. For between ten and fifteen years the Mission has annually presented the request for another family, which is this year more urgent than ever before, and to this your early and earnest attention is invited. There is also ample work for an additional single lady, but as so many other workers have been called for this request is for the time only withheld.

The Estimates for the Mission have for the most part been brought within the somewhat narrow limit of the past four or five years. If the quiet and good order for which we hope should continue, another year may see a considerable expansion in our plans and hopes, but at present we have been calculating simply on the basis of the past. There are many reasons, however, to look for enlargement within no long period. The requests relating to the use of indemnities, and for so arranging the affairs of the Mission that the temporary lack of funds shall be bridged over in the way to cause least inconvenience, for the most part explain themselves.

Arthur H. Smith
C. D. Atwood } Com.
H. P. Perkins.

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Rec'd July 2.

Rev. Arthur Sowerby
Chairman of Committee
N. C. Conference

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NEEDS OF NORTH CHINA MISSION, 1903.

To anyone who has listened attentively to the different reports of this year, it is clear the Mission has entered upon a new career. Many old things have o passed away; many new conditions and opportunities have arisen. From being despised everywhere, the missionary has become a man of influence. Audiences, respectful and interested, have crowded our chapels; scholars, proud with all the inherited pride of centuries, have shown themselves willing to sit at the feet of the once-despised foreigner; officials have on all occasions been extremel attentive, and almost obsequious; while the number added to our churches has been greater than in any previous year, and the catechumens and inquirers promise a larger ingathering in the year to come.

With these enlarged opportunities, especially along educational and evangelistic lines, there come increased responsibilities. We cannot disguise the fact even if we so desired, that we, and we alone, must break the bread of life to many millions. As a mission we are not seeking to enlarge our field, but we hope to hold what we now occupy. We believe the gospel which is preached everywhere by our Chinese, is a pure gospel; and we believe that our methods of work are certainly as good as those of any other mission. We have a large and expensive plant, equal to almost any demand which may be made upon it.

Before proceeding to state the needs of the work, we wish to emphasize two facts: First, the great differnece between to-day and four years ago; then, we asked for men to open new fields, to undertake new work, of which there was only this certainty, that it ought to be done. To-day we are asking for men to help us hold what we have; to do the work which is at our doors; to preach and instruct men, eager to listen, willing to be taught. With the immense opportunity before us and the responsibility laid upon our shoulders, we are making large

requests, because we believe in great results.

Second: We note with alarm the present small number of missionaries in the field, and the extremely small amount of money granted the mission for General Work. Of men on the field those who have spent twenty, thirty, or even forty years in China, are a strong majority; Last year in place of the thirty men and women required to meet the present exigencies, only a tenth of that number was sent out. This is an age of discovery and invention, yet it still remains true there is no patent method of preaching the gospel; how the multitudes shall hear without a preacher, or the preacher have power to persuade men except he be sent, remains as much an unanswered question as in the days of the apostle.

Another problem is how to make the same sum do for general work which did not suffice for the work of ten years ago. We are well aware the Prudential Committee have no power to grant money which has not been placed in their hands; for this reason, in most of our requests we have asked from specific funds supposed to be now in the hands of the Treasurer of the Board. Yet none of these are available we suppose to meet the regular expenditures of the Mission. It is still true that to meet the increasing expenses for touring, chapels, and the like, the appropriations are totally inadequate. The increase in the cost of living since the troubles of 1900, calls for larger sums to pay helper salaries, while our relations with officials, made necessary by the new arrangements, entail expenses never before contemplated.

It will be noticed that the Mission has asked for a physician but has not specified where he is to live, and what particular department of labor he is to engage in. The omission is an intentional one. By the agreement with the London Mission for union in educational work, the American Board is expected to furnish one instructor for the Medical College, which the London Mission is to build and equip.

The Mission is expecting that one of the younger men, who will know more of the "New Medicine" than the older men, will be chosen to fill that position. Dr. Hemmingway is asked for, and although he is expected to go to Kalgan, he may be the man, or Dr. Tucker, or another man whom we trust the Board will be able to send out at an early date. The Mission specially desire that the right man to live and work with the other members of the Peking station, be chosen to fill the position and very much prefer that the new man shall n NOT have his mind settled he must be a professor in the Medical College, but come to China willig to go to any station where he may be wanted.

Taking the stations in order, our special requests are as follows:

For Tientsin.- Negotiations are in progress.

New Site. ~~This has been bought~~. The location is nearly five miles north of our compound in the Settlement. It lies near the Pei ho, thus affording soil for filling in(a necessity for all land near Tientsin), on fairly high ground, and near to several villages. Two railroads are likely to build near by, thus affording communication in different directions, especially valuable for country touring, ~~also near several villages~~. The Chinese city is growing rapidly in that direction.

The land is estimated at from twelve to fifteen acres, and will cost nearly or quite $6.000.oo. It was not contemplated buying much more than half this amount, but it is not possible to buy a portion; however, speculators in land are willing to take all the Mission does not want at first cost.

The Mission is agreed that it will be inadvisable to move the Office and Residence of the Treasurer; hence only a part of the old compound will be for sale. We estimate selling said portion at not less than $8.000 an acre, selling a little over three acres.With the indemnity for losses at Tientsin, the Mission does not fear any loss

but finds itself face to face with the difficulty of buying land before selling the old place. To sell out before purchasing would place the station at the mercy of the Chinese owners of property. To sell with qualifications would be expensive. It is therefore urged that the Prudential Committee grant the Tientsin station all its indemnity for immediate use, to be repaid from the sale of the Settlement compound; as this will be insufficient, the Mission also ask the Prudential Committee to advance from other indemnities sufficient for the immediate needs of the Tientsin station in rebuilding, this also to be repaid from the money obtained from sale of Settlement compound, Only one plan remains for the Station to follow in case of the refusal of the Committee, and that is to borrow money at 7%. That this is not good enconomy we all know;but as this is the regular rate of interest in Tientsin, we can congratulate ourselves that the financial reputation of the missionaries in that station is so good.

The call for new men with which to build up this station is imperative. It is idle to build houses, and lay out large sums of money in land and other ways, without men to carry on the work. The station has a large field in the country, besides its share of labor in evangelizing the great city of Tientsin. Is it too much to ask that new men be sent out at once to this needy station, and women as well to labor among the many villages or in the school for girls.

This last suggests that it is planned to give up temporarily while building operations are going on, the school for Girls. The ladies of the Bridgman's School in Peking have kindly offered to add to their cares by taking the larger g pupils, while the younger girls are looked after in their villages by Bible women.It is expected that in this way, many of the villages can be reached and the women taught by Miss Patterson, to the great increase in growth of the church.

KALGAN.-

A Special Committee appointed by the Com. of the Whole took into careful consideration the affairs of the Kalgan station, and in accordance with their report, the Mission voted unanimously to urge the Prudential Committe to reconsider their vote with reference to this station and Mr. Roberts, and approve the reopening of the station and the location of Mr. Roberts in his old field.

It is to be noted that the Kalgan field is a large one; if given up by the Board, it must be left untilled, or other missions will come in, to reap where we have sown.We recognize the present condition of the Kalgan church as not the most promoising; many have fallen away; some have fallen asleep, killed by the boxers; but the nucleus left is a large one; the discipline to which the church has been subjected will, we believe, bear a rich spiritual harvest in quickened consciences, and higher ideals.

For the time being, there is greater unrest there than eleswhere in the mission field, caused by apprehension of another boxer uprising. But this fear will pass away; and when it does pass away, have we not the right to anticipate the same results as in other stations---large audiences, multiplied interest, and large ingatherings. In some of our stations, outstations of promise but of no large payments, have been handed over to other missions, and have since become centres of great outstations. Shall we make the same mistake with a station where so much blood and treasure has been expended in the past, and not rather hope and trust the day is near at hand when we may begin to look for great things in this northern field?

Two other things should be said, viz., that the right to build a railroad from Peking to Kalgan, has been grsnted, and that when such road is built, it will help solve the touring difficulty, besides bringing the station into close touch with the rest of the Mission.

The coming of Dr. Hemmingway and the Williams' sisters would be of great value, not alone in what they may be able to do, but also in the courage and strength afforded to those on the ground, as they saw the assurance of help so soon to be given by their new associates. Nor must it be forgotten that the Russians have already pledged a considerable part of Dr. Hemmingways' support, while the Chinese firms who made up the indemnity, are looking forward to the Mission rebuilding on the old site.

The Mission heartily endorse the request of the station that Miss Engh be sent out to labor among the women at Kalgan. Her knowledge of the language, and her earnestness, coupled with the fact that the Chinese have a genuine love for her, gives emphasis to this call.

PEKING.-

Mr. Chas. E.Ewing is asked to return to Peking, where rapidly increasing opportunities, and the equally rapid growth of the church call for additional aidand where both native and missionary stand ready to give him and Mrs. Ewing a most cordial welcome.

The possible return of Miss Porter to the U.S. makes it necessary to ask for another lady for the Bridgman's School.

The marriage of Miss Sheffiled renders necessary the call for a lady to take up Kindergarten work in which she has made so good a beginning.

Notwithstanding the large purchases of property , the compound is still found to be too small. Just at this time, a piece of land adjoining the Bridgman's School, and much needed to enable that School to expand, is offered for sale. It is earnestly requested that funds for its immediate purchase may be forthcoming.

The Mission approve the lease of property on the street to the Bible Society. A detailed statement with reference to this will be given by the station to the Secretary of the Board. It should be men-

tioned that its situation shuts out the possibility of using it for the Bridgman's School,

The additional $2000. for the Church now in process of erection is made necessary by reason of the high prices for material and labor, and the necessity of securing a good architect to draw plans for so large an edifice. That the sum of $10.000.oo is not a large sum for such a building can be readily seen by comparing the price for this church with its seating capacity, with similar buildings in the U.S.

TUNG-CHO.-

The request for $500.oo per annum for teacher of school for missionary children, does not contemplate opening a school on a large scale; but it is hoped in this way to give the children better instruction and set free the mothers for laboring among the Chinese women.

It would also enable the children to continue longer with their parents in China.

PAO TING-fFU.-

Another house is required for the physician. Also the Boys Boarding school, now crowded to its utmost capacity, needs to be enlarged, and it is hoped a sufficient sum as stated in the motion, may be left from the building or other funds of the station, to meet this want.

Another lady is asked for the station; the need is so pressing, and so well known at the Rooms, that we simply call attention to it, lest it go unrecognized.

PANG CHUANG.-

The urgent request for another preaching missionary, is repeated for we think, the tenth time.Whatever the action taken by the Prud. Com., we have here practically two stations. The work is increasing rapidly, as will be seen by the reports, and we feel sure the Prud. Com. will soon, (we trust this fall), see its way clear to meet the crying need for reinforcements.

Miss Laura Jones is asked to go to Pang Chuang, to help in that station, but with the expectation she will give much assistance to Linching, where she is held in fond remembrance by a large company of women.

Still another lady is asked for Pang Chuang itself. Here as elsewhere the call is not for someone to help open new work, but for one to help in reaching and r teaching those desirous of hearing the truth.

It is not the thought of the Mission at this time, to agitate the reopening of Linching as a station; yet it will be readily perceived such action will be a necessity, if we are to work the great field of more than a dozen counties which fall within its ~~field~~ sphere of influence.

One thousand dollars is asked from the Linching indemnity with which to purchase places ~~for~~ to be used as street chapels in important centres, By means of these chapels each helper will practically double his efficiency.

$500.oo is asked to be taken from the Linching indemnity for making necessary repairs on the hospital buildings at Pang Chuang. These suffered much during the absence of the missionaries, one house must be new roofed, and a new floor laid in the operating room.

A call is made for $1000.oo from the Linching indemnity with which to erect new dormitories(or school-rooms to take the place of ~~present~~ those in use, thus allowing these last to be turned into dormitories). As it is not our plan to keep up a Boarding school for boys at Linching but to unite with Pang Chuang, the money for this may very well come from the Linching indemnity.

The sum of $333.oo from the indemnity for Pang Chuang is asked to enable the station to buy a chapel at Te Chou. The latter city is the largest ~~city~~ in the region, and less than fifteen miles from the station. It is certain to become a large railroad centre; and the purchase if made at once will save probably half what it will cost [illegible]

chase if made soon, will save one-half at least of the money necessary five years hence.

In conclusion we wish to emphasize our conviction that nothing but larger grants for general work, will enable the Mission to properly seize the present golden opportunity. The Secretary of the Board once asked the Mission to look ahead and see as clearly as possible its wants, and plan for at least five years in advance. We are not prophets, and the average age of the missionaries in the field forbids that we should pose as men who have visions; but we may be allowed to dream dreams. One such dream would be of the North China College with hundreds of students, academies each with one or two hundred students in every station and scores of churches each supporting its own pastor. We may soon see scores if not hundreds of helpers in each station, men approved of God as winners of souls, visiting street chapels in every market town throughout the length and breadth of our Imperial domain. We dream of the day when there will be many from every village, thousands from every city, who will be loyal to the name of Jesus. There will be chapels in many towns and villages, and the number of Christians will be counted not by thousand but by ~~the~~ myriads.

Yet there is one fact which faces us; with all the self-support to which the Church may grow, the poverty of the people must stand in the way of entire self-support for many decades. THE VERY SUCCESS OF OUR PREACHING WILL RENDER IT NECESSARY TO MAKE INCREASING OUTLAY FROM YEAR TO YEAR. The western learning may be admired and adopted, it will be still true that the large majority of the boys FROM CHRISTIAN HOMES will be able to only partly support themselves. The churches will become self-supporting, but they will for many decades be wholly unable to do much for that great out-lying mass of heathen whom it is our duty to reach with the gospel. The support of helpers, schools, and other evangelizing agencies will ~~fall~~ still fall upon the parent Board.

The attitude of the Chinese Governement with regard to the worship of Confucius in the schools for western learning only makes imperative that we train up a body of men and women grounded in the fundamentals of Christianity.

It is a fact that were one man in each station to simply ride through the villages under any one station, it would require more than a year to accomplish the task. We cannot therefore attempt to reach out and grasp more territory. What is needed is deeper cultivation; we must beware lest we scatter the seed required for one acre over ten, and thus lose both seed and harvest. Heretofore our methods have been what might be called "extensive"-the experimenting to see where the seed might find a receptive soil. In this newer China, we need to be more intensive, to seek by iteration and reiteration, to drive home the truth in those regions where it has already secured foothold.

For the Committee, on behalf of the Mission,

F. M. Chapin

Needs of the China Mission
for 1903

Rec'd July 22, 1903

REPORT of the COMMITTEE on the NEEDS of the MISSION, 1904

The American Board is a great corporation. The North China Mission is but one of many agencies of this Board. We speak of this mutual relationship at this time in order that we may hold before us two great facts-, one that we are engagedin labors , in which there are many others associated with ourselves, and that these laborers are united in one band through the parent Board. The organization of the Board is that of a grea business firm, working together for one common end, all of whom must be about their Father's business.

It is therefore appropriate that not only should we give an account of the gains and losses of the year, but that we suggest in what ways and by what means, there may be greater profit in the year to come.

Our first suggestion is that the time is fully ripe for the visit of another Deputation.Financially we believe it will far more than pay the extra cost.We have never had a visit by a committee who were not so hurried that they could take the time to examine into the conditions of all the stations of the two missions in North China.We hope that a Deputation may come to China next year who may take the time to examine thoroughly into all the needs and conditions which exist in this large field.For we are brought up against certain conditions, partly new and partly old which require that the mission have the fullest light with regard to the the future policy of the Prudential Committee. We have an expanding work. The increase in church membership for the past year is not less than 20%. The primary schbols and academies have made a large advance. The opening of new out-stations, increased expenses all along the line required in order to improve the new opportunities, has resulted in increased expenses none of which properly belong to the native churches, to support. For more than ten years the Board has been giving the North China Mission the sum of $7.300 for General Work. The estimates have been cut down year by year until if the same d sum is granted the coming year, the cut will be 50 & 1/2 per cent.

But after making this necessary explanation in the interests of candor, the fact remains that under the present appropriation it is simply impossible to carry on the business of the mission in a business way. Is there to be a change in this item of appropriations which will allow the mission to improve the great opportunities which are opening on every hand? Is it the policy of the Board and the intention of the Prudential Committee to restrict the appropriation to approximately the sum which has been granted for more than a decade? Whether the Prudential Committee grant our request for eighty per cent of the estimates or whether they do not grant it, it is imperatively necessary that we have something settled. It is impossible that this mission go on through another period of years with increasing expenses in a vital portion of its work, while the appropriations for that work, remain stationary. It is our deliberate judgment that if this policy is necessary for the future, then we must request the Prudential Committee to decide upon the stations which are to be given up. To do this, it is essential that a Deputation come to North China, look the ground over, and decide. It would be extremely infelicitous for the mission to take such action. To our view all the stations ought to be be thoroughly manned.

Another question affecting the mission relates to the number of men to be asked for. The mission has an immense field. What is the required force which ought to be put in this field? Is there any standard, and if so, what is that standard? Many centuries since in Palestine the First Great Missionary began his labors. He had as a working force twelve men always in the field, besides seventy or more, who went out occasionally. The

area he traversed was less than one-tenth that of this mission; the population he reached even less than that fraction. On such a basis however we ought to have 120 missionaries in this great region occupied by the American Board. And even then we should be obliged to echo the words of the Master, the harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few.

In asking therefore for the few men mentioned in the minutes it must not be thought these men are wanted sometime in the distant future, they are all needed to-day. The great cities may possibly be evangelized by other agencies than ourselves; but there are 20.000 villages and towns who must look to this mission and to this mission alone for the gospel. This is an immense responsiblity. Our preaching force of ordained missionaries in this mission at the present time able to do work, is only nine men. When all the recruits expected this autumn and those on furlough have arrived, there will be still only fourteen. Here also is a question to be talked over with a Deputation.

What are to be the relations in the future of this mission with the Shansi mission? Shall the Mission Press be re-established? Shall the union between ourselves and the London Mission be perfected by the location of a physician in Peking who can give a portion of his time to teaching in the Medical College they are establishing? Has not the time come for a union Christian newspaper adapted to the needs of the native Christians? These are questions which are being agitated, live issues which cannot be settled by this mission alone, nor by the Prudential Committee alone. When we note of what great value the visits of the bishops of the Methodist church have been to their missions in China; and also the recent visit of the Foreign Secretary of the Presbyterian Board to their two missions in the north of China, can any one wonder that we hope much from the visit of a Deputation the coming year? Along side of our own mission is the work of the London Mission. Two men appointed by the Directors of that great Board have come to China recently and have made as thorough an examination as possible of all their missions in this empire. What has been

accomplished by these men, will appear in due time; but some conclusions they have reached are known to-day, and show they have come to see things differently when brought face to face with the problems which the missionaries have to solve.

In Peking we ask for a physician not alone for teaching in the Medical College, but to give aid to the large number of pupils and others at the station. It will be remembered of what value Dr. Murdock was to the station before she left for America; and now that the number of those dependant upon a foreign physician is so largely increased, there is an yet greater need.

A physician is needed for Kalgan. The same reasons which influenced Dr. Murdock in giving up her work in that city, militate against sending another lady physician; while the health of the station requires the presence of a doctor. When it is remembered how few years Dr. Waples was at that station, and that during his time, there was a goodly number of patients, may we not hope that the medical work may be the agency in opening that city which has so long resisted the influences of the gospel?

The mission heartily endorses the plan of the Kalgan brethren in securing a central place 'where the people most do congregate'. We cannot expect the people to come to us, but we must seek them, and by securing a situation where the largest number can be reached, there is a saving in time, energy and expense. For it costs no more to speak to a hundred that it does to ten.

In asking that Dr. and Mrs. Hemingway be transferred from their appointed field of Shansi to that of Kalgan, as well as in the case of Charles A. Stanley Jr., there are two thoughts. 1. The children of missionaries can do more and effective work in the ~~xxxx~~ mission in which they were born than in any other ~~mission~~ field. 2. It is an unnecessary hardship that parents who have in the years when their children were separated from them, ~~gi~~ ~~then~~ ~~kindly~~ left them in the home-land, must now in their declining years be without the solace of their companionship. As we write these words,

Notes and alterations.

On page one, with respect to the Deputation, the mission hopes that President ~~ann~~ Capen can see his way to be a member. We know of his expressed wish to visit China and the Mission would convey a cordial invitation for him to do so.

On page 5 with respect to Mr. Hinman the mission desires some change. The mission desires to call Mr. Hinman in case he may be fully released from his relations to the Foochow mission. They have no desire or purpose to call for Mr. Hinman while he is still a member of a sister mission. If Mr. Stanley and Mr. Hinman by legitimate and proper methods may be led to become members of this mission, there would be a cordial welcome for them and ample work found. We would all sincerely regret any move which would look like an effort to deprive the Foochow mission of men whose normal relation is with them.

W. S. Ament.

Dr. Stanley is lying sick, and while his physician gives us hopes that he will soon recover, we think of his son who might be in Foochow, too far away to reach his bedside, were his condition dangerous.

We desire also to place on record an expression of our views of our relations to other missions of the Board in China-those of Shansi and Foochow. We hope, that in case Mr. Stanley be allowed to take up work in connection with this mission, that the station of Linching will be reopened, and that he will have a share in it. In such case we should not think of asking that Mr. Hinman be transferred to this mission, as we know it would be to the great loss of the Foochow mission to be crippled in this way ~~by the~~ if two such excellent men were taken from them. But as Mr. Hinman has expressed his willingness to join this mission, thinking his services would no longer be necessary with Mr. Stanley located at Shao-Wu, we trust his request may be granted should Mr. Stanley remain at that station.

So also in the case of Dr. Hemingway, we have no thought of asking him away from Shansi unless a man can be found to take his place.

One ordained missionary and a physician are asked for to aid in re-opening ~~opening~~ the station of Linching. The remarkable movement in that field during the past year and the prospect for still larger growth in the future, are assurances that such action would not be unwise. Linching has an immense field to cultivate which it cannot do effectively while the missionary lives so far away.

The work for women in that station demands immediate attention. Two single ladies are asked for, one of them ~~whom~~ to be sent out at once this fall.

Two ladies are asked for by name. Miss Paine is wanted for the

Bridgman's Girls' School, but is expected to go to Pang Chuang to assist Miss Grace Wyckoff in the School at that station should Miss Bradshaw come out; there being a special ~~field~~ call for the latter at Peking not only to assist in teaching in the School, but to give lessons in music.

The need ~~inf~~ ~~x~~ for ladies at Tientsin, where there has been a Girl's School in previous years, and where there is a strong call for someone to help the women in the country districts, is very apparent.

So also is the need for a single lady in Kalgan where Miss Engh did such excellent work before the trouble of 1900. Considering the poor health of the ladies of that station, the surprising thing is they are able to anything ~~in this~~ for the women.

Peking needs a lady to carry on the ~~work~~ kindergarten work, an important part of the many-sided labors of that large station.

The absence of Miss Abbie Chapin and Miss Evans, and the demands of the College and Seminary upon Miss Andrews' time, makes it imperative that another lady be asked for to keep up the work among the women of Tung Chou.

Here as in so many other portions of our wide field, it is necessary to repeat the oft-told axiom, that one person can only do the work of one; and that if more is attempted, the individual breaks down. While if not attempted, it remains undone.

This remark applies in the fullest measure to Pao Ting-fu where there is now only one lady as against two before 1900. The place of one of those ladies who died for the people they loved so well, has been well supplied; but even thus the needs of the station are not met. If there was work as we w know well there was, for two ladies before the Boxer outbreak, much more with the increasing opportunities since then, is there need for another lady at this station.

Additional ordained missionaries are asked for Kalgan, Pao-ting-fu and Pang Chuang. It is the conviction of the mission that three men are none too many in a station,; that the immense population to be reached from each of the seven centres of this mission, can be best reached in this way. In this judgment we rejoice to find ourselves in sympathy with other missions who have built up their stations in this way.

In the case of the Pang Chuang station, ~~ix~~ it should be stated that another man is asked for with special reference the partial withdrawal of Dr. Smith from evangelistic labors in that station should the Prudential Committee approve the motion passed requesting that he be allowed to undertake a history of Protestant Missions in China.

Attention is called to the schemes for closer union with the London Mission and the Presbyterian Mission . This contemplates the carrying out of the original scheme for union ~~xxxx~~ in Educational work, the London Mission being responsible for the Medical College and the Presbyterian Mission having the care of the Theological Seminary. These questions are not to ~~xxxx~~ be settled off hand by saying that we have no need for conjoint action in Educational institutions. The truth is we are at a very critical place in our mission history. If we do not unite now and do our part in sustaining the different institutions, in a few years it will be too late to make any changes as each mission will be provided with buildings and equipment.

The mission wishes to express its joy at the privilege it has had in having with us in many of our meetings two former missionaries of this mission, Mr. & Mrs. Beach. We have no thought of asking him to leave the task he has undertaken

in connection with the Yale Mission Band; but at the same time we wish to express our hearty and unanimous desire that at sometime he may become again a member of the North China Mission. His excellent knowledge of the Chinese language would enable him to start in anywhere in our mission, ~~the same as if he had never~~ while the large circle of his friends in the United States would make his support and the support of any institution with which he was connected sure of financial aid .

The Prudential Committee will note that the mission meeting for next year is to be held at Pei Tai Ho. The object of this change is in the interests of the different schools and station work, in the hope that thus time which might be spent in touring or teaching, could be utilized. For many years not a few members of the mission have attended mission meeting the last of May or 1st of June only under protest, as it broke in upon their regular station labors. This is an experiment, which it is hoped will be of great profit both ~~in~~ to the missionaries and helpers who will be brought together at the same time.

Attention is called to the Linching estimates with the request that the Prudential Committee allow that station to use any unexpended balances from the indemnity for that station in erecting a Domestic ~~xxx~~ chapel. There is a request for $5.000 for such chapel, and it is suggested that should the indemnity for the station not allow of the chapel and the other requests being granted, that the station be allowed to use its discretion and erect smaller houses, the money thus saved to be used on the chapel.

Items for the Peking station asking for room for Inquirers has met with the approval of the Mission as something which will be of great value in reaching and influencing men.

The sum of $136.00 asked for Miss Russell, represents the

sum which she expended in the Nan Meng chapel, indemnity for which is now in the hands of the Treasurer of the Board.

$400.00 is asked for wall for school compound in Pao Ting-fu, said compound containing two acres of ground.

The sum of ~~$~~ $300.00 is needed very much for the purchase of a street chapel in the same station, for which a church member stands ready to contribute over $100.00. This sum asked for does not include his gift.

There still remain special requests asked for in the estimates which have met the approval of the Mission. These we have left to individuals from the stations interested to explain, where explanation seemed necessary.

Strictly speaking none of the items mentioned above come within what might be called the needs of the North China Mission, or missionaries. Even where men or ladies are called for, this statement still holds true. The ~~needs~~ needs are the needs of the Chinese people. And the above are the suggestions of this Mission as to the best way in which the Christians who support the Board can help to build them up in true, spiritual life. To those who would gladly learn more of what is being accomplished, we would extend the invitation of Philip, to come and see.

On behalf of the Mission,

Franklin M. Chapin
Wm S. Ament.
James H. McCracken

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On behalf of the Mission,

Franklin M. Stephen
Nev. S. Bennett
James McIlwaine

Recommend for approval
Chinese Mission
Recd July 18, 1906

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE NEEDS OF THE NORTH CHINA MISSION.
AUGUST 1905.

During the month of Feb. last, the Mission at great inconvenience held a special meeting of four days, drawing up a comprehensive statement of its needs and of the inevitable distress ensuing until they shall be met, signed by every member of the Mission present. A copy of this appeal was sent to each of the Prudential Committee, and to many friends of the Mission in the U. S.

The regular annual meeting was fixed at a date so late, that it was confidently expected that we should have received a full reply on each of the points raised, and in particular that we shd be told whether financial relief is to be hoped for, and in regard to the coming of a Deputation. To our extreme grief and disappointment, beyond the knowledge of the fact that the Com. had received our petition and had referred it to a sub-committee, we have no more information late in Aug. than we had late in Feb.

So far as we know the carefully prepared document setting forth our desperate condition, has never been printed at all, and the paper written by a special committee of the Mission intended for the churches in general, does not seem to have been given to the press at all, other than being printed in the Missionary Herald. The Congregationalist, the only official organ of the Congregational churches, issued in immediate contiguity to the headquarters of the Board, has not to our knowledge contained so much as one line referring to the crisis in North China. That crisis is far more acute than it was at the beginning of the year. Several of the stations have almost exhausted the whole of their reduced appropriations for the whole year, at the end of the first half. Tientsin, for example, has about $20. only remaining for the entire evangelistic work of six months. The North China College is at the end of its resources, and can only reopen for the remaining three and a half months of the year, by the aid of a loan from the members of the Mission itself, a situation at once humiliating and ridiculous. To close an institution of this kind just as it is beginning a career of enlarged usefulness as one of a group of Union Institutions in connection with two other missions is out of the question, for it would derange the entire educational scheme of each of them. The present needs of the Mission in merest outline are as follows:

I. A restoration of the estimates, which are carefully made out on the basis of existing needs.

2. The classification of appropriations, so that fixed expenses, not admitting of reduction without throwing the entire machinery of the Mission out of gear, may be not subject to reduction. For many years past salaries have been included in this class. To them should now be added the sum needed for the Union College, all rents, and taxes.

3. The reopening of the Kalgan Station actually occupied by two families for more than three years. In view of the probable retirement of one of its members, another preaching missionary should at once be sent, and a physician, the dispensary buildings being already built, but the cost not regularly granted. Appropriations should at once be made from the large indemnity fund in the hands of the Treas. of the Board, for <u>all</u> the buildings needed in Kalgan, including domestic and street chapels. When all these requests shall have been granted, there will still remain more than half of the indemnity, now lying idle.

4. The immediate reopening of Lin Ch'ing, in which the opportunities are larger than in any other station, or than ever before known in the Mission. For this great work, now resting upon the

verburdened shoulders of one man, there should be a lady physician (of whose appointment we hope soon to hear), and two preaching missionaries. The demands of this field were fully presented in the appeal of last Feb., and have been growing ever since.

5. The return of Dr. Noble to his old station of Pao Ting Fu, to assist in both medical and evangelistic work at that important center. This request is made with an intimate knowledge of Dr. Nobles feelings in the matter, and of his fitness for the work. It is hoped that his salary and equipment may be provided by his many friends when his purpose shall be known.

6. A special grant of $300.00 is asked as our proportion of the salary of a Secretary of the North China Tract Society, which is an indispensable agency in supplying the needs of the rapidly developing church in northern China. It is no longer possible for overtaked members of our Mission to care for its extended work, upon which we are dependent for supplies of books and tracts. It is now proposed to meet this need, one of the most pressing in this part of the Empire, by that cooperation which has proved so effective in the "Diffusion Society", a plan in complete accord with that spirit of union now pervading almost all Christian workers in China. The aggregate of Chinese Christians in the provinces of Chihli, northern Shantung, northern Honan, Shansi, and Manchuria, all of them directly connected with the North China Tract Society, amounts to several tens of thousands. The new step is an important one, and the opportunity should not be lost.

NEEDS OF THE WORK FOR WOMEN.

In three of the seven stations of our Mission, there is not even one lady to give her whole time to mission work. These stations are Tientsin, Kalgan, and Lin Ch'ing. The married ladies are glad to do all they can, but are hampered by many cares requiring their first thought, time, and strength. The total number of women workers is still short of what it was in 1900. To decide on the relative importance of urgent claims like these is a difficult and a delicate matter. We begin by excluding from this order the request for a lady doctor for Lin Ch'ing, and a kindergartener for Peking, as special needs in a class by themselves. In the former field fifty times as many women enter the church as men, and not merely a lady physician but one especially for evangelistic work among women is an imperative need. It is desirable that the kindergartener for Peking should have had an experience of a year or two with assistants, since her work will be largely one of training other teachers. It is agreed that the most urgent need for a lady worker is in Tientsin, first for the oversight of the Girls' Boarding School, and then for the supervision of the bible-women, and for the country work now long of necessity neglected. As a first reply to this call we look for the coming of Miss Noble in the autumn, and a second worker is asked after Kalgan and Pao Ting Fu are supplied. Kalgan needs a college graduate for the care of the Girls' Boarding School required for the development of the work of the field. A second lady of strong physique for evangelistic will be needed a little later. In Pao Ting Fu Miss Jones is nearly overwhelmed by the greatness of her work, and by the expectation that she shall embody the combined virtues of Miss Morrill and Miss Gould. In Peking Miss Russell is under a heavy strain from the demands of two city churches, and twelve flourishing out-stations. If she is to remain at her post she must have some one to share her burdens. There is need of another lady in P'eng Chuang

where two of the ladies have spent nearly six months of the year in holding classes for the country women, all over their wide field, and even they have been able to see scarcely any place more than once. The care of the Girls' School has been for Miss Grace Wyckoff an exceptionally heavy burden, owing to the sickness and death of many pupils, and the laborious country work threatens to tax unduly the strength of her sister. It is hoped that Miss Lyons may arrive to reinforce Lin Ch'ing during the current year who must as soon as practicable have an associate for her laborious and responsible work. It is desirable that workers of this class should have had some experience of work at home, but it is essential that they should also unite to the willing spirit strong nerves and robust constitutions. The Mission has formally expressed its gratitude to the several Women's Boards for their breadth of view, their steadfast persistance, and their loving sympathy with our great and growing necessities. In the light of the past, we feel assured that the present needs will all in time be fully met, and that a far more abundant harvest than any yet seen will gladden our eyes and cheer our hearts.

On behalf of the North China Mission,

Arthur H. Smith

Charles E. Ewing.

Committee

Needs of North China —

Pub. Oct. 4-1905

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On behalf of the North China Mission,

Arthur H. Smith

Charles E. Long

Report of the Committee on the Needs of the Mission, 1906.

To properly present the needs of the North China Mission would be to write its history, show its growth, and make forecasts of its future. But of these three things there is no time to-day. A mission like a chil must grow or fail to justify its existence. Owing to the changed conditions in North China and to the work of reconstruction since 1900, a new China is presented to us, and the mission must swing into line, prepared for its new opportunities. A vast field is before us with somewhat indefinite boundaries, shaing off towards the north pole. With our seven stations and perhaps fourteen millions of people, in and about the political centre of the empire, it seems most unfortunate that this missin should be hampered for men or means. The burden of these millions, their spiritual, intellectual andphysical well-being does weigh upon us heavily and some feel as tho it might be better to open no new work rather than to open it, and fail in our obligations to the people. This is a moral delinquency which may fairly be laid at the door of the American churches. This is no figment of the imagination, but a serious reality to him, who sees and feels the submerged t millions about him.

The demand from the home end that the work should be thrown upon or assumed by the native church, is but natural and consiste nt with the id idea of normal growth; but people of different nations have different capacities of self-government. In China, especially North China, no one will allow that the time is ripe for the transference of work to the native church as in Japan. The native church has in it innate capacities which are yet to be developed, but they are largely dormant. Intensive work, deeper ploughing and more harrowing, is before this mission. Before our work is in any wise finished, there must be a growth, an intellectual and spiritual uprising, of which we see new but faint indications. Our great need is an awakening along spiritual lines, which shall reach the native church as well as the foreign contingent. Laten powers are to be developed and brought into regulated activity. But we will b not multiply words nor go into theorizing. This report will aim to state briefly and poiintedly our needs and claims on the churches that sent us out.

We will begin with the last of the stations opened, assuming that it is opened and turn to Linching. Situated on the Grand Canal, in the midst of a teeming population, this station must be sustained in order to save o urselves from the sin of not feeding the flock of God.

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Two houses are needed immediately for missionary families and one house for single ladies.By thus building at once and together, there can be a large economy of time and expense.In connection with these a domestic chapel of generous dimensions is needed; the present structure being totally inadequate. For country chapels as grants-in-aid, a sum not exceeding $500.oo is called for. This sum will be doled out to country chapels, no chapel receiving more than is araised by the Christians. These sums it is hoped can come from Linching indemnity, so far as it will go.

PANG CHUANG.- Owing to the work of the development of the work of this station, and changes in membership, the needs are many andimperative. First, a new hospital for men; also one for women.The genrous sum of $10.000.oo for the two being asked.The old hospital is utterly insufficient.

Because of the transfer of Mr. & Mrs. Ellis to Linching, Pang Chuang calls loudly for another missionary family. A young lady for the immediate needs of the Girls' School, which will be larger next year than ever before.

PAO TING-FU.- Another lady is urgently needed at this station, as Miss Jones finds the work too heavy for one person. This large field so open and waiting, certainly should have the strength and services of two ladies.We would also call the attention of the Prudential Committee to the recommendation of the Building Committee of the Mission, as to the transfer of the martyr's cemetery, to the so-called hospital compond. This calls for speedy confirmation.

TUNG CHOU.- As our educational centre for men, this station claims peculiar attention.One new missionary family is urgently called for looking towards the immediate needs of the College.Another lady is also needed for woman's work.

The attention of the Prudential Committee is called to the vote taken with reference to Mr. Tewksbury. The action of the faculty ~~and~~ of the North China Union College,and Tung Chou station, which was unanimous makes it certain Mr. Tewksbury cannot return to China and resume his labors in the college.As is well-known in Boston, Mr. Tewksbury has other plans for a carrying on work in China, and might not be unwilling to give a portion of his time to laboring in the mission. But ~~aid~~ aside from other reasons we wish to express the conviction, that it is best

for every missionary to give his undivided attention, to the work assigned him by the mission, without engaging in labors outside regularly appointed tasks. It is also our conviction that Mr. Tewksbury will succeed best in those spheres of labor where he is left in full control.

KALGAN.- At this station practically "open" for the last four years, the needs are many. The mission gives no entertainment to the idea of abandoning this station.and calls loudly for a missionary physician, a preaching missionary and a young lady for Woman's Work and care of the school. These persons are absolutely essential to the continuance of the station The completion of the railroad will link Kalgan with the rest of the world in a way which greatly enhances the necessity of action. T

The return of Mr. & Mrs. Roberts leaves the station in a denuded condition.

PEKING.- This station is rapidly becoming the centre for educational work for women, and its intellectual benefits reach all the missions in North China.The Union Woman's College calls for a lady to teach music, and other branches as she may be able.A trained kindergartner is called for to prepare teachers in that line of work throughout the mission.

TIENTSIN.- This station ~~no~~ needs not only Miss Cary Noble who is already designated, but also another lady to look after Woman's Work, and work in the country.The name of Miss Mary Pierson has been suggested, and it is hoped she can be appointed.

Looking to the future the mission has fixed its eyes upon Mr. Lucius C.Porter, Mr. Henry D. Smith and W.S.Chapin, M.D., all~~s~~ sons of the mission.One is graduate and fellow of Yale University; one still a student in the Theo. Sem., and the last-named a graduate of the Medical Univ. School, Ann Arbor, Mich.These young men can be expected to answer some of the numerous calls from the mission.Work is waiting for them.

W.S. Ament

Charles E. Ewing

F. M. Chapin

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Arthur Chaney
1906

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Mr. Chapin is expected to write the secretaries with reference to his possible return to the United States. In this connection it is urgently requested that another ordained missionary be sent to the mission to be in preparation to take up work in Linching, to aid in using to the full the present opportunities at that station, and in case of Mr. Chapin's withdrawal, to assist Mr. Ellis ~~without~~ who without such aid, would find the burdens of that large station altogether too great.

Another single lady is also called for to aid in Woman's Work. A station where only one-seventh of the church mebership is composed of women appeals strongly for immediate help.

Chapin, Mr. Linching

Rec'd JUL 26 1908
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Report of the Committee on the Needs of the Mission.
North China Mission of the American Board, June 1908.

At the Mission Meeting of 1907 owing to the presence of Drs. Barton and Moore there was no embodiment of the needs of the Mission, since the Report of the Deputation with its explicit recommendations rendered it unnecessary. The Deputation recommended that "at least four new families be appointed to the Mission as soon as the men can be found, with the understanding that other families be appointed as soon as the finances of the Board will warrant". They also recommended that" to meet the immediate needs of the ~~Mission~~ woman's work of this Mission single women be sent out at once while the number now on the field should be kept good". Thus far we have heard of the appointment of but one family of the four recommended. The addition of Mr. Porter to the teaching force of the College will be a valuable acquisition, but it in no way meets the demand for evangelistic workers, nor provides a teacher for the Theological Seminary, a need which in view of Dr. Goodrich's exacting work on the Mandarin Translation Committee is of peculiar urgency. In our view it should be our deliberate aim to raise the force at the larger stations to what we may call normal strength, which we interpret to mean three evangelistic missionaries, and a physician in case medical work is carried on. Of these three preaching missionaries one would naturally take charge of the work at and near the central station, one would superintend the out-stations, and one devote himself to educational work, and perhaps attend to business matters. Of the four evangelistic missionaries now asked for one each is imperatively needed for Lin Ch'ing and P'ang Chuang, and as these were recommended by the Deputation we merely mention them. The two others are for Tientsin and Pao Ting fu. At the former important and growing center there should be a man in preparation, as the senior missionary is no longer able to carry the burden. At Pao Ting fu the disabilities of Mr. Perkins are such that he ought no longer to be loaded with the care of work which he can not superintend. It may be thought best to transfer to this station some experienced member of the mission, but this would of course only leave a vacancy to be filled. The P'ang Chuang medical work, the largest in the Mission has always been a foremost evangelistic agency, and never more so than at present. It has now become the policy of even the conservative China, Inland and London Missions to put two physicians in every hospital. This is far better than to have two hospitals in different places since one doctor can relieve the other, and the work need never altogether stop. Failing this we have this year seen some of the most important dispensaries and hospitals in North China shut up-a great loss of efficiency and of prestige. In view of the necessity for a furlough for Dr. Francis Tucker as well as of the extensive changes and enlargement in the medical plant of that station either already granted or repeatedly asked for, we request the appointment of another physician to the Mission. To meet the needs thus enumerated will require the early addition to our force of at least six families. The calls for workers from the Womans' Board will be fully explained in letters from their several correspondents here.

In view of Miss Andrews' departure and the uncertainty of here return to China, and of the certain withdrawal of Miss Chapin, a new evangelistic worker is required for T'ung Chou. At Tientsin the boarding-school for girls for lack of oversight is to be suspended. There ought to be one woman at the station, and another free for touring in the long neglected country field.

The wide extent and many needs of both the Peking and the Pao Ting fu stations call for an additional single lady for evangelistic work in each of them. For some years a kindergartener has been annually asked for in Peking, that we may no longer lag behind other parts of China in this department so especially adapted to train children of the church and to win outsiders. ~~We have long been in need of a Womans' Normal School,~~ the value of which is indeed self-evident, and we now ask for a teacher in this department. A science teacher for the Womans' College should also be in training. In response to the letter of inquiry whether the Mission could make use of trained nurses, we are asking for two. But only those of a distinctly evangelistic spirit should be sent, and to avoid mutual disapointment they should have a clear conception of the general conditions of life in China, as well as of the special conditions in their probable field.

BUILDINGS, &c. The largest requests now made for buildings follow the recommendations of the Deputation "that the Lin Ch'ing station be reopened, that a new family and single woman be sought for this station", and that two new residences be authorized, one of them for the single women. Instead however of using as a dwelling place the old and narrow compound (only 90 150 feet in size and closely surrounded by Chinese houses, and at some distance from the future houses) it has seemed to the Mission best to take the old buildings-which the Deputation rightly characterized as of a temporary character-for a boys' school and for station-classes. This would require, a third house and would place all the dwellings together, which experience shows to be a great advantage. Five thousand dollars are asked to build

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a domestic chapel for the needs of this large station, and $I5oo for the purchase of contiguous pieces of land to round out the premises, as well as $I,ooo to put up the necessary walls. Houses for the native pastor and for teachers are a pressing necessity long felt, for which $75o are asked.

An estimate of $2,ooo for an indispensable dispensary for the large and rapidly growing work of Dr. Tallmon (both for men and for women) and $25o for houses of assistants are mentioned here because we do not know which of the Boards will be moved to provide them. In P'ang Chuang the Deputation named as the immediate and pressing need of the station next to a new family, "a suitable hospital building to meet the necessities of the important and extensive medical work of the station". The sum for the Womans' Hospital has been already granted. and $5,ooo are now asked for the Mens' department. The compound is of limited size and without enlargement the new buildings can not be erected. For land $I,ooo is asked and for walls to enclose the same $I,5oo. The Depuation also mentioned that "the two old missionary residences" (put up 27 years ago) "are in poor condition and will require overhauling or rebuilding before they are fit for occupancy by missionary families". For the reconstruction of one of them $2,5oo is now needed, and in order that all the workers may have suitable quarters the work should be undertaken in I9o9. In Tientsin three sums are asked for from the sale of the settlement property: (I) $2oo for roads and grounds on the Hsiku compound; (2) a like amount for remodelling the chapel for station-class use; and (3) $3oo for completing Mr. Ewing's house by a verandah, and to reimburse him for excess above the appropriation, as in the case of the other dwelling put up under like conditions. From the general Chinese indemnity the Mission asks for a single Sanatarium at the Western Hills (where there were formerly several) which is much needed every year.

The sum of $3oo, repeated from last year, is asked for the support of students in the Union Medical College who are unable to pay the somewhat heavy tuition fees, but who have thus far been carried along at private expense, which has proved too onerous a burden. These Christian students are all under bonds to give five years service to the Mission at customary helper's salary, though elsewhere they could command much more. These men are now in their third year and have before them two years more. A grant of $3,ooo from the general indemnity fund was made some time ago for the purpose of building a College Chapel at T'ung Chou, but was not then used. Authority is now asked to hold this in reserve until the chapel which will soon be needed. can be built. One hundred dollars are asked for the miscellaneous expenses of the Treasurer's office, as a grant not subject to reduction. The custom has grown up of reporting such expenses each year after they have been incurred, but the method suggested seems the more orderly. As a fixed appropriation for our part of the expenses of the Theological College $23o are needed, and for lack of this trifling sum great embarassment and humiliation have been experienced. The Mission is in the dark as to the total amount invested on account of the institution and not less as to the annual income. We desire more information, and certainly more money. Attention is called to the increase in the estimate for salaries of the families in Peking, where within the past two years the entertainment of tourists and other expenses have greatly increased. In all or nearly all other Missions salaries have increased, but ours remaim as they were perhaps twenty years ago, although the cost of living is from fifteen to twenty-five per cent greater than then. Permission for furloughs for Dr. Francis and Dr. Emma Tucker in I9Io is asked now that arrangements made be made in advance to relieve them of the exacting and sometimes exhausting medical work in their station.

Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield have carried the chief responsibility for the North China College since the autumn of I9oo, under especially trying circumstances, and a respite is asked for them in I9o9. Dr. Ament's last visit to the U.S. involved even heavier burdens than those of reconstruction in China. and by I9Io he will need a season for recuperation.

When we compare the scope of the present work of this Mission and its opportunities with those of twelve or fifteen years ago, we at once become aware of great expansion in evangelistic, educational, and inspirational lines of activity. Yet we now have on the field a force of but twenty men as against twenty-five then, and of these twenty some are partly engaged in translation or other special forms of work not then open to us. With thanks to God for the great anlargement of our horizon we wish to press forward to much better results in the future.

On behalf of the Mission,

Arthur H. Smith.

domestic compound for the needs of this large station, and $1500 for the purchase of contiguous pieces of land to round out the premises, as well as $1,000 to put up the necessary walls. Houses for the native pastor and for teachers are a pressing necessity long felt, for which $750 are asked.

An estimate of $2,000 for an indispensable dispensary for the large and rapidly growing work of Dr. Talmon (both for men and for women) and $250 for houses of assistants are mentioned here because we do not know which of the needs will be moved to provide them. In Peking Chinese the Department has asked as the immediate and pressing need of the station next to a new residence for a suitable hospital building to meet the necessities of the important work of the station". The sum for the women's department and extensive medical work of the Men's department has been already granted, and $6,000 are now asked for the new hospital. The compound is of limited size and without enlargement the new building can not be erected. For land $1,000 is asked and for walls to enclose the same $1,500. The Department also mentioned that "the two old missionary residences" (put up 37 years ago) "are in poor condition and will require overhauling or rebuilding before they are fit for occupancy by missionary families". For the reconstruction of one of them $1,500 is now needed, in order that all the workers may have suitable quarters the work should be undertaken in 1909. In Tientsin three sums are asked for from the sale of the settlement property: (1) $200 for roads and grounds on the Hsiku compound; (2) a like amount for remodelling the chapel for station-class use; and (3) $300 for completing Mr. Ewing's house by a veranda, and to reimburse him for excess above the appropriation, as in the case of the other dwelling put up under like conditions. From the general indemnity the Mission asks for a single Sanatarium at the Western Hills (where there were formerly several) which is much needed every year.

The sum of $300, reported from last year, is asked for the support of students in the Union Medical College who are unable to pay the somewhat heavy tuition fees, but who have thus far been carried along at private expense, which has proved too onerous a burden. These Christian students are all under bonds to give five years service to the Mission at customary half per's salary, though elsewhere they could command much more. These men are now in their third year and have before them two years more. A grant of $3,000 from the general indemnity fund was made some time ago for the purpose of building a College Chapel at T'ung Chou, but was not then used. Authority is now asked to hold this in reserve until the chapel which will soon be needed, can be built. One hundred dollars are asked for the missionary rooms expenses of the Treasurer's office, as a grant not subject to reduction. The custom has grown up of reporting such expenses each year after they have been incurred, but the method suggested seems the more orderly. As a fixed appropriation for our part of the expenses of the Theological College $250 are needed, and for lack of this trifling sum great embarrassment and humiliation have been experienced. The Mission is in the dark as to the total amount invested on account of the institution and not less as to the annual income. We desire more information, and certainly more money. Attention is called to the increase in the estimate for salaries of the families in Peking, where within the past two years the entertainment of tourists and other expenses have greatly increased. In all or nearly all other Missions salaries have increased, but ours remain as they were perhaps twenty years ago, although the cost of living is from fifteen to twenty-five per cent greater than otherwise. Permission for furloughs for Dr. Traugis and Dr. Hume should be made in advance to relieve in Tsinan is asked now that arrangements exhausting medical work in their station, then of the exacting and sometimes exhausting medical responsibility for the North. Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield have carried the chief responsibility trying situation. China College since the autumn of 1909, under especially

Needs, Mission, 1907-1909

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North China Mission of the American Board. 72.

Report of the Committee on the Needs of the Mission, 1909.

It is with great gratitude that the Mission recognizes the answer of the Lord to our request of a year ago for four new families, two of which have already arrived while the other two are under appointment. The coming of those who have already reached us has been a great inspiration to us all, and a promise that that which was "ready to die" is at last to be strengthened. It must be distinctly borne in mind, however, that each of the four men is to fill a place vacant, in one instance for a year, in another for three years, and in the others for eight and for nine years.

Present Needs. Merely to reinforce stations depleted much below their normal strength we still have urgent need of more workers. The greatest exigency is for a man to take the place of one who shall relieve Dr. Goodrich of the burden of teaching in the Theological College. When Dr. Goodrich accepted the position of translator in the new committee for the mandarin Old Testament, it was distinctly specified that he was to be altogether freed from Seminary responsibilities. This was two years ago, and although Dr. Goodrich is now 73 years of age, owing to lack of men in every station there is still no relief in sight. The importance of Tientsin as a center of population and education, with the increasing years of Dr. I. Stanley (74 this month) render imperative the addition of an ordained man to the working force of that station. The Mission asks that Mr. Elmer Galt be appointed to the field where his brother has already made for himself so important a place. Except in the case of children of missionaries it is unusual to be able to ask specifically for the appointment of one who has acquaintance with the Mission and its activities, but this is true of Mr. L. J. Christian, who worked for the Am. soldiers in 1900, who will graduate from Oberlin in 1910, and who will find among us a work ready to his experienced hand. The Union Womans' College. The development of the Womans' College has been most gratifying. At present it has students from six missions which pay their expenses. There is no other school of this kind in North China above the grade of High School, and no other in China of so high a standard. There are dormitory accommodations for 100 students which are likely to be all occupied next autumn. A grant of $3,000. for the expansion of the educational plant of the College is asked from the W.B.M.I. The primary school formerly connected with the Bridgman Academy has been set off by itself, and should have fuller accommodation. For this the W.B.M.I. is asked to appropriate $1500 to be used for land and buildings. As the ladies of that Board have recently visited Peking and studied the needs on the spot it is unnecessary to enlarge upon them.

In further development of the College one of the Womans' Boards is asked to appoint one teacher each for the normal, and for the scientific department. This school is appealing more and more to the official class, thus greatly extending its influence. Among its students are daughters of officials in the Foreign Office, in the Board of Admiralty, in the Board of Revenue, and in that of Posts and Communications. Work Among the Upper Classes of Chinese Women. There are many new movements in Peking opening up opportunities to our Mission in Peking, which is at once the capital of the Empire, and the center from which many important influences radiate.

For several years some of our lady missionaries have been conducting lectures for women at which many topics of importance have been specially treated, and current events have been carefully explained. This has proved a

remarkably popular and useful method of coming into touch with an influential class of Chinese and Manchus who were formerly unaware even of our existence. Unfortunately, owing to the weakening of the force in Peking this work has been stopped, to the great disappointment of the attendants, who, as they picturesquely said, had acquired a taste for this form of instruction like the craving for opium! In order to conserve the valuable beginning already made, the Am. Board, in connection with the Womans' Boards is asked to give its approval and influence in providing a building and equipment for the extension of this form of work. It is eminently fitting that the mission which first began work in North China should take the lead in this important advance step, which has been so conspicuously successful in the capital of Shantung where it is endowed by the Arthington fund. It is hoped that this wisely devised plan may appeal to some generous givers who may prefer it to work directly evangelistic. The immediate proximity of the Womans' College makes this a peculiarly fortunate place for the undertaking.

The Mission asks for the appointment of a single woman to do general evangelistic work in Peking, while the W.B.M. is asked for three women to take up evangelistic work in Pao Ting fu, Tientsin, and T'ung Chou. The W.B.M.I. is asked for a like gift for Lin Ch'ing, where the field is very great.

A Trained Nurse for the Mission. Referring to an inquiry which came last year from the rooms of the Am. Board, the Mission asks for the appointment of a Trained Nurse for work in the Mission. Judging by the experience of those already employed in other missions she would always have more than enough to do. Needs at Tientsin. As last year the most pressing needs concern the work for women and children. The coming of Miss MacGowan emphasizes the call for station-class buildings, for an adequate plant for the girls' boarding school, and for a missionary dwelling in connection with the same, and (as just mentioned) another woman is required for the proper conduct of the work. Tientsin has asked for a medical work but heretofore the expense has seemed too great for the budget. Now, however, with well trained men to graduate from the Union Med. College in Jan. 1911, it is probable that provision can be made with little or no addition to the annual call for funds. With this understanding the Mission has definitely approved the erection of a dispensary plant with funds from the sale of the property at the settlement. The College Press. An appropriation is asked to complete the equipment of the College Press, which has already much more than justified its existence, for the new cylinder, press, and for an oil-engine and fittings, and for book-binding tools. The press is doing good work, and while not serving as was hoped as an important means of self-help for students, has become almost a necessity. Artesian Well at T'ung Chou. The wells in the T'ung Chou compound are mainly immediately contiguous to the city moat, and the water is totally unfit for use, and a menace to health. A drive-well has been sunk to the depth of about 200 feet, but funds are insufficient for its completion. For this purpose a sum of $500 is asked. Western Hills Sanitarium. There has

long been felt the need of a place within easy reach where members of the Mission threatened with illness may go for a short time to recuperate, escaping from the harassing cares certain to prevent seclusion at home and affording a change to more wholesome surroundings. This would sometimes prevent serious interruptions to work, expensive journeys in quest of health and not infrequently a furlough on sick leave. Such a place can probably be secured at small expense in the Western Hills (of the advantage of which the Mission has had long years of experience), and would be available for all the northern stations. It would also at times be most useful for valued Chinese workers trained at great expense of time, money, and heart toil, who seem especially liable to breakdown under the steady labor of teaching.

It would likewise be of service to parties of advanced students studying geology at first hand-a task at present of great difficulty. The slight expense would be met from the remaining indemnity funds. Salaries in Peking. The request of last year for an ampler salary for the married missionaries in Peking is renewed as a regular estimate. It is a general experience that prices have risen and are rising, so that it is difficult, and sometimes impossible to live on the sum hitherto granted. There is far more entertainment of missionaries than in any other station. Tourists frequently appear armed with letters of introduction, and these are ever increasing. The demands of local hospitality are more exigent than elsewhere. (The single ladies in Peking because of their co-operative housekeeping have not felt the burden in like proportion). Every mission in Peking is ascertained to have a larger salary allowance than ours. The plan proposed is that in use in the Turkey and the Japan missions for reasons similar to those just given. The Needs of P'ang Chuang. In view of the large medical work in P'ang Chuang and of the fact that funds have been secured for the thorough reconstruction of the medical plant both for men and women, the Mission renews its request for an aditional physician to be located there, and also asks for a woman physician, as with family cares Mrs. Tucker can not continue to discharge the duties of this important post unaided. Experience on a large scale has shown the wisdom of always having a double force of physicians at every large hospital, and dispensary. This is more especially true now that the new medicine requires so much teaching in the recently established medical colleges, much of which is as difficult as using an entirely new language. The station in P'ang Chuang village, though an entirely rural one has a compound smaller and more cramped than any other in the Mission. It is hoped that it may now be expanded, relocating the hospitals, and the girls' school. For the womans' work is now asked $1,000 for additional land, $3,000 for additional school buildings, and the same amount for walls and dormitory and other buildings for the girls' school. As the W. B.M.I. Deputation has so lately made an inspection of this station further explanation is unnecessary. The Lin Ch'ing Station. After nine

years this station shows signs of recuperation from the Boxer disasters. Commodious and well located premises have been secured, new dwellings put up, and a variety of appropriations is now needed to enable the resumption of work in one of the largest fields of the Mission. The sums asked are boys school dormitories, $1,000; school building, $2,000; dining-room and kitchen, $500; furnishings, $250. With these amounts the educational plant for boys would be complete. The W.B.M.I. is asked for an appropriation for land, $1,000, girls' school, 2,500, wall, $500, dormitories, $1000, and a house for the single women, $3,500. The W.B.M.P. is asked for $500.00 for a dispensary. and for $5,000 for a hospital building. Here, as in P'ang Chuang, the recent visit of the Deputation renders fuller explanation superfluous. The field is not only wide but full of promise; the workers are enthusiastic and the outlook hopeful. The Kalgan Station. Now that Lin Ch'ing has been provided for it is time to turn attention to another station which has been long in recuperating from the calamities of 1900, and the ensuing period. Two years ago when the Am. Board Deputation visited China, they recommended turning Kalgan over to another society, and the offer was made to more than one board, and seriously considered. But so so far as we are informed nothing came of it. In the meantime circumstances have materially changed. The supply of the more pressing needs of as already mentioned has given the Mission hope that in time like help may come for the whole field. Kalgan is one of the few natural gateways of China, and will always be the principal one on the north-west connecting with Russia. The completion of the first railway ever built entirely by Chinese engineers brings Kalgan within a few hours ride of Peking, abolishing the formidable journey of four or five days once so great a weariness and vexation. The city itself is growing, so that the line of separation between upper, middle, and lower has disappeared, and the whole valley is filled with people to the probable number of 80,000-perhaps more. The railway brings in a wholly new class to mingle with the unimpressible men of Shansi. There is not only a new Kalgan but a new Mongolia. The government has expropriated a broad ribbon of land, perhaps a hundred miles wide, from the edge of Manchuria to the remote province of Kansu, which is now available for Chinese settlement. Within the past few years tens of thousands of Chinese from the overcrowded provinces of Chihli and Shantung have trekked through the passes into this new land of promise. They take their families but leave behind their temples and their graves. Already the grassy uplands are becoming dotted with little Chinese villages. The phenomenal success of the Presbyterian missions in Manchuria has been largely due to to the fact that in the new society the close restraint of fossilized village customs is broken. Tens of thousands have been gathered into the church. A like experience may be looked for in this new Mongolia. Kalgan is the one place strategically situated for precisely this work. If we had no work there we should begin one. But we have a work conducted for 44 yrs. and hallowed by missionary graves. The retiring of Mr. & Mrs. Sprague (the

former after more than a generation of service) necessitates the temporary working of Kalgan as an out-station of T'ung Chou, which will be, however, inconvenient and difficult. But the station, especially under the new conditions, can not be given up, and we urgently appeal for its reopening. The fruitful dispensary work conducted by the physicians of two missions in misscalled summer "vacations" ensures a cordial welcome the moment the enterprise is renewed. There are dwellings for two families in excellent condition, with other buildings, and a dispensary well located in the city.

The field within the radius of this station which no one else is working is large, and all that we need to enter it effectively is Men, Means, Faith and courage. With these as an outfit we believe that the abundant labors of the past may be rewarded by a more adundant harvest in the future.

On behalf of the Mission,

Arthur H. Smith
Charles E. Ewing
Nellie N. Russell

N.B. There is appended a classified statement of the salaries of the various missions in Peking, from which it is seen at a glance how far ours lags behind the rest.

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Arthur H. Smith
Charles E. Ewing
Julius M. Thomas

Report of Committee on Work of North China Mission

(Copied Trans)

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A.H.S.

Rec'd JUL 30 1907 196.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION 1904

The presenting of this report is little more than a form. ~~At the~~

At the last Annual Meeting of the Mission, the Committee of Publication as chosen consisted of Messrs Wilder and Goodrich, and Miss Porter. The only remaining member of that Committee is Mr. Goodrich, who arrived in December.

There is very little to report, and almost nothing is known by the present member of the Committee.

There have been large editions of Chapin's Geography printed and sold. Some other printing has been done, chiefly by the Am. Pres. Press at Shanghai. There has been ~~our~~ a crying need for our Hymn Book, which need has at last been partially met by the above Press.

For the Committee,

Chauncey Goodrich.

June 7, 1904.

The balance to the credit of the fund is about $936 gold at the present rate of exchange.

For the Committee

Geo. D. Wilder.

Com. on Publication
June, 1904.

Received July 21

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION

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June 7, 1904.

Rec'd JUL 30 1907 /97

REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE of the NORTH CHINA MISSION-

April 9th, 1907.

The Committee has this year paid Dr. Sheffield the amounts he has invested in various of his own publications and has assumed the responsibility of keeping them in print hereafter. They are as follows:-

Theology,	3 vols. selling at Mex.	.60
Church History, Ancient,	3 vols.	.75
" " Medieval,	5 "	1.10
Political Economy	1 "	.40
Old Testament Types	2 "	.60

The Committee has had an edition of this latter numbering 200 printed by native press in Tungchou.

The edition of Chapin's Geography, of 10,000 copies is selling rapidly. It is the fourth edition since 1900 and another will be needed soon, as it is the government school textbook.

During the year the committee has put four books into the press none of which have as yet come out of it. This includes one book,

1) WILLIAMS' DICTIONARY, which has its separate fund and is in the hands of a separate committee consisting of Messrs Tewksbury, Wilder and Galt. Owing to sickness of the inventor of the new process of photo-graving it has been delayed far beyond the time set by the printers for its appearance and will not be out before next Fall. It is a smaller-sized-page reproduction of the large dictionary rearranged according to the standard Wade's System of romanization.

2) History of China, by Teacher Chu, published in Japan with an historical atlas is nearly ready for the market. This work, in 6 volumes of a total 400 pages, brings the history down to the beginning of the present dynasty and another volume for this dynasty is being written by the author and Dr. Sheffield. The whole being written after the style of Western history stands alone in the field as a textbook for colleges.

3). Dr. Sheffield's work on Ethics is in process of printing to be out this Spring.

4) RESPONSIVE READINGS in Chinese is being printed on the College Press

The balance to the credit of the fund is about $936 gold at the present rate of exchange.

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For the Committee

Report of the Committee on Publication of the North China Mission.

AUG 11 1908

REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH CHINA MISSION.

June 8th,1908.

Our last report mentioned four books in press and all but one, William's Dictionary, have been issued. A fire occurred in the Fukuin Printing Co's establishment just before the ~~work~~ Dictionary was completed, destroying more than half of the plates that had been prepared. Fortunately the original was not injured so that the work is still going on and we hope to see it finished this year.

The History of China was put on the market last Fall, rather late for introduction to the schools for the fall term. The Atlas to accompany it has just recently appeared so that the sale of the work has been considerably hampered. The text cost Yen 475 and the Atlas Yen 1196 for 2000 copies.

Dr. Sheffield's Ethics in nice foreign binding appeared at the same time as the text of the History. 2000 copies cost Yen 482. It has hardly been introduced to the schools of the country as yet.

An edition of the Responsive Readings has been published by the College Press and sample copies sent out to our own Mission to give it a chance to buy up the first 2000 copies but as yet there has not come in an order for it. The book will not sell of course unless it is introduced for use in the churches. It is sold at cost .17 per copy in quantities. Leaders of church services in the outstations find it a help and the outstations should be urged to purchase it.

The Commercial Press has issued a Geography that cuts into the sales of Chapin's They appropriated the maps from our work. Accordingly the sales of our book have fallen off and it is doubtful if the remaining 4000 in hand can be sold without some large reduction in price and advertising. A new edition revised to date is a desideratum.

The Treasurer reports A credit balance of $1089 Gold on hand in addition to $1045.24 to the credit of William's Dictionary. The New edition of 2000 copies of the Dictionary will cost $3,475 Yen or about $1800 gold including freight. Probably the publication fund will have to loan $800 to the Dictionary fund in order to pay the bills when the work is done.

Mrs. Sheffield's Typology is being printed again in Tung Chou by a native press.

All our publications are on sale at the Diffusion Society's store at Teng Shih K'ou in Peking. Books are sold there whole sale and members of the mission may order there at cost price by sending their orders to the undersigned.

Dr. Goodrich put the Hymnal through the press in Japan last summer and the following was printed. 1000 Hymnals with Staff notation, 500 with Sol fa notation. 4000 without music medium size and 2000 of pocket size. More will be needed next year. The finances of the hymn book are on an account separate from the Publication fund reported above. & Dr. bal of $96 at present.

Committee

Geo. D. Wilder.
Chauncey Goodrich.

Report of the North China Publication Committee.
1908.

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Committee

Chas. D. Wilder
Chairman Committee

Rec'd JUL 26 1909

REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE -- June 1909.

The Committee has issued nothing new of note during the year but Dr. Sheffield's book on the Science of Government is now in Press. It has printed the tentative edition of Church Forms, and the Constitution of the Chinese Congregational Association and Minutes of the last Annual Meeting.

The following editions of former publications have been issued.

Mrs. Sheffields Typology. 200 volumes.
Dr. Sheffield's Theology 500 "
Dr. Goodrich has reported the various editions of the Hymnals, large, s small, staff edition, and sol fa as in press at last Mission meeting.

They have all issued from press and most of them sold, the small type edition having been all sold and another edition is now being printed in the College Press. Alarge type edition has also been printed in Shanghai but the report of this comes properly from Dr. Goodrich of the Hymnal Committee who is now absent.

Williams' Dictionary which was promised for this last winter after it was burned in the printing house last year, is not yet out and three letters of inquiry have elicited no reply. Nothing short of a personal trip to Japan will give results.

The Responsive Readings have been adopted by only two or three of our stations and accordingly we have a large stock on hand.

The Presbyterian Press is our principal agent in Shanghai and Mr. Kuo Feng Kuan, Feng Shih K'ou, Peking is the agent for North China.

The Treasurer's account Dec. 31st, 1908. showed the sales during the year to be Gold 1114.51 Balance from last year $691.67

Grants to stations at $25 each $125.00 Expenses $ 577.25
Balance in hand 1103.93

At the present time there is however only a credit balance of $54.25 as a bill of $1338.21 has recently been paid for hymnals. and the report of the past six months' sales has not yet come in. It will be a few hundreds of dollars.

Submitted by the Committee.

G. D. Wilder
Luella Miner.

North China Herald
1908-1909

W. P. Milne
Peking China.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN CHINA, MARCH 1900.

China has until very lately been regarded as quite out of the world; and it may seem strange, and yet it is not surprising, that in this far off land, where the East and the West join hands; and where the interests of all nations merge, one should find an outlook which affords a much better view and impression of the doings of this world than residence in our own favored land affords. From this high vantage ground it seems strange that any intelligent person in the U. S. should oppose the type of Expansion which the Administration is working out. It would, I think, convert even senator Hoar;—as his visit to the Philippines converted Pres. Schurman,—could he be here and know, as we have come to know, through a sensitive touch with the representatives and citizens of all nations, how the world has awakened suddenly from an attitude of indifference toward the U. S. and our doings, to a realization of our mighty power and influence in the affairs of this world.

The acquisition of the Philippines has given us a substantial interest in the "Far East." It has also done what is of greater and more far-reaching importance:--viz, called the attention of our nation to China at a most opportune time. It is at once the crisis when China most pitifully needs help, and the golden time to claim an assured right for trade with this vast country of tremendous resources; and a share in the development of the "New China" which is to be. The measure of the good likely to accrue to China, and the benefit to ourselves to grow out of the agreement of the Nations for the "Open door" in China, which sec'y Hay has lately secured cannot be measured. We Americans have strong hope that our government will see to it that the nations, Russia especially, keep their agreement for equal trade privileges to all, throughout China. It probably means the preservation of China as a nation.

The Empress Dowager and her advisers appear to be growing more and more opposed to foreigners, and at the same time to be gradually losing control of the people. It would seem that the end of the Manchu Dynasty may be near. The foreigners are more and more coming to feel that the sooner it comes the better. And now, just when this old empire is tottering to her fall, and the nations of Europe stand waiting to parcel her out, Sec'y Hay, by a single act brings about a new condition which affords hope for China, even should the Manchu Dynasty fall and vanish.

Over large parts of the two Northern Provinces of Shantung and Chihli (in the latter of which Peking is located) there is a serious uprising of an organization calling themselves "Boxers" (Literally "The society of the fist of righteous harmony"). By pillage fire and sword they are making sad havoc over a wide area. Already an English missionary and a number of Chinese Christians have been killed. Many have been robbed and driven into hiding, and their homes looted, and houses burned. All this is in direct violation of the agreement of the Chinese government to protect missionaries and native Christians. This uprising and persecution has been going on for five months. The organization claims zeal and loyalty to the throne in the effort to root out Christianity and drive all foreigners from the country.

Some time ago it was suspected that the Empress was secretly favoring the Boxer society. It is now quite certain that the Empress and her advisers are secretly abetting the Boxers, while all the time the Tsung-li Yamen (The Bureau through which all the business of the foreign governments with the Chinese is done) is assuring the several Ministers that they are taking vigorous measures to suppress the uprising, and to protect Christians. The Empress, once considered a very able woman, seems to be really so blind and deluded as to think she may yet be able to drive all foreigners from China: and she would be over-joyed to do so:— to the end that she and her miserable horde of ignorant, haughty, cruel, false, lazy, thieving officials and hangers-on could continue unmolested to hold this nation down in ignorance, poverty and misery, while they squeeze the money from the people on which to live in idleness and grow rich. Let the Manchu Dynasty go. The sooner the better. The hope for China lies in the younger, stronger, progressive, purely Chinese people and officials in the central and southern provinces. The last week's Tientsin paper (English) reports the Boxers there in large numbers and that they are making many semi-public threats and demonstrations. They are reported to be even here in the capital. The foreign ministers say they are doing all they can, and the Empress continues to tie their hands by issuing favorable edicts, which are rendered almost worthless by secret countermanding orders to the district officials. These officials have of late exercised some restraining influence; but the uprising continues to spread. We here in the capital do not feel in much personal danger, because the government is so weak and helpless that they do not dare to let it be known that they favor an attempt to drive out the foreigners.

Missionary work is of course considerably retarded by the disturbed conditions, and by the persecutions; but we are going steadily on with our work. In the meantime we wait with considerable impatience to know what the climax of the conditions in China is to evolve.

Mrs. Goodrich
Apr. 5-1900

A MIRACLE OF GRACE
OR
A REVIVAL AT TUNGCHO, CHINA.

Eight years ago there was installed over the Church at Tungcho its first native Pastor, a young man of fine ability, of beautiful but courageous spirit, and of singular devotion to his work. In the Fall of 1899 he was suddenly stricken down in the vigor of his manhood, and after a long and trying illness, with the words "peace" upon his lips, and with peace in his heart, he entered into Rest. His death was followed by that of four others, all within a month. Among these was a faithful Deacon, and a beloved Mother in Israel, our first church member. Our work had been going on with its usual vigor in its varied departments, but we sorely missed our Pastor and these others. We were conscious of a lack of harmony in the Church and bitter feeling among the church members, so much so that a Christian woman said, "We must ask the Lord Jesus to come and make peace; only He can be our Peace-Maker. And hence much prayer had been offered for the Holy Spirit's presence.

There graduate from our Theological Seminary this year nine young men of ability and of many christian graces, but they have sorely lacked anointing for service. A revival of great power was in progress in Peking. Mr. Goodrich went up with these young men and a few others to attend some of the meetings. The students seemed willing to go, but not expectant as to receiving much. They went comfortably virtuous, and perfectly conscious of their superior Biblical knowledge. They came back emptied of self, but filled with Christ. The following Sunday Mr. Wilder preached at a union service of the City and College audiences on the text, "Break up your fallow ground, for it is time to seek the Lord, till He come and rain righteousness upon you".

The next day in the City Revival Services were begun at the time of Morning Prayers. A tender melting service was held, at which those returned from Peking confessed with broken contrite hearts their sins, and the wonderful sense of peace for forgiven sin.

"The revival is here", Mr. Wilder said, with glistening eyes. Different Missionaries led the meetings which followed, but it was God who searched hearts. Never was the promise more

wonderfully fulfilled, "And He, when He is come, will convict the world in respect of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment". No one preached against any particular sins, only sin in general and the need of repentance. No woe was uttered concerning future woe. God turned on the "Search Light"- the Holy Spirit-and each individual heart saw what was within. Heathen hearts could not have been thus searched, but only those who knew God and had learned something of His standard of righteousness.

Listen, and I will tell you if I can somethings that were confessed A helper says, "I have been proud, proud of my ability. I have not been willing to listen to the suggestions of others." Another,"I have not gotten along well with a brother helper. I have thought it made no difference to the Church. He could go his way and I mine. I would not oppose him, but I would have nothing to do with him. I have confessed my sin to him, and now we have promised to help each other's weaknesses, and serve one another in humility." "I," continued another, "made my manners to a lady, and she never rose or seemed to notice me. I felt hurt, and have nourished a grudge toward her. More than that, I have talked about her to others. I don't often gossip about others, but I love to hear it. I LOVE TO HEAR IT." A woman says,"I have'nt glorified God in my home. I have'nt loved my mother in law." Another, I've been a murderer," (probably hatred was referred to, possibly infanticide). With strong weeping a man rises. " My sin is too bad too confess. Ask God's forgiveness for me, please." Another,"I've committed every sin but stealing." Another manwhom we supposed perfectly upright, after days of agony,confessed to having committed every sin but gambling and opium smoking, while absent from Tungcho for two years. (I wish you could have seen his beaming face when he became conscious that Christ had made him "whiter than snow.") An old man rises, then drops on his knees, his head bowed with shame, as he says, "In my business I've lied. I've used false measures." A clean faced young man stands up and says,"I united on probation five months ago. I am in a Yamen, and make about $3.00 gold a month but I have to make it by deception. I know of no where else to get work. Pray for me that I may see my duty and do it. I can't be a Christian and cheat, and I know it." A man whose body was saved by Dr. Ingram's skill,

andwhose soul was saved through his persistent love and faithfulness rose and said,"To day I went to an inn for my breakfast. As I was leaving the innkeeper came out with a large dish of nice food to give a beggar. One stepped up, but his dish was partly filled with good for nothing food. The innkeeper said, 'Pour it out; it will spoil this if you leave it in'. But the beggar exclaimed,'This soup Where shall I put it?' 'Pour it out,' replied the innkeeper. But the beggar began looking around to find something to putit into. In the meantime, another beggar stepped up, and the innkeeper poured the the gift into his empty bowl. I've been clinging to the good-for-nothing things in my heart, when God has said, 'Empty your heart: let me fill it with my grace', and I have lost many a blessing, but God knows I am ready now to empty everything out, and receive His riches. You all know my wife is'nt a Christian. I've been most anxious she should know Jesus Christ, and I've wanted to teach her to read. The other day I took a book and began, but she refused to learn a character. I begame angry with her, and for three hours we never spoke to each other. Can God use a man with a temper?" Another, an elderly man, says, "I've been very cross and uncomfortable in my home. I have not enjoyed family prayers." The next day a fuller confession followed. "I drink a little liquor every day. So little I have thought it did not matter much, but it makes me cross and disagreeable. It is making a hell of a home that ought to be a heaven. I never go any more to the Friday evening Prayer Meeting, as it is just after I drink. I have been afraid some one would detect my breath. Pray for me that I may let it alone." A cook-(our cooks make the purchases of all kitchen supplies)- rose with great effort, partly from fear of other cooks, and said,"Judas carried the bag. Doubtless some of the money stuck to his fingers. I too carry the bag, and some of the money sticks to my fingers." "Three years ago," said another servant, "I left a cook's position because I could not be a cook and withstand temptation. It has come to me lately that I ought, like Zacchaeus to restore fourfold. I don't see how I can with my present wages, but I do promise before the Lord to restore what I made while I was cook."

While the meetings were held in the City, the students at the College had evenhng meetings. They were also invited

to attendthe afternoon meetings in the City.But comparatively few at first availed themselves of the privilege. At our weekly prayer at the College Wednesday afternoon, it was evident we had struck a rock. It was discovered that the students did not approve of Revival Meetings.They saw no need of confession of sin and did not care to be moved, some even suggesting that it was a device of the Missionaries to find out their short comings. The feelings of some had doubtless been voiced by one of the Seminary students, who said that previously he had not wanted the Holy Spirit wholly to possess his heart, as he knew he would have to yield to His guidance in everything, and he had preferred to guide himself in some matters. Much prayer was made for the evening meeting. The Theological students with others who had received a blessing in Peking, came out in force (The Seminary is in the City, a mile and a half from the College). Church members and others were present.Mr. Tewksbury, under the influence of a great personal blessing, led the meeting. We soon knelt to pray. First one began, then another and another, until suddenly no man heeded his neigbor,but each began praying for his own soul. We understood then the words,"A sound as of the rushing of a mighty wind, and it filled all the house." It was as if a mighty invisible force swept us on to prayer, and then the tears fell thick and fast. God was in our midst. Each one's life was suddenlylaid bare. Would that I could describe it so that Occidental ears might comprehend the Holy Spirit's working on an Oriental heart, the heart of a race with the most passive exterior the world has ever seen, and yet a race , when moved, capable of revealing the heart's inmost depths. This one by your side, that one in front, another at your back, telling God, as if no one else were there, of sins and weaknesses which you had been praying they might see, and also of sins you never dreamed of their committing, and you knew this same was true of nearly every bowed head within that room. Mr. Tewksbury rose and passed down the aisles, and begged us to go and help the burdened ones. Soon all were asked to rise, and then there followed such confessions of sin, such sudden loathing of one's sin stained Self, such revelation of the guilt of long loved darling sins, we never witnessed. Proud men and women we had known for many years, and College boys were confessing

things that no earthly power could have dragged from their sealed lips. Of after meetings, of the meetings which would not close, of the confessions to God and to another which lasted far into the nights, time forbids me to tell. For three days and nights, in public and in private, we listened to confesshons of hate envy and sin of every description as sometimes to make us shudder. And yet we knew they were not lies. How has God borne it all these years, we said to one another. All did not yield at once, but the meetings only grew in power till the most obdurate was glad to repent and receive pardon.

I said we shuddered at the tales of sin. We quivered too when we Missionaries saw the Self in our own hearts, and when we learned how oftentimes our lack of patience, forbearance, meekness, and love had been a stumbling block in the way of some one's growth in grace, and we understood how, if we have all eloquence, the gift of flowing speech in a foreign tongue, all faith and matchless devotion to our work; without love,--considerateness, gentleness, meekness,--we were nothing, nothing, but, thank God, in spite of all we never knew such joy in all our lives. To see shining faces because of forgiven sin, to see church members or students, because of cases of discipline in the Church or College, or because of of slights or wrongs, real or fancied, who had hardly bowed to one another, now willing and glad to walk side by side with radiant faces, seemed a foretaste of heaven. Pastors at home! What would you give, if your church in one week's time had every jealousy, every feud, every unkindly thought swept clean out of every heart? That is what the Holy Spirit did for us, and what He can do for you. Our meetings continued. Little by little there crept over the faces of our Christians the lines of struggle, conflict, and the happy buoyant light went out. Ah! you say. I knew it could not last! But listen! When the College and Academy began last Fall, for months, in one form and another, the topic, "The truth shall make you free" had been taken up. Latterly much of Sheldon's book, "In His Steps", had been verbally translated by Mr. Tewksbury, and topic after topic bearing on the theme, "What would Jesus do if He were in my place," had been brought

before the students. Above the College rostrum hung two long red silk banners with great golden characters. On one were the words "And ye shall know the truth." On the other were the words, "The truth shall make you free." Between hung the thorn crowned head of the Master. Below, a scroll, and on the scroll was a cross. Running down the centerwere the words, "Jesus commands us to follow His steps" On the right arm were three questions, "Ought I"? "Am I?" "Am I willing?" On the left arm were the words, "Have I the courage?" " I ask for help." I am determined." Circling above these were the magnetic cross were the irrestible words, "The love of Christ constraineth us."

The second week of the meetings an hour haily was given to Bible Readings by one who had in her own heart His blessed abiding. A general meeting with an address on a kindred subject, followed with testimonies, and in the evenings at the College the same thought was pressed home. "Shall I follow in His steps?" All had been so happy happy to have their sin-stained hearts washed clean and pure, but, alas, many were not quite ready to give up forever their wills, their lives, their reputations. They began to think how Jesus would do things they did not love to do, would bear what they did not love to bear, and hence the struggle.

A Sermon preached by Mr. Lowrie of the Presbyterian Mission from the text, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," brought out clearly our duty as to hauling down the rebel "Black Flag" with "Self" inscribed upon its pennant, and flinging to the breeze the pure white flag of Peace, proclaiming Christ as King. And thus the wondrous rest resulting from His rule and reign was described by one who had accepted His rule for nearly twenty years, the naturalness and beauty of whose life with its persuasive power drew all on likewise to seek this rest.

Perhaps the hardest struggle of all was on the part of the most gifted of our College students, who to the great joy of his father, his clan, and his village, had some months before passed successfully the preliminary Government examinations for a degree, such a degree being the highest ambition of a young man in China. He rose one night with ashen face, for he was worn and weak with his struggle. "I am sure if Jesus were in my place, He would not work as I do over the 'eight headed Essay'."- The elegance with

which one can write this literary composition determines one's success in these examinations.-"I am sure a man who loves his Country would not neglect useful books, as I have to neglect them in order to perfect myself in writing this 'eight headed essay'. I am sure if Jesus Christ were in my place, He would not aim for a degree, for it has stood, and now stands in the way of my spiritual growth. Therefore I have decided to spend no more time on the 'eight headed essay,' nor will I go again to be examined. I will walk in the footsteps of Jesus." Softly some one began, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and presently a perfect paean of praise and victory rang through all the room, and ascended heavenward.

Little by little we caught the glint of sunshine, Christ's sunshine, on here and there a face, until before the week had ended nearly every face was illumined, and we knew something of why Moses must vail his face, for he had been with God upon the Mountain. And so had we.

And did you no work for those outside, you ask. Yes. Every afternoon meetings were held both in the City and at the College for those outside the Church. From the College the students went to villages, and invited men from all the surrounding country to a meeting at the College, after which the students did much personal work for those who came. At the City our chapel is so small we only invited those who knew something of the truth, without having accepted of it. We have had the glad joy of having over one hundred confess Christ, and a training class of about one hundred is the result. Dr. Ingram and a medical student hold prayers each morning in the chapel for the workmen on our new chapel which is being erected under his supervision. One hundred of these men, and about as many others, avail themselves of this privilege.

By Sunday night, at the end of our two weeks meetings, the Seminary students, nearly all the College students, the teachers and several church members were ready, gladly ready, to pledge themselves to "walk in His steps," and many in the Church were practising the presence of Christ, and many helpers, students, teachers, mothers, servants, had ceased to choose what they would

like to do for Christ and had asked Him to choose their work for them, knowing He would anoint them for it. Many students, missionaries and others felt they must go and carry the blessing to their friends, and so they scattered for a week, and went to work in cities like Peking, Paotingfu, Tientsin, and other large towns and villages, till hundreds felt the grand uplifting of His coming. In all the places visited, save one or two, the same wonderful experience followed. Many broke down weeping, and sins long loved were put away. To tell of the new work instituted, the mighty influences set in motion, would require a chapter by itself. The joy of it all how I wish I could tell! We "asked," and we "received," and our "joy has been fulfilled."

"~~And He~~ when He is come"--shall make a new man, a new life, a new work, a new ~~xxxxxxx~~ world, a new heaven.

Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich.

Tungcho, near Peking, China.

April 5, 1900.

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Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich.

Tungcho, near Peking, China.

April 5, 1900.

Rec'd May 1st 1900

A Miracle of Grace.

May-1900

The Coming of the Boxers.

About a month ago it was reported that two boat loads of Boxers had arrived at Tungcho, a city fifteen miles east of Peking.

In less than ten days they seemed to be practising every where in the most open manner. although proclamations threatening dire punishment were posted all over the city.

With the exception of two or three slight snow falls the country had been without rain for nine months.

At this season, May, the plains are usually green with the rapidly growing wheat sown in the late autumn. Instead the fields have been lying brown and fallow waiting for the Spring rains which fail to come

The farmers are idle impatient, anxious. The city people too are idle many with no or little income. For centuries Tsingcho has been the port of Peking, a prosperous active city. Three years ago the great iron horse reached Peking by another route to take which, it is reported, cost the R. R. Co. three million dollars extra. The Company preferred to go to this enormous expense so as to avoid every city or large village between Tientsin and Peking, because they feared arousing the resentment of these conservative cities and that of the thousands of boatmen who ply their trade on the Grand Canal, or that part of it known as the Pai Ho River. Shop after shop has been closed in Tsingcho. "Tsingcho is ruined" is a common expression.

Was it any wonder the Boxer leaders found a fertile soil even in a city which hitherto had been most friendly to foreigners?

In spite of the proclamations, ~~therefore~~ therefore, referred to above, there were other posters posted all over the city around which crowds were always gathered. These latter placards were novel and interesting and suggested relief for the peoples' troubles. They told how the foreigners had come to take their country away from them, how temples were neglected and the worship of the gods falling into disuse until high Heaven would endure no longer and refused to grant rain until appeased by the destruction of every foreigner and all those misled by their hated doctrines and devilish contrivances

like telegraphs, railroads, steam-
ers etc They said the "Dowager
empress does not oppose the drilling
a militia for the protection of our
homes. By the raising of eight million
spiritual soldiers this thing can be
done. We can appease the gods and
reimburse ourselves with the booty
obtained from sodoing."

It is evident that these
Boxers have no little knowledge of
the weaknesses of poor human
nature by the methods they employ.

They first began with the chil-
dren and young lads who became
enamored with the magic of the in-
cantation they recited and easily fell
under the influence of the hypnotic spell.

When the elders little by little
thought that they would like to see if they
could be wound up until they too

fell as in a trance. At the command "Arise", they arose, and under the possession of the Spirit, (to some it seemed like Sir Hedge hog, to others Madame Fox long known as Taoist deities) they were able to go through all the genuflections ordered by the leaders and to use spears or swords with perfect ease and freedom. Those with swords cut and slash their fore heads and their arms yet "never once draw blood" they say. Some proof of their invulnerability, when later they are brought face to face with a foreign foe. So fascinated did old and young become with drilling, even girls ~~were seen~~ with long corn stalks simulating spears, were seen going through the motions and yashen runners, who will be called on to protect us in case of an attack were like wise drilling in regular drill.

Some became over possessed and sickness resulted when they "came down" (became dispossessed).

To illustrate what a doughty foe the Boxers would be if dispossessed, may be seen by what happened one morning not long since. The Boxers were practising just outside the city wall, while a number of men were on the wall watching. One man turned toward the city and noticed that Dr. Ingram was coming. Now our doctor is a fine shot and often goes hunting as is well known. He knows too how to act with vigor in case of necessity. The men over the wall drilling had just become possessed and fallen in a trance when suddenly the man on the top of the wall shouted down to them, "Dr Ingram

gram's coming. Dr Ingram's coming." As one man they bounded to their feet as if shot. And the ungracious crowd on the Wall greeted their sudden awakening with shouts of uproarous laughter.

Apparently orders came down from Peking that we foreigners were to be protected, for we were visited by a Captain in the military sent by our highest official, and told "that we need not fear, he would protect us". We were assured that "only children were drilling". However after that, all open practising was discontinued.

As this Taotai has been a frequent visitor in our homes and is himself in favor of reforms, we feel confident that so far as lies in his power, we will receive protection.

very where circulars telling that the Dowager Empress "assents to the disorder" were passed from hand to hand with the words. "Scatter these and your sins will be forgiven", and you will not suffer in the great destruction." Only one of these circulars were given directly to a native Christian and that was given in the dusk. When the man learned his mistake, he snatched the circular and ran. "Why" we inquire, "are all able to recognize a native Christian?

"We bear a mark on our forehead" was the reply. "Know the truth, and the truth shall make you free". A sense of freedom inevitably gives a look of freedom.

Methinks if it were known, the ~~origin~~ of this Boxer move.

ment would be found to have had its birth in some of the Temples who are losing their incomes by the spread of Christianity and Western civilization. Among the decrees issued by Kuang Hsü in the Spring of 98 was the ordering that all the temples be turned into School houses for the instruction of the youth of the land. The decree was of course repealed by the Empress Immediately following her usurpation of the throne.

The Boxer movement ~~aims primarily~~ ostensibly aims to restore the worship of the gods and ~~secondly~~ also to prevent the incoming of foreign innovations and foreign commerce. but in reality it is being used by the Dowager Empress to carry out some Yu Hsien's secret purposes as yet undisclosed. The followers are made invulnerable to foreign guns and are exhorted to wear nothing but na.

tive cloth, to use nothing of foreign manufacture whatever.

The use of matches "makes a smell" in the nostrils which brings on internal diseases of a fatal nature" and "kerosene" ruins the eyes. At present foreigners have so poisoned it, that who ever uses it will find their eyeballs dropping out in two days."

The Boxers had not been here ten days before the sellers of incense and sellers of kitchen gods began to reap a splendid harvest. The price of the latter went up fifty per cent. Priests came to every house to sell charms against disease and the occult influences of foreigners. A mixture of black beans and a famous medicine was prepared according to the prescription of a ~~barbarous~~ Taoist priest and sold to whomever would buy

to put in their water ~~kangs~~ jars to prevent the poison foreigners had scattered, from taking affect.

The Chinese proverb, ~~says~~ "On one day you can sell ten piculs of falsehood, in ten days you can't sell one picul of truth" is being forcibly verified at present.

Some said we had hired three hundred beggars to poison the wells till the whole country was in a ferment. Finally a beggar was seized at 8 o'clock one evening but a short distance from our City Compound. The very poison was found on him. After beating him severely, stringing him up by his hands on a tree, they then took him to a temple outside the city. His body was burned with iron chopsticks. incense was lighted,

and placed on his back to make him confess. The people sug-gested his being burned alive but a priest, out of pity told him he had but to confess that the foreign-ers hired him and he would take him to the prefect, and so the beggar "confessed" as suggested.

You can imagine the anger of the people. The next day a hospital patient went for a walk in the center of the city. He overheard the plan for a party three hundred strong to come and loot our place. Tsingcho is a city of 50,000 inhabi-tants. Foreigners had ruined their city foreigners were driving native goods out of the market and thus getting all their money. foreigners were making men cease to follow Bud-dha. foreigners angered the gods

heaven and earth making them
use rain and now the foreign-
were poisoning the little water
t ~~them~~ in ~~their~~ wells.

Was it strange that men could
found ready to pillage us?

On the meantime the
efect examined the beggar.
The sheriff and priest were
oth there. The official began
y beating the sheriff for taking
e case into his own hands.

(Would it be ungracious
simply telling an item of truth
o state that the father of this sher-
f a few years ago had allowed
ome prisoners to escape on their way
the capital and thus caused this
efect to lose his rank for a time.)

The medicine ~~was called for~~, that
had first made the water turn green

then red and finally caused a
a great foam to arise". was called
for The official noted the medi
cine was done up in a paper with
writing on, which proved ~~to be~~ on
examination to be a yamen brief
from the Prefectural Yamen.

"How could a foreigner get
possession of this". he asked the
Sheriff. who was speechless at
the discovery of his own perfidy.
No one could gainsay the eight
hundred blows meted to the Sheriff
himself nor wonder at the demand
from this same Sheriff of every Boxer
leader in the city.

We have heard nothing about the
poisoning of the wells since then, but
the movement receiving Imperial
sanction can not be suppressed by any
official though he can for a time
hold it in check.

The Coming of the Boxers.

"CHINA IN TRANSFORMATION."

1900 208. (one)

THE announcement that the author of the most informing work which has recently been published in regard to the Chinese and their relations to the rest of the world, has been engaged in preparing a new edition of his book with important additions, is one of general interest to all who concern themselves about the affairs of the Far East. Every one who endeavours even in the most general way to keep abreast of the issues of literature dealing with Eastern and especially with Chinese themes, is increasingly aware of the difficulty of the task. Not only is the number of contributors to such works steadily and rapidly increasing, but the base line of observation for all who write upon China is perpetually and materially lengthening. Much is now known in regard to the Empire which was as little within the range of vision at the time of the Treaty of Nanking, or even of that of Tientsin, as the canals on Mars, or the latest ring of Saturn. It is a characteristic of much of the information which has come to the light in regard to "things Chinese" within recent years, that it destroys the validity of much else that used to be written in ignorance of such truths. It is true in Chinese affairs as in matters purely scientific that the discovery of a new fact often involves the revolution and abandonment of many previous theories. The great advantage which Mr. Colquhoun has enjoyed over even the ablest of the numerous able men who have written on lines somewhat parallel to his own, is that his acquaintance with practical China at first hand is very much larger and more accurate than theirs, and that his observations have extended over a term of years instead of being the condensed judgments of a well-equipped traveller after a single extended visit to different parts of the Empire. Whatever his opportunities may have been, in this respect Sir Charles Beresford is not to be compared with the "canny Scotchman" who has been accumulating his material for a long time, perpetually revising it in the light of the most recently ascertained facts, and always with a practical end in view. That end, we need not remind the readers of *China in Transformation* is the awakening of the British people to the vital importance of retaining British influence in China as it was a few years ago, instead of letting it decay as it has for so long steadily been doing. To the contentions in the closing political chapters in Mr. Colquhoun's book we have never seen any reply by way of controverting them, and we do not believe that any controversion is possible. The most salient and most significant event in recent Chinese history is the gradual and no longer

(2)

stealthy approach of the definite domination of China by Russia. The steps by which this important end has been promoted overtly and covertly are familiar to those who have read our columns attentively for the past five years, and it is superfluous to recapitulate them here. Were we Russians we should no doubt be proud of them, and should write exactly such articles as those now frequently appearing in the leading Russian papers, instead of such an one as the reader is now kind enough patiently to peruse. But not being Russian but Anglo-Saxon, we view the matter from a different point of view. The Russian Empire is no doubt certain to spread, and the Russians are only fulfilling their "manifest destiny" in spreading it. And just as the servant of the fatalist Zeno was "fated to steal," while his master was "fated" to beat him for it, so the branch of the human race to which we happen to belong is we think destined to put an important spoke in the progress of the Russian Empire toward the control of The Earth. The first thing for that branch of the human family to do is to get at the facts in the case. It has been well said that the most complex situations can be resoved by an analysis of them into the threefold inquiry. What is it? Why is it? and What then? The principal difficulty has been to get the English-speaking races to pay attention to the first two of the foregoing problems. When they have really answered them to their own satisfaction there is an easy solution to the third, namely by a combination of those races to promote their common interests in the East, in union with any other countries which are willing to co-operate to the same ends, to wit, the preservation of the rights of all, as against monopoly in the interest of one or of a few. There are now abundant signs that the time has come for a declaration of such a policy on the part of the English-speaking races, and when the step is definitely taken it is difficult at present fully to measure the importance of the results. It is a far cry from Santiago to Peking. But if the Spaniards had not for so long a time cruelly oppressed the Cubans, there would have been no motive for the United States to interfere. Had this never come about, Admiral Dewey and his First Day of May would never have been heard of, and the whole situation in the Orient would have been quite other than what we see it to-day. It is vain to squander time contemplating the Might-have-beens. Far better to look at the Must-be of the future. One of these we believe to be the preservation of a certain integrity to the Chinese Empire by the combined aid of Anglo-Saxons and their natural allies, as opposed to the plan of partition recently so much in evidence. China in Transformation will not, we believe, experience the fate of vivisection, but of something much more useful to the world, as well as to itself.

THE PAO-TING-FU MASSACRES.

N.Y. Sun — Jan. 12 1901

Official Report to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions

Dr. Lowrie writes (Rec'd)

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has received an official report of the massacre of missionaries at Pao-ting-fu from the Rev. Walter Lowrie, who was sent to that place with the expedition of the Powers. He confirms the statement that the Rev. Frank S. Simcox and family, Dr. George Yardley Taylor and Dr. and Mrs. Courtland Van R. Hodge were burned to death in Mr. Simcox's house and that the Rev. Horace T. Pitkin was killed and his head carried to the provincial Judge as a trophy. He gives this account of the killing of Miss Morrill and Miss Gould, concerning which there have been conflicting reports:

"Miss Morrill and Miss Gould received the most brutal treatment of all. Their clothes were stripped from them, save a single upper and a single lower garment. Their feet were bared, and they were bound to a heavy stick, hands behind and face down, as swine are carried, and thus they were taken into the city. Even in such a plight Miss Morrill tried to talk to the people, but was hacked in the face with a sword by some ruffian. A few dollars at her waist she gave to a poor wretch who followed her—kindhearted and charitable, even in death.

"Arriving in the city they were subjected to an examination, and then taken to the city wall, at the southeast corner, where they were killed, and afterward buried in a pit with the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Bagnall, their little daughter, and Mr. Cooper. Concerning Mr. and Mrs. Bagnall, Mr. Cooper, and the little girl, I learn that they fled to the camp east of the city, and gave silver to the mandarin for protection. The mandarin took the silver, but sent word into the city that he had some foreigners in his charge. All were brought back to the city by the mob, the little girl clinging to her mother's skirts and crying. A soldier cleft her head from her body with a blow, and directly afterward the three adults were killed on the southeast corner of the city wall."

-Arson

Rec'd Jan. 5, 1901.

cry from Santiago to Peking. But

6 MISSIONARIES SAVED AT CHEFOO.

e Journal's Special Correspondent Sends News That Will Bring Joy to Many an American Home.

the REV. FREDERICK BROWN, Special Commissioner of the New York Journal at Chefoo.

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HEFOO, July 9, via Shanghai, July 12.—Great joy reigns in Chefoo, inspired by the safe arrival of every white missionary and every native preacher in the Tien-Tsin district hitherto unaccounted for.

The steamer Shinfing, of Chinese registry, but officered by Americans and lish, brought in the refugees, to the number of more tnan two hundred. report that more than fifteen thousand refugees to Tien-Tsin and Taku been rescued from certain death by the allied forces of the powers.

The missionaries who arrived by the Shinfing are.

Perkins, Crawford, Lewis, Blalock,
Crawford, Hudson, Dawes, Tedder,
Partch, Burnham, Fitch, Faries,
Parkes, Hayes, Porter, Moon (Boon?),
Lowe, Thompson, Luce, Irwin,
Mateer, Hartwell, Print, Stephen.
Dutton, Owen, Neal and Cooper.

Every missionary in Shantung Province and every native preacher of the odist Tien-Tsin District is now accounted for.

The steamer sailed from an obscure coastwise port, with her destination t. The Rev. P. D. Bergen, one of the refugees, made a gallant rescue of gn miners near his station at Tsintao, 160 miles southwest of Chefoo. Mrs. en and Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Neal are among the refugees arriving on the ing.

t Feng-Tszi, three Chinese converts were killed.

Irs. Crosetti, of Wei-Hein, brought on with her party Davies and Johnson. ing also escaped.

Vatts and Fenton made a gallant ride to Taku to bring the news of the al conditions in outlying Shantung villages. They swam the Pei-ho River , and were fired upon by the natives at every village they passed.

Iopkins, Partch, Luce and Ewing left for Japan by to-day's steamer. The Cornwall, of Chefoo, has greatly distinguished himself by making three into the interior to rescue missionaries.

he English mission at Cheng-Chow (Chining-Chow?) has been looted and ed.

BROWN.

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he "Watts" and "Fenton" referred to in Dr. Brown's cable dispatch are d doubt "Jimmy" Watts, that gallant young son of the veteran commo- of the Taku tug boat fleet, and Fenton is the young Englishman who, Watts, distinguished himself several weeks ago by bringing into Taku rst news of the trouble up the Tien-Tsin road.

he "Perkins" mentioned doubtless means the Rev. Henry P. Perkins and Estelle A. Perkins, stationed at Lin Ching.

Irs. M. Crosetti, of the Wei-Hein mission, is probably the person who ight on" Miss Charlotte Hawes, of Wei-Hein, and probably Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, of I-chow-Fu.

he Rev. W. B. Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton escaped from Chinan-Fu, and them, it would appear, came Charles Lewis, M. D.; the Rev. V. F. and Partch, Miss Mary L. Burnham, M. D.; Miss Edna B. Park (Parkes?), the L. J. Davies and Mrs. Davies, all of whom were last reported from that

he Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Hayes, of Tung-Chow; the Rev. and Mrs. H. W. and the Rev. and Mrs. J. P. Irwin appeared to have escaped, bringing them Miss Mattie Dutton and Mrs. J. G. Owen, also of the Tung-Chow

"Hartwell" referred to probably comprehends the family of the Rev. Hartwell, who was also stationed at Tung-Chow. Mrs. Hartwell and nna Hart were, at last previous accounts, still at their posts of duty.

Porters, Rev. Henry D. and Miss Mary, left Pang Chuang for several days ago. Dr. Brown announces their safe arrival, and also the Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Hayes, of Tung-Chow. All the missionaries ung-Chow are now accounted for.

The name "Moon" may account for the arrival at Chefoo of the Rev. H. W. , of Shanghai.

The news of the able rescue of the Rev. J. B. Mateer—for the other Mateers are in America—must be accepted upon Mateer had escaped from Pekin, where he was Mission Press, before the Boxers gained control has reached Chefoo, he doubtless was visiting when the outbreak overthrew authority at the ca pital.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Lowe, who were st tioned at Ping-Tu, evidently came down with the other refugees.

By "Lewis' is probably meant the Rev. Cha les Lewis, M. D., of Chinan-Fu. All the Chinan-Fu mission people seem to b accounted for.

The Rev. and Mrs. Hudson, of Ka-Shi-Ting, are the only persons of their name in the missions list.

"Blalock" and "Crawford" do not appear in the lists of recent date.

The Rev. Charles Tedder, when last heard fr om, was at his station, Tian-Fu; he probably came down with the Wei-Hein p arty.

From the Wei-Hein mission it would appear that these Americans, last heard from at their post, have escaped to Chefoo: The Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Fitch, and the Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Faries.

The Rev. and Mrs. Peyton Stephens, C. W. Pruit, and Miss Emma B. Thompson appear to have arrived safely in Chefoo after abandoning the Hwang-Hein mission.

Dr. Cornwall, whose heroism in organizing rescue parties is remarked by Dr. Brown, is at the head of a mission in Chefoo and Mrs. Effie B. Cooper, M. D., whose safety is assured, is, according to late records, attached to the same station.

From Tsing-Tao, it would seem, have escaped Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Neal, and the Rev. and Mrs. P. D. Bergen. Miss E. E. Fleming, M. D., of the I-Chow-Fu mission, is probably the Fleming alluded to in Dr. Brown's message.

The "King" and "Ewing" names, if they include the total membership of the two families, signify the escape or rescue from Pekin of Dr. Harry E. King, his wife and two children, and the Rev. Charles Ewing, of the American Board of Missions, his wife and two children.

AN AMERICAN WOULD BRING A MESSAGE OR DIE—ADJUTANT-GENERAL CORBIN.

Washington, July 12.

Any army officer who had the permission of the Chinese Government would undertake to reach Pekin or anywhere else in the wide world. It is the characteristic of the American soldier to execute his commissions. His fearlessness, his gallantry and his judgment are unrivalled among the soldiers of the world, and if he only had the chance he would bring back a message from Minister Conger or die in the attempt.—Major-General Corbin, Adjutant-General U. S. A., to a Journal reporter.

MRS. LITTLE PROBABLY DIED FOR HER REFORM.

London, July 12.—Great alarm prevails here among the friends of Mrs. Archibald Little, the celebrated traveller and author, whose book, "Intimate China," is one of the standard works about that country.

She is known to have been in Pekin when it was cut off from all communication with the outer world, and it is feared that owing to the notoriety which she has obtained throughout China as a reformer through her conduct of a crusade against the foot binding of the Chinese women, she has proved an object of especial animosity to the Boxers.

TRIED TO MURDER KANG YU WEI.

London, July 13.—The Singapore correspondent of the Express says:

"Two Japanese recently made a determined attempt to murder Kang Yu Wei, the exiled leader of the Chinese Reform party, who is here under British protection and who is always accompanied by four Sikh guards. These foiled the attempt and arrested the assailants, but Kang Yu Wei was badly wounded. There have been many attempts to murder Kang Yu Wei by poison in order to gain the price set upon his head by the Chinese."

30,000 RUSSIANS SAID TO BE MOVING ON PEKIN.

Shanghai, July 12.—It is reported that a Chinese merchant here has received a letter from Pekin, dated June 30, saying the legations were demolished, and that the foreigners had been killed.

It is announced from a good source that 30,000 Russians are marching on Pekin from the north.

WE ARE SHORT OF FIELD GUNS FOR USE IN CHINA.

Washing July 12.—Captain H. J. Reilly, of Battery F, Fifth Artillery, one of the fighters in the service, has asked the ington officials to permit him to c China with his battery some of untain guns now in the Philippine

The only rtillery available are the 3.2-inch r the 5-inch and 7-inch siege artil one of these would be of use in Ch heavy cannon cannot be carried du e wet season.

This Go ent possesses no mountain artillery t the twenty-two guns now in the Phi nes. Ten of these are Hotchkisses and ive Maxims. Even the Hotchkiss gun a model fifteen years old.

There is o a woful lack of powder for field pi The army ordnance office is haggling er the price per pound.

FRENCH TELEGRAPH CABLE CO.
"VIA FRENCH"
BKT
SOUTH AMERICA

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FROM BOSTON.

BY ADDISON P. FOSTER, D.D.

MISSIONARIES AT PEKING SAVED.

On Wednesday last came the glad news to the rooms of the American Board that the missionaries at Peking were saved. The exact telegram was this; "Psalms cxxiv: 7, Peking and Tung-Chow missionaries, also Chapins, Smiths, Wyckoffs, saved." This is the first news from these missionaries that has come to the Board rooms for 73 days. As may be well imagined, the anxiety that has been felt regarding these devoted missionaries has been intense, and among their personal friends had settled into despair. Repeatedly have their relatives, in writing to the secretaries of the Board or in interviews, argued most strenuously against the possibility that they were alive. The news that has now come after these long weeks of strain, brings a relief that cannot be measured. The wonderfully fitting quotation from the Psalms, with which the telegram begins, "Our soul is escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowlers; the snare is broken and we are escaped," is printed as headlines in the Boston daily papers. The missionaries who have been rescued number twenty-four in all, besides eleven children. They are Rev. W. S. Ament, Rev. and Mrs. Charles E. Ewing, with two children, Miss Ada Haven, Miss Nellie N. Russell, Mrs. J. L.

Miss M. E. Sheffield!

Advance August 30, 1900

Mateer, Miss Mary E. Andrews, Miss Jane Evans, Miss Abbie G. Chapin, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, with three children, Dr. and Mrs. James H. Ingram, with two children, Miss Luella Miner, Rev. and Mrs. Elwood G. Tewkesbury, with two children, Rev. and Mrs. Howard S. Galt, Rev. Arthur H. Smith, D. D., and Mrs. Smith, the Misses Grace and Gertrude Wyckoff and Rev. and Mrs. Franklin M. Chapin with two children.

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THE BOSTON HERALD—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1900.

LORD SPARED THEM.

Devout Missionary Tells of the Siege of Pekin.

Experiences of Prisoners Within Legation Walls.

Mrs. Grace H. Tewksbury to Her Father-in-Law.

Letter Also from the Rev. Charles E. Ewing.

First Received in Boston Direct from China.

The first letters to reach Boston from Pekin, since the relief forces arrived there, have been received in Boston by James Gardner Tewksbury of Somerville, from his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Grace Holbrook Tewksbury, and by the Rev. Charles Ewing of Roxbury, from his son Charles. Both are missionaries of the American board. Mrs. Tewksbury's letters were dated Pekin, English legation, Aug. 5 and 15, postmarked Tientsin, Aug. 22, and Shanghai, Sept. 1. She wrote as follows:

"The 18th of June was the date of my last letter, I believe, but is now lying in my bag, as all communication was cut off at that time from the outside world. And how can I begin to write of all that has taken place since that time! I have kept the main items in a little book, which I will fill in at length in due time. All these weeks, when we have been living under such peculiar circumstances and when so many days we didn't know but what our enemies would accomplish their evil designs, which they had for our lives, our thoughts constantly turned toward our dear ones in America. What would they think about us! We could not hear a word. Our last letter was Father Tewksbury's, written about Easter time. We could not send any word, and yet you would be reading all sorts of horrible things about the condition of things here. None too horrible, though; everything has happened, but the Lord has spared us thus far to tell the tale.

"I feel helpless to know where to begin or what to write. This has been such a lesson in faith and trust. All those days (27) when we were under fire of shot and shell we did but little outside of making sand bags, pray and read our Bibles. Under fire all day and night without cessation, nearly every night having from one to three fierce attacks, when we couldn't tell whether we were going to be entirely overwhelmed by the enemy or not. For several days under fire of cannon from all the points of the compass, what could we do but pray to God, who only by miraculous intervention could save us?

"We have been literal prisoners within the four walls of this British legation, protected by less than 100 marines and surrounded by many thousands of soldiers.

"If the Chinese had been clever and it had not manifestly been the Lord's will to preserve us, they could have exterminated us in 24 hours. They intended to, as was evident for weeks and manifestly in special cases when they used plans to get us out on the road only to massacre us as they had killed the Japanese chancellor and the German minister, suggesting first we leave to go to Tientsin, again to go to the tsung-li-yamen for protection, again to go to Tientsin under escort of Yung Lu, who has been the general of the army, trying all these weeks to exterminate us.

"But in each case we were able to send answers to them, which, if not gratifying to them, satisfied them we were not easily gotten rid of. They tried sending us to the massacred en masse; they tried to shell us down; but these failing, they seemed to think best to just keep quiet and let us alone to starve out. In every case it has been a direct Providence that has saved our lives. Twenty-eight hundred shell and shot from the guns mounted on all sides of us came into our compound, 400 in one day, but not one person was ever hit. The balls came in over people's beds or dining tables within but a few feet of persons once and again, but stopped just short of them.

"There have been perfect showers of bullets from rifles falling all about us, hitting the roofs of all our buildings, or glancing in through the windows, three coming into our chapel here, but no one was injured. Several officers have been killed and about 50 marines or civilians wounded, but only one of our missionary body wounded, Mr. Gilbert Reid of the mission of higher classes.

"Not one lady or child has been injured, though they were often walking or playing about while firing was going on. Several ladies were hit with spent bullets (I was hit on the hip) but not injured.

"When fires, oh, so terribly raged all about us, one night, 7 as we went to bed, a veritable wall of fire, when it seemed as though our buildings must catch, the wind changed as in the twinkling of an eye, and we were saved. Yes, they tried to wipe us out by fire, but the Lord intervened with the wind, which was mightier than the fire. When it seemed certain that certain kinds of food would give out, or even had already gone, the soldiers would advance their lines, seize new houses or shops, and in would pour sugar, flour, rice, etc., to relieve our need.

"We came over here from the Methodist Mission with almost nothing to eat. While we had large supplies of everything in the church there for nearly two weeks, expecting a siege there, yet when the order came to get over here in half an hour, everything was confusion; and while much was sent over, it never reached us here, but was absorbed by the Chinese. But God opened up these other ways, and for several days the foreign gentlemen were busy looting foreign and other stores.

"We appointed three ladies, one from each mission, as permanent committee, and they have had general care of all meals, giving out all the stores to the cooks, and making out the bill of fare, etc. Ladies from the three missions have general oversight of the meals, one taking her turn a day about. At first we lived pretty well, but as time went on, stores decreased, the hope for a deliverance lessened, and it seemed likely this state of things might continue for weeks; we had to go on rations, till now for some time since, all milk, white rice, butter (except a suggestion on porridge in the morning), white flour, etc., have been cut off.

"We are limited to four cubes of sugar a day, and our food is horse or mule meat, musty husky rice, brown, of which the smell was always enough; Chinese flour bread, and our diet has but little variety, perhaps a few Chinese green beans or crackers, with little jelly for dessert. Of course, we cannot get anything from the market, eggs, vegetables, fruit or anything, and it seems like coming to a pretty low ebb!

"There has been much sickness. Two of our missionary children have died, one is now very low, another nearly died, and nearly all the grown people have been down sick for a few days. There are 10 cases of dysentery in hospital, and three of typhoid fever. There will doubtless be many more. I was sick for 10 days with dysentery, three days in bed.

"The question of diet for the sick and babies grows each day more and more a problem. Some have a little white flour, and a few tins of milk remain for them. Oh, the many days which have lengthened into weeks and months since we left our lovely home in Tungcho, and since we have looked and longed and waited for our troops. They grew to be a myth; but now in the last 10 days two letters have actually come from the general of the army, and we have actual proof that not only have they started, but on a recent date had reached a definite place.

"Yesterday's letter stated that they hoped to get to Pekin the 13th or 14th. Of course, they may have many more delays, opposition, rain, etc., than they have planned for, but they said they had not thus far met with much opposition, had defeated the enemy twice, and had to just drive them before them. Mrs. Ed Lowry is here, her husband formerly second secretary of our legation, has been away from her for months, and got as far as Tientsin, started to come with an earlier guard of soldiers (Seymour's), but was sent back, and later the soldiers were either defeated, killed or driven back. This time, when the first real message came from the troops, he wrote his wife he was coming with them as interpreter.

"When our messenger talked with Mr. Lowry in Tientsin and told him how low our stores were, and we were already out of white rice, with the tears streaming down his face, he said: 'Oh, dear, he would like to send his brother (Dr. Lowry, who also is separated from his wife) a bag, for they were making barricades there with bags of rice.' One of the hard things has been, so many of the families have been separated one from another. Some husbands here and wives in America, which was the best; others had their wives in some other place, but in the disturbed condition of things they knew not whether they were yet alive or had gone off they knew not where.

"The first letter from Tientsin relieved their distress of mind. Ladies gone to Japan, families to America. Now we await our troops to know what will be the final destination of us here. We are 70 people who belong to this church (Congregational) of three missions, and eat in two messes, three at first. One common storehouse, our kitchen.

"All our kitchen and toilet utensils came from the foreign stores. Beds of all kinds and description have been put up on floor or benches, with mosquito nettings made of all conceivable material. The beautiful little English chapel has been nearly ruined, turned into one grand living room. I could think of nothing but the immigrants landing at Castle Garden, as I looked about from time to time. Men, women and children lying in all kinds of places on the floor, most all dressed, either for fear of having to make a hasty exit, or because having no night clothes to put on, gave us rightly indeed the privilege of being called 'refugees.' Many had no pillows or sheets, mattresses or even a blanket. It was a time when 'from those that have not shall be taken away that which he hath.' If one had two waists or handkerchiefs, one went to his neighbor who had less; so in spite of lacking many things which we had thought positively necessary, we yet made ourselves comfortable.

"But with the dirt and confusion caused by 70 people, the flies, mosquitoes, heat and dampness incident upon summer weather, and increased by all our unsanitary conditions, surrounded by thousands of Chinese, many of them in our own compound, it is only a miracle that there was not more sickness, and that we survived it at all. Most every one has become pale and thin. I have lost 20 pounds since last fall, 10 of it since this long strain began, and we are a worn and dragged out looking set. For nearly four weeks now there has been a sort of armistice. A messenger from the yamen came with a white flag, we put up one and let him in with a request from the yamen, to know the cause of all this firing, and if we wouldn't fire, they would not. The firing had begun with us. We had lively cannonading just after the truce started in, and that night one of the worst attacks of all, but many days and nights we have had real quiet, and oh, it was heavenly. All those days I stuck close to the chapel, and then when quiet came and we fixed up a room (?) up stairs, I got a young Chinese woman to come over and help me sew. I have made 13 garments since coming in here. Am driven to death every day, and still stick close to the chapel.

"We who were so well off for clothes were almost destitute of even the necessities, hardly a change of the things we were fortunate enough to have one of. I packed a telescope with several things which, if brought over here, would have made us comfortably off, but I have no one to do a thing for me, and felt nervous about the children left at the gate and myself in the chapel, lest the call should come to go and I should be left. So I came with our wraps, one telescope with a few heavy things, and one of stores.

"Later Elwood succeeded in getting one trunk here, but not the one which had anything special in it, except Elwood's accounts, of course, valuable. Elwood, of course, was working as he did every moment for the general good, and I could not have any help from him. My servants had left me early, and so I felt helpless. However, friends have been very kind, so I have not been as was Paul, 'cold and naked,' but hot is no name for lack of summer clothing. People have given us pieces of cloth, or some ready-made garments, and we have held together. We don't know where we are going to fit ourselves out in order to live through the winter. Tientsin will doubtless furnish but little stores or else. We don't know but we may all be ordered off, or it may be possible to live here, or in Tientsin. It may

seem best for us to go to Chefoo or Japan, to get a little rest and change; yet of all this, we simply await the Lord's dealing. We feel sure we shall have a door wide opened before us, and be shown plainly our duty. There was a time when Elwood thought he would send us to America, and he stay here, but of that we cannot tell till we see the developments.

"All during this, since leaving Tungsho, he has been more busy than ever, and losing so much sleep, up at all hours of night, since coming there, the gentlemen have been divided into committees. Elwood is chairman of the general committee, so everything comes to him, and he is driven almost to death. I scarcely see him, or have a chance to get any news from him, but he has kept very well through it all. Has had two attacks of malaria and some other trouble, but not to lay him up.

Mr. and Mrs. Gamewell, Methodist, were all packed ready to take the train for T'sin, thence to America. He was ill, going home for an operation on his ears, but it seems of the Lord that he was detained, as he was appointed commander-in-chief of the fortifications committee. Although the military officers made plans, yet nothing was carried through without first consulting with him. The fortifications are very complete and very extensive—something remarkable, they say. This past week several ladies—two or three at a time—have been making trips on to the wall, where our soldiers have held the fort all these weeks, and have made some famous barricades. Of course, you will buy all the magazines and papers which will have anything in them about this unprecedented event—the siege of Pekin.

"Dr. Morrison is here, the correspondent of the London Times, and will write, of course, for that paper, and also several others of interest; Mr. Patrick for Century. He has one article which describes vividly the barricade on the wall, and the legation circles. One great lack to me in the latter is that with all the credit he gives to others he says not one word of commendation for the missionaries, who have worked like slaves and coolies night and day, and the Chinese Christians, without whose arduous and faithful efforts we could never have been saved. Elwood said he might write another, and that again it was not the time or place for reference to missionaries."

A little later Mrs. Tewksbury wrote, under date of Wednesday, Aug. 15: "Just eight weeks today since we came to this legation, and yesterday our deliverance came. After a semi-state of peace for three weeks and more, they began firing, and Sunday and Monday night the attacks were simply fearful. We thought another night might prove fatal. We knew our troops had several days before reached the half-way place, but oh, joy! about 2:30 in the morning of Tuesday, Aug. 13, we heard the distant boom of cannon and machine guns, and knew the troops were near. Oh, I must leave the rest till the next time. You can imagine our joy; it was heaven.

"They came in, the Bengal Lancers first, in the compound, about 3 P. M., then followed, etc., etc. It started up a lively attack from enemy, for our cheering they could not comprehend. But they have already in 24 hours found out to their sorrow, three gates in the west and three gates of Imperial City already taken. Elwood so busy getting rice from granaries, and now has gone up to our compound. American board to take and hold (already taken a big temple where we Congregationalists will doubtless go to live for the present anyway. Praise the Lord for his goodness. We knew we should be delivered.

"Finished this up in a great hurry, and now find that the messenger has gone, but they think there will be another chance to send. Oh, there are so many things I want to write, but will have to leave till the next batch goes. There are several newspaper reporters here, some will be sensational, some untrue in detail, but read them all. New York Sun is one beside the ones mentioned. Again they tell me I must stop, and messenger will go in one-half hour. Hope to go up on the city wall tomorrow morning.

"God bless and comfort you all."

Peking, Aug. 15. 1900

filed Aug. 4.

BOSTON EVENING RECORD WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 3 1900

LETTER FROM REV. C. E. EWING.

His Story of the Siege of the British Legation in Pekin.

The Rev. C. E. Ewing has also sent a letter, dated Aug. 12, from which these extracts are taken:

"We have been thinking of you as being very anxious for our safety; but some hints have come to us that the real gravity of our situation has not been realized at home, that the lies of the Chinese government have been believed, that they have been protecting and feeding us! Without trusting to them, however, we still have enough to eat for 800 foreigners and 3000 Chinese. We are quite used to curried horse, pony steak and cheval hash. Baked beans have not given out. Coarse brown rice is a staple, and good whole wheat bread continues. Coffee and tea are plenty, sugar and butter running low, and milk almost gone.

"There has, of course, been a good deal of sickness, though the Lord has tempered the Pekin summer beyond all belief. The Chinese children have suffered most; and five foreign children have been laid away.

"We left our home on June 8, and in the few succeeding days I got much of our most valuable and portable property away to the Methodist mission, where we were staying. On June 14, I think, our place was destroyed. On June 20 we left the Methodist mission and came to live here, in the chapel of the British legation. We were all safe here before the firing began in the afternoon. We have almost nothing left, but we have enough for present use, and the Lord will provide. Besides, it will be much simpler to travel with so little baggage.

"When the siege is over probably half of us who have been through it will be in danger of a breakdown unless there can be a complete change. And so it seems decidedly best that we Ewings start for home at the first opportunity. I feel that this is further justified by the fact that my time here on the field will be of much more value two or four years hence than now.

"As I write, the bullets are snapping and singing from our lines at the west. Some of the enemy's shots fly over us, cutting through the leaves of the beautiful trees. A few moments ago one struck a tree a few yards from our door, and fell hot to the ground. It was amusing to see a venerable Scotchman jump from his seat, pick the bullet from the ground, drop it and shake his burning fingers, then try again and again, only the third time succeeding in holding on to it. Our men are replying to the fire of the enemy, and every half-minute or so we can hear the five big bullets of the British Nordenfeld gun go out with a gentle thud on their parallel courses against the enemy.

"Wednesday, Aug. 15. Hurrah! But it dies out in a gulp that is almost a sob. I wanted to cheer when the troops came in yesterday, but you will know what I mean when I say it was a physical impossibility. I had not expected them before today. But they came, and gained such control of this part of the city that we had a quiet night! And we knew how to be thankful for that, after the recent nights. The possibilities of our situation have been unsurpassed for terribleness; the character of the siege has been unique in every particular; but, in fact, the Lord has wonderfully blessed and kept us."

Petition, Aug. 12, 1900
filed Oct. 4

THE SPRINGFIELD DAILY REPUBLICAN: THURSDAY, OCTOBER

INCIDENTS OF SIEGE OF PEKIN.

Converts Very Helpful in the Defense of the Legation—Mission and Seminary at Tung Chou Burned.

All the refugees who arrived at San Francisco from China on the steamer Coptic tell interesting stories of the incidents of the siege of Pekin. Miss M. E. Andrews of Cleveland, O., who is one of the best-known women missionaries in China, having spent 30 years in church and school work in the Flowery kingdom, told an interesting story of her experience during the boxer uprising. She said: "At Tung Chou, where I was stationed, we have for years heard warnings and threats of anti-foreign and anti-Christian uprisings. We grew accustomed to such threats and thought nothing would ever come of this bluster of the anti-foreigners, so that when the boxer cartoons and literature reached Tung Chou we were not greatly disturbed, thinking the agitation would die out as it had in the past years. Then came news of conflict and murder, and at night we could see the sky red with the light of incendiary fires. Alarmed at this, we decided to hurry to Pekin.

"Tung Chou is a Christian educational center. The North China mission of the American board had its seminary there. Besides this, there was the chapel and the dwellings of the missionaries. During the siege we did not suffer very great hardships. There was enough food, such as it was, and while we were somewhat crowded, we were so happy in being away from the fury of the mob that we could not complain. Our converts, who were given shelter at the legation, proved to be very helpful during the siege. They helped to build and strengthen the fortifications, and took a great deal of work off the shoulders of our men. But for them I do not think the siege would have ended so happily, for without their aid we did not have the strength to do all the work needed. They deserve praise for their loyalty.

"A very sad accident occurred when we left Pekin on our way out of China. We passed Tung Chou, the scene of so much of our work. The mission and seminary had been burned to the ground. We were told that they were set afire the morning after we fled to Pekin. The trip through the devastated country was very painful to me. I had been in China so long and had grown to know the people so well that I could never have believed such things could happen. There was a terrible loss of life and property. I am going back to China within a year, I hope. That land has been the scene of my life's work and I believe it is my duty to continue my labors there."

Mrs F. M. Chapin, who with her hus-
band fled from Tung Chou to Pekin,
"After leaving the Methodist
where we stopped for a
reaching Pekin, we entered the
gation without difficulty. Very
the siege began, we commenced to
and horse meat. Of course
the meat with zest, but a
long way. But as we
and bread there was
vation." Mrs Rutherford,
perienced in
not have the excitement
share of
We were eager for
thing that had to be
promptly done, you
Rev E. M. Chapin, a Method-
ary, speaking of the siege,
were dark days, and
up hope when the glad news
of the relief column reached
tions, while severe, were not
might have been." Miss
ary whose home is in Albany,
"There is no use talking
we have the heads of Prince
the empress dowager. It is foolish
of honest peace while they
my judgment, they should
before negotiations for peace are
into

Rev C. H. Fenn, a returned
from Pekin, tells of the first
ing the siege of direct news
Conger from Secretary of State
says: "On July 17 we received
from the outside world
municate tidings
date and no signature. Mr Con-
to the tsung-li-yamen with the
that it be made plain. He
reply a copy of Minister W
which stated that the United
ernment demanded word
Conger in cipher. That
our hearts jump with
reply at once.
rived we heard
guns at a
sic. Every
o'clock
was no
next day, as the Am
went down and shook hands
man as he came through the

Springf. Republican Oct. 4, 1900

Rec'd Oct. 4.

LIST OF MURDERED MISSIONARIES

Total of Those Known to Be Killed 43—Of These 18 Were Americans—26 Americans Missing—178 In All Either Killed or Not Accounted for

New York, Oct. 9—A complete list of Protestant missionaries known to have been killed from the beginning of the Boxer movement to Sept. 5 has been received by the American Bible Society from Rev. John R. Hykes, D. D., its agent in Shanghai, as follows:

In Shantung, Dec. 31, 1899:

Rev. S. M. Brooks of the Church of England Mission.

In Chili, about June 1, 1900:

Rev. H. V. Norman.

Rev. C. Robinson of the Church of England Mission.

At Paoting, June 30:

Rev. F. E. Simcox, Bullion, Pa.

Mrs. Simcox, London, Pa.

Three children.

Dr. G. Y. Taylor—all of American Presbyterian Mission, Taylorsville, Pa.

July 1:

Rev. H. T. Pitkin, Philadelphia.

Miss A. A. Gould, Bethel, Me.

Miss M. S. Morrill—all of the American Board Mission, Portland, Me.

Rev. B. Bagnall.

Mrs. Bagnall.

One child.

Rev. William Cooper—all of the China Inland Mission, England.

At Hsiac Yi, Shansi, June 30:

Miss Whitechurch.

Miss Searell of the China Inland Mission, England.

Near the Yellow River (while fleeing from Shansi), July 15 or 16:

Rev. G. McConnell.

Mrs. McConnell.

One child.

Miss King.

Miss Burton—all of the China Inland Mission, England.

Miss F. E. Nathan, Miss M. R. Nathan and Miss Heaysman of the C. I. M. are supposed to have been with this party and to have shared their fate, but as this is not confirmed, they are put in the list of missing.

At Kiu Cheo, Chekiang, July 21 and 22:

Rev. D. B. Thompson.

Mrs. Thompson.

Two children.

Miss Desmond.

Miss Manchester.

Rev. G. F. Ward.

Mrs. Ward.

One child.

Miss Sherwood.

Miss Thirgood—all of the China Inland Mission, England.

Enroute to Hankow from Shanei:

Miss Rice, July 13.

Mr. Saunders's child, Isabella, July 27.

Mr. Saunders's child, Jessie, Aug. 3.

Mrs. E. J. Cooper, Aug. 6.

Miss Huston, Aug. 11.

Rev. Mr. Whitehouse.

Mrs. Whitehouse—all of the English Baptist Mission, England.

Mr. Buynon.

Mrs. Buynon.

Three children—of the British and Foreign Bible Society, England.

Dr. Miller Wilson.

Mrs. Wilson.

One child.

Miss J. Stevens.

Miss M. E. Clarke—of the [illegible] Mission, England.

The following named is a list of the missionaries who are unaccounted for to date (Sept. 5). It only includes those who were in the provinces most affected by Boxer troubles, viz., Chili and Shansi.

The last word from the following named, who were stationed in Northern Shansi, was May 8:

Mr. S. McKee.

Mrs. McKee.

Mr. I. Anson.

Mrs. I. Anson.

Miss Aspden.

Miss M. E. Smith.

Mr. Persson.

Mrs. Persson.

Mr. C. A. L. Larsson.

Miss Lundell.

Miss Engvall.

Mr. E. Pettersson.

Mr. G. E. Karlberg.

Mr. N. Carleson.

Mr. A. Johansson.

Mr. Hedlund.

All of the China Inland Mission, England.

The last word from the following was June 30.

Mr. Ogren.

Mrs. Ogren.

Mr. Peat.

Mrs. Peat.

Miss Dobson.

Miss Hurn.

Miss F. E. Nathan.

Miss M. R. Nathan.

Miss Heaysman.

Mr. Young.

Mrs. Young.

Mr. Barratt.

Mr. Woodroffe.

Dr. Hewett, all of the China Inland Mission, England.

No word from the following since May 6:

Mr. Emil Olsson.

Mrs. E. Olsson.

Mr. E. J. Cooper's child, Aug. 17.

Two of Mr. Lutley's children, all of the China Inland Mission, England.

At Taiyuen-fu, Shansi, June [illegible]

Miss Coombs, of the [illegible] pendent Baptist) English M[illegible]

(The evidence of [illegible] German, dated July [illegible] Stevenson of the C. I. M. [illegible] stated that there was [illegible] which Dr. Edwards's [illegible] stroyed and Miss Coombs [illegible] thrown into the burning [illegible]

It is believed that all of the [illegible] who were in Taiyuen-fu at [illegible] Miss Coombs's death were [illegible] the 9th of July. The evidence [illegible] lows:

(1) The last word received [illegible] eigner in the city was the let[illegible] referred to above.

(2) An "urgent" telegram [illegible] on the 1st of of July [illegible]

(3) The missionaries [illegible] from the cities nearer to [illegible] a general massacre on [illegible]

(4) No less than three [illegible] officials in Taiyuen [illegible] yamen to which the [illegible] which it is stated [illegible] eigners and three native [illegible] murdered on the 9th of July.

The following missionaries are known to have been in Taiyuen-fu at the time of the reported massacre and have doubtless perished. Including Miss Coombs there are only thirty-one names, which is six short of the number said to have been massacred, according to Chinese official reports; but it is known that those living at places near to the capital were urged by the local officials to take refuge in Taiyuen, because (as they afterward said) they were unwilling to kill the missionaries, and sent them to Yu Hsien, the governor, to butcher:

Supposed to have been killed at Taiyuen-fu, July 9:

Rev. T. W. Pigott.
Mrs. Pigott.
Dr. Lovatt.
Mrs. Lovatt.
One child.
Rev. G. W. Stokes.
Mrs. Stokes.
Rev. J. Simpson.
Mrs. Simpson.
Rev. A. Hoddle.
Miss Duval, all of the "Shaoyang" Mission.
Rev. G. E. Farthing.
Mrs. Farthing.
Two children.
Miss Stewart.
Rev. T. J. Underwood.
Mrs. Underwood.
Mr. C. Oberg.
Mrs. Oberg.
Mr. O. Forsberg.
Mrs. Forsberg.
Mr. C. Blomberg.
Mrs. Blomberg.
Mr. W. Noren.
Mrs. Noren.
Mr. A. Fagerholm.
Mr. E. Jacobson.
Mr. E. Anderson.
Mrs. E. Anderson.
Mr. M. Book.
Mrs. Book.
Mr. A. Sandberg.
Mr. A. E. Palm.
Miss E. Erickson.
Mr. O. Bingmark.
Mrs. O. Bingmark.
Mr. F. Nystrom.
Mrs. F. Nystrom.
Mr. M. Nystrom.
Mrs. M. Nystrom.
Mr. C. Soderbaum.
Mrs. C. Soderbaum.
Mr. A. Larson.
Mrs. A. Larson.
Mr. C. L. Lundber.
Mrs. C. L. Lundber.

Seventeen children in the mission, all of the Christian and Missionary Alliance (American).

The following are said to be in hiding:
Mr. Kay.
Mrs. Kay.
Mr. G. McKie.
Miss Chapman.
Miss Way; all of the China Inland Mission, England.

In the province of Chihli the following are unaccounted for:
Mr. Greene.
Mrs. Greene.
Two children.
Miss Gregg; all of the China Inland Mission, England.

These people are reported to be in the hands of the Boxers at a place eighty miles from Tien-Tsin.
Mr. Griffith.
Mrs. Griffith.
Mr. Brown of the China Inland Mission, England.

These people are supposed to be in the jail at Shuen-teh.
Rev. W. A. McCurrach.
Mrs. McCurrach.
Rev. H. Dixon.
Mrs. Dixon.
Rev. S. W. Ennals.
Miss B. C. Renant of the English Baptist Mission.
Rev. Atwater.
Mrs. Atwater.
Rev. Clapp.
Mrs. Clapp.
Miss R. Bird.
Rev. Mark Williams.
Rev. Davis Dehart (probably).
Rev. Price of the American Board Mission.

In the above list there are 178 people, very few, if any, of whom will escape.

Of these, 66 are men, 73 women (41 married and 32 single), and 39 children.

In the above total there are the following Americans: 25 men, 24 women (16 married and 8 single) and 20 children; total 69 Americans.

Total killed, about whose death there cannot be any question: 11 men, 6 married women, 13 single women, 13 children; total 43.

Of those killed the following were Americans: Three men, 1 married woman, 6 single women, 3 children; total 13.

Of those in Taiyuen-fu who were unquestionably massacred July 9, 10 were men, 9 married women, 4 single women, 7 children; total 30, all British.

There are still some missionaries in the provinces of Kansuh and Kweichow who have not been heard from for some time, but there is good reason to hope that they will get to places of safety.

Last of Missionaries
murdered in China.

Cut from Boston Transcript
Oct. 1900

210.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINA'S PUNISHMENT, CHINA'S SALVATION.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—The awful crimes that have been committed in China during the past three months have awakened a cry for vengeance from outraged humanity throughout the world. It is not alone the desire that justice should be executed that inspires this demand for punishment, but the desire that a righteous government should be established, and beneficent institutions be multiplied among this people. Sir Rutherford Alcock once said: "China yields nothing to reason; she yields everything to power." At the present time it is only the exercise of power on the part of western nations along wise lines, that will deliver the rulers of China from the reign of madness, and bring them under the reign of reason. At this late date if there are any responsible members of western governments who are in doubt as to the fact that this unspeakable wickedness was committed with the deliberate approval and under the direction of the Empress Dowager, it is because the light of evidence has been so intense that it has blinded their eyes.

When Tung Fu Hsiang had his first audience with the Empress Dowager, on arriving with his troops within the vicinity of Peking, it was reported through Chinese sources that he expressed to the Empress the wish to drive out the foreigners from China, and was not rebuked for the suggestion. The Empress was deeply enraged at foreign governments for the succession of aggressions upon the territory of China that followed the humiliating war with Japan. If she had resolutely set about the reconstruction of the Chinese army, and had at length demanded the restoration of territory, with war as an alternative, meanwhile giving proper protection to foreigners residing in China, and to natives related to them, nothing but commendation could have been given for her courage and energy. What did she do? She listened to the counsels of officials as wicked and foolish as herself, and with their help slowly matured the diabolical scheme of extermination which has now been put into partial execution. Every official that proved himself to be a thorough foreign hater has been rapidly promoted to responsible position; every official that it was believed was incurably pro-foreign has been removed from large responsibility.

Two years ago a strange edict was promulgated, directing the people throughout China in cities and villages to establish some sort of military organisation, secure weapons, and engage in drill; and all this for what purpose? Ostensibly for self-protection,—but against what enemies? Thoughtful readers of this proclamation could see in it only mischief. Such men could be of no use in a foreign war, but they could be of use, and proved to be so, as material out of which to manufacture Boxers when the time came! The Boxer movement, if not directly created by the government, was adopted by it, as a promising agency through which to carry out its bloody scheme. It is stated on authority that Boxer leaders were admitted to the yamen of Prince Tuan to exhibit their spiritual power a full year before the storm of destruction burst in Northern China. The fiendish Yü Hsien, while governor of Shantung, also received Boxer leaders into his presence, and gave them weapons to assist them in their work.

The Empress Dowager was persuaded by her evil counsellors that with her hundreds of thousands of well equipped and trained soldiers, accompanied by a great number of invincible Boxers, in whom the spirits of ancestors fought, she could withstand the power that western nations might hurl against her. Blinded with hatred and superstition, without the first stirrings of compassion for the weak and innocent, the awful programme of massacre was entered upon. The important thing to remember is that this programme was developed and executed by the government of China. Imperial orders for extermination were sent out that were intended to take effect in every province. The fearful butcheries in Paotingfu, T'ai Yuan, T'ain Ku, and Fen Chou Fu, were known by the perpetrators of the crimes to have the approval of the court in Peking. The magistrate of Paotingfu reported to the provincial viceroy what he had done as a regular official act. Yü Hsien reported to Peking that he had destroyed 5 foreigners by treachery, and asked for the reward that had been promised.

Night and day for eight weeks the brave and resourceful foreigners in Peking, with Christian Chinese under their protection, were beleagured by overwhelming numbers of soldiers and Boxers, who used every resource to compass their destruction; and all this under the very eyes of the Empress Dowager. The story has not yet been written of the awful days and nights when thousands of Christians, men, women, and children, who had failed to get within the lines of foreign protection, were hunted down and destroyed with fiendish cruelty, and no hand of pity or help was extended to them.

And now with the blood of thousands of innocent ones crying out for punishment to be inflicted upon such a government, there is a conflict of counsels as to the course to be pursued. Closely following the capture of Peking, with the Imperial Court fleeing and unpursued, the world was astonished at the Russian proposal, since the great object of bringing foreign troops to China had been accomplished, they should be withdrawn, and the Chinese Government should be allowed to reorganize itself. Certainly motives other than justice or humanity lie behind such a proposal. But what of the United States?—comfortable as she is in the thought that she is more unselfish than other nations in her relations with China. She at first seemed inclined to follow the strange suggestion of Russia, then hesitated, with the explanation that she was striving to reach a harmonious basis of action with other Governments, and at last rejected the suggestions of the German Government, generally recognized to be most just and wise, that punishment should first be inflicted upon the guilty leaders in this wickedness, and later a basis for the reconstruction of a central authority should be found. The reason for this decision is given, that it will have a better effect in China if that Government punishes its offenders, rather than to have the work done by outside nations. Better indeed if and if! Who will punish whom? What is the meaning of such a mischievous proposition from a source from which it was reasonable to expect wise counsel and helpful action? The Chinese minister at Washington has been steadily throwing dust into the eyes of the American public from the beginning of this trouble, representing that the Empress Dowager was quite innocent of all this evil, and only needed assistance to put matters again on right lines! Can it be possible that the United States authorities believe these representations? If so it may be seriously asked: What is the function of facts in helping to decide important questions of international policy? As well contend that the five oceans are not salt as that the Empress Dowager is not saturated with the guilt of the national crime that has been committed; and yet she is the head of the Chinese Government, holding the rightful head as a prisoner—if he be yet alive—and it is with her that counsel is to be taken to punish offenders!

When Peking was captured, and she was fleeing before foreigners, her power was at its lowest point. The long hesitation and evident disagreement of the Allies revived it, the proposal of Russia strengthened it, and now the decision of the United States—if indeed the decision is ultimate—has given her added hope of again holding the reigns of government with her former grip. Whom will such a woman punish? She has certainly given proof of having a character that would shrink from no act of destruction that would strengthen her hands, but after she has surrendered the fewest possible heads that will satisfy the demands of western diplomacy, what of a reconstructed government with this woman in the supreme place? Now is the opportunity offered to Christendom to put a hook into the mouth of the Dragon, and to make sure that the present exhibition of its satanic wickedness shall be its last.

The only condition of peace with China should be the banishment of the Empress Dowager to the "Cold Palace," or to end her days among the tombs of her ancestors in Manchuria. The heads of her leading counsellors, and her most devoted tools, should fall. A punitive expedition should visit Paoting-fu, T'ai Yuan, T'ai Ku, Feu Chou Fu, and other cities that have outraged the laws of civilization by their crimes, and should inflict such a chastisement that neither officers nor people throughout China would dare again to commit or allow such acts of cruel barbarity. The Viceroys who have resisted the commands of the central government, and have given protection to foreigners, should be requested to escort the Emperor to Peking or Nanking, and reorganize the government on progressive lines, excluding from official position all men who have been tainted with this scheme of murder and destruction. It is very probable that the Emperor might be destroyed when the attempt was made to get possession of his person. Then the few Princes whose hands have not been stained with this crime should be invited, with the help of the Viceroys, to establish a provisional government, announcing the purpose to give protection to all loyal peaceful Chinese, to all foreigners of whatever calling, to develop the resources of the country, to stimulate education, and in short to "right about face," and enter honestly upon the path of progress, seeking with other nations for the best things in life, material, intellectual, moral, religious. If this shall prove to be the end of this awful chapter of wickedness and misery, even though many hearts must continue to bleed until the day of release comes, the price will not have been too great to have paid for such a blessing to the future generations of China, and to the nations of the earth.

Yours,

D. Z. SHEFFIELD.

Rev. D. G. Shiffler

from Japan Mail

Rec'd Dec. 4. 1900

OWOSSO, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1900.

211.

NOTES FROM THE EAST.

Selections from a Recent Letter by Dr. W. S. Ament.

We give herewith notes from a recent letter from Dr. W. S. Ament, who is in Peking. As usual he writes very interestingly:

Mr. Johnson, New York Sun correspondent, occupies one of the houses in this Fu. He is a fine young man from Denver. His being here adds greatly to our comforts as without him we should not be able to get foreign foods from the army commissary. The stores are not running nor the railroads, so Peking is as it was 100 years ago. But the army wagons keep the military well supplied and correspondents count as officers. Saloons have followed the army and our are in full blast. Japanese and Americans furnish the beer and whiskey.

Li Hung Chang is expected in a day or two but the Germans will not treat with him. Whether the emperor is to be restored or whether a foreign protectorate is in prospect, no one knows. I imagine our fate will be decided in Europe, and you will know before I under what flag I live.

Oct. 5.—Home letters seem an age in coming. Now that the siege is over and we are in the world, it seems as though I ought to get a letter about every other day. I am very busy selling off the stock of things in this old Fu for the benefit of the refugees. I have done very well and shall have quite a fund to help our people start in life with. There is hardly a Christian house left in North China. Everything is gone and our people are helpless. Our troops being here and the legations all needing repairs, most of our people can get work at good wages and I can help with capital those who want to open shop. The Cho Cho magistrate wrote me that he had beheaded Chang Huang as a leader of Boxers. He was our worst enemy and wanted to kill his brother who is a faithful christian.

Many troops are leaving Peking but the Germans are coming in large numbers. The Dowager from Tai Yuen Fu sends a confession of wrong to the German government and begs for mercy. The Germans are full of wrath and I dread their coming. The few who are here steal even from children, and drive the people into the streets. They will turn Peking into a desert I am afraid. Of course they have serious matters to avenge. Dr. Taylor argued in Paotingfu that the foreigners should be spared for the good they had done. They killed him just the same and gave his head to the idols.

Friday, Oct. 6.—Three young men from Tientsin arrive, and can find no accommodations at the hotel. I allow them [illegible] here. [illegible]

Oct. 9.—I sent a cablegram to you through Mr. Conger which I hope you received. I should be most happy to return home but some one must look after the Christians who are homeless and scattered. Old helper Hung, whom we thought martyred in the gate, turned up yesterday after having had experiences which would fill a book. As to writing for magazines I have given myself up to my work and let others write who are away from their parishes. At present the Braves are killing the Boxers at a great rate. It is a case of Kilkenny cats. The talk of legations and soldiers leaving Peking was empty bombast, one nation trying to get the other out of the way.

P. M.—My time is so taken up, being the only man on this place who speaks Chinese, that I am fairly worn out. All sorts of people flock to me for protection from foreign soldiers. I just dismissed a Tavist priest from Po Yun Kuan, that very large temple west of the city, who says they will give me a fine large temple and land if I will see that the German soldiers do not enter their premises. This is asking too much. Foreign soldiers, when away from their officers, are all bad enough.

The empress is at Tai Yuen Fu with her court and pretends to great contrition. Li Hung Chang has left Tung Cho for Peking, and will arrive here today. The Russians may have to return to Peking in order to negotiate. Practically the fever to abandon Peking has passed and the legations will reman as usual.

Oct. 15.—I now find that letters written in the first part of June failed to get to Tientsin. I wrote almost daily, and did everything I could to keep you informed. Your telegram did not reach me and no private messages could be sent from this end. Two columns of soldiers, French and English, have gone to Paotingfu, and that city will be punished.

I leave Monday or Tuesday for Cho-Chow taking out chiasyu—church members—and settling them again. A letter from the Cho Chow magistrate says he has a large place on the main street to give us for our work. The French soldiers are in Cho Chow and I am afraid the place has been severely punished. The reported punishment of Prince Tuan is false and does not help solve problems.

Oct. 16.—I am sending this letter via Hong Kong with U. S. stamps. I am told that we shall soon have a first-class service here getting from Peking to Taku in twenty-four hours. Letters will meet the train at Yang Tsun.

Tomorrow all Americans are invited by Mrs. Squiers to a picnic at the summer palace. It will be a good opportunity to see the new grounds. On Wednesday I go to Cho Chow hoping to settle up affairs for our church members. French and German soldiers are there and will hold the place, so I do not expect to run into any danger. Dr. H. H. Lowry and Bishop Moore are here. I am feeling a little better than a few days ago and think I shall escape the fever. Miss Sheffield is quite sick with fever. Another legation —student(?) or attache(?)—died of fever. The young men are going fast. They worked hard and fought bravely during the siege.

I have a dapple gray pony who helps to keep me in health. What do you think! We are now in the Italian section of the city. The Germans gave way to them yesterday. The Italian soldiers marched in today in fine array. They are all an improvement on the French. We were getting quite used to the Russians when they left us. Each new set of men must do the requisite amount of looting before they settle down. Boxers are breaking out again in the north and east. The punishment must be more severe to make an impression. Our people are coming in from outside the great wall, two coming today from Ichol.

Oct. 18, Cho Chow.—I reached here today quite worn out. I have not been well for some days. Cho Chow people were glad to see me and the gentry gave me quite a reception. They think it was my words which kept the foreign soldiers from burning the city. Perhaps it was. I spoke to the advance guard and told them that the magistrate was a good man and pro-foreign. Boxers are all scattered from here but their ravages are seen on every hand. Tomorrow I am to pick out a place from Boxer property for a new chapel for us. I shall select a place on the main street. The Boxers in Cho Chow were not as much for killing as for making money, so all of our church members are reduced to poverty by the fines they were made to pay. The magistrate here called on me today before I had rested preparatory to going to see him. I reside at present in a public cafe. The gentry came out to meet me and sent presents of fruit etc. It was pitiful to see some of our people cry on seeing me. Some of them said they would gladly have died if they could have seen me first. Some of them were hid in holes for two months and others spent nights and days in the fields. It was a mercy it was summer and the grain was high, otherwise many could not have hid. It will take several visits to straighten out all affairs. The devil outdid himself in this masterpiece. It will recoil on his own head. No religion ever had such an advertisement as ours has. I could open the doors and take in thousands. I imagine our faithful will still be among the poor.

W. H. Sheppard.

Christian Sec 7 1901

212.

THE ROCHESTER HERALD.

30 and 32 Exchange Street.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1900.

CHINESE PAY UP

American Missionary Returns From Collection Trip.

SECURED 300 TAELS PER HEAD

Rev. Mr. Ament Denies That Missionaries Took Part in Looting — Criticises the Americans for Their Leniency and Says the Mailed Fist of the Germans Is More Effective.

From a Staff Correspondent of The Herald.

Pekin, Dec. 22—8:30 p. m.—The joint note containing the demands of the powers has at last been signed by the various representatives and the Chinese commissioners. Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching have been notified that it will be presented to them at the Spanish legation on Monday. Those who are closest to the Chinese predict that an agreement will be reached within two weeks of the presentation of the note.

The Chinese commissioners have notified the Ministers that their credentials from the Empress Dowager have been perfected by the attachment of the imperial seal, which was left in the Imperial City upon the occasion of the flight of the court from the capital.

The Rev. Mr. Ament of the American Board of Foreign Missions has returned from a trip which he took for the purpose of collecting indemnities for damages done by the Boxers. He visited seven different parts of the country and everywhere he compelled the Chinese to pay. He says that native Christians are now provided for. He had under his charge 700 natives, of whom 300 were killed. He has collected 300 taels for each of the Christians who lost their lives, and compelled full payment for all the property belonging to Christians that was destroyed. He also assessed fines amounting to thirteen times the amount of the damage. This money will be used for the propagation of the gospel. After repaying all the damages Mr. Ament has 7,000 taels left, which will be devoted to the support of 100 Chinese widows and their children. He declares that the compensation he has collected is moderate when compared with the amount secured by the Catholics, who demand, in addition to money, head for head. They collect 500 taels per head for each Catholic who was killed. In the Wenchiu country 680 Catholics were killed and the European Catholics here demand 750,000 strings of cash and 680 heads. In the course of a conversation Mr. Ament referred to the attitude of the missionaries toward the Chinese. He said:

"I deny emphatically that the missionaries are vindictive, that they generally looted or that they have done anything since the siege that the circumstances did not demand. I criticize the Americans. The soft hand of the Americans is not as good as the mailed fist of the Germans. If you deal with the Chinese with a soft hand they will take advantage of it."

Mr. Ament reports the Chinese are friendly to the Americans. He states that at the town of Shansi a force of Germans held up the headsman on December 20, banged his head and demanded 3,000 taels and a number of mules and carts. Mr. Ament interceded in behalf of the headman and the Germans were finally satisfied with 600 taels, all the officials had. The Germans came from Shanhaikwan. On the trip they had collected 2,000 taels, besides rovisions, mules and carts.

Dec. 20, 1900

Rec'd Dec. 26.

Copy. Report of Capt. Hutcheson 213.

HEADQUARTERS CHINA RELIEF EXPOSITION.

Peking, China, January 24th, 1901.

Major John M. Gould,
Cashier, National Trader's Bank,
Portland, Maine.

Dear Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt this date of your communication of the 13th ultimo enclosing a clipping from a Portland evening paper of December 7th, 1900, containing an account of the death of the American Missionaries at Paoting-fu last summer, which was furnished you from these Headquarters late in October. That account was my preliminary report sent on for the information of my General, and was not complete and correct, and really not intended in its crude state for publication; simply for the information of my Chief.

After a full and thorough investigation at Paoting-fu, which occupied all my time for a week, I prepared with much care an account of what happened there so far as it pertains to our own American Missionaries, and enclose herewith a copy of the same.

You will notice that there are numerous changes in this last statement from the one previously furnished you. I am satisfied that this last statement is substantially correct, and in preparing it I was especially careful to omit all sensational matters which could not be corroborated.

With reference especially to Miss Gould, my first account indicated that she died from shock; this was an error; she fainted and remained in a comatose state for some hours, which gave the impression at the time to numerous Chinese that she had died. She did not die at that time, but was carried into Paoting-fu as described, recovered in the temple and was led out of the city.

There was also an error in my first account regarding the death of Dr. Taylor; he was not killed outside of the city, but perished in the flames. The two little Simcox boys were killed outside of the building in which they had previously taken refuge.

With reference to your inquiry about the people being in the Yamen on June 26th, I was unable to secure any definite information. I believe Dr. Taylor probably was there and perhaps some others of the Missionary Colony, but they were not arrested at that time, nor were they held as prisoners in any way, and if they were at the Yamen, they were there at their own volition. The compounds both to the north and south of the town of Paoting-fu were not abandoned or deserted at any time, prior to June 30 and July 1st, and they were not looted until after the outrages had been perpetrated.

The treatment of our own people was fiendish in its barbarity, and largely I think the result of fanaticism combined with the possible hope of official preferment among the leaders.

It was a painful mission for me to undertake, and I can assure you of my heartfelt sympathy for the losses sustained.

I was unable to trace any letters, memoranda, or last messages from any of our people, though Mr. Pitkin had written during the night of June 30th and July 1st. His letters and the trinkets that he buried were secured by the Boxers and have not been seen since. We could not find any trace of them whatever.

I understand that Miss Morrill was from Portland as well as Miss Gould; and in case you have an opportunity I trust that the account I send you of the occurrences at Paoting-fu may be given to her friends.

here may perhaps be a certain sad satisfaction in reading this account.

With assurances of my deepest sympathy, I have the honor to be,

Yours very truly,

(signed) Grote Hutcheson.

Captain, 6th U.S.Cavalry.

Inspector General and

Judge Advocate

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF CAPT. HUTCHESON.

AT PAOTINGFU. Nov-12-1900

Just before the column reached Paotingfu, Gen. Gaselee was met by a large delegation of Chinese officials from the city, led by Ting Yung, the Fan T'ai, or Provincial Treasurer, who had proceeded a couple of miles from the wall on the north road for the purpose of showing the readiness of the officials to turn over the city to the combined military forces, without opposition, & to extend a welcome to all soldiers, that they might be considered guests of the city; to offer certain presents, which were declined; & to say that certain general arrangements had been made to provide the troops in part with food and shelter. They also expressed the hope that the troops would be kept out of the city, & were fearful lest the place be sacked and burned. But little was said to them. Gen. Gaselee replying that action would depend upon circumstances, and that he would only deal with the highest officials. Upon arrival at the city it was seen that the gates were held by French soldiers under the command of Col. Draude. They had arrived seven days before, and taken possession of the gates, but had not entered the city, & it had been protected. Gen. Gaselee rode to the north gate only, not entering. Some Chinese soldiers were inside, but without arms. Immediately after this a conference of the military commanders was held, & it was decided not to enter the city that afternoon, the English & French agreeing to the proposition, the Germans protesting. All went into camps or quarters outside the walls. Another conference was held at 3 p.m., when it was decided to formally enter the city at ten a.m. the following morning, Oct. 30, the procession to be made up of the different commanding officers, with small staffs and escorts. Accordingly the next morning, the city was made, & the four flags of the nations represented by a military force (English, French, German, & Italian) were placed side by side on

r the four gates. The city was divided into four quarters, and one gate given over to each nation to be guarded: North, to the English, South to the Italians, East to the Germans, and West to the French. It was also decided to move general headquarters into the city, and accordingly, next day, Oct. 21st, Gen. Gaselee, with his staff, occupied the Liang Chiang Hui Kuan, or the Guild of the provinces of Chiang Su and Chiang Hsi, one of the most important places in the city, where he remained during his stay in Paotingfu. It was further decided to take formal military possession of the city. A military Chief of Police was appointed, and the city divided into four military districts, one of which was assigned to each nation for guard, protection, police, and if desired the quartering of troops.

The Germans, French, and Italians in part or in whole quartered their men in their respective districts, but the English troops remained in camp outside the walls, simply detailing in the city a force of sufficient size to furnish the necessary guards. By the evening of Oct. 22nd all these changes had been effected. By this time it was currently

reported that the French and Germans intended to occupy the city with a considerable force during the winter, and that the French were anxious to preserve the city from pillage and destruction. The buildings, shops, and tracks at Paotingfu had suffered but little during the summer, and the road to the south for some forty miles to Ting Chou was in operation and had been operating more or less all the time. But little is to be done to make it serviceable in that direction to the present terminus, Cheng Ting Fu, rails and ties only to be laid. The railroad is being repaired by the railroad company officials under the protection of the French soldiers. From Paotingfu northward to Peking, considerable work remains to be done. Already the road has been opened up, and is in operation some eight or ten miles to the north, and it is claimed by those in charge that it will be running to Peking in from four to six weeks.

Upon arrival, Oct. 19th, the harsh, cruel, and inhuman treatment of foreigners during the past summer was looked into, and all manner of stories were repeated. The action of the people here looked so damaging for officials and the inhabitants generally, that it seemed that some steps in the way of punishment for wrongful deeds should be taken. On the morning of Oct. 20th Gen. Gaselee spoke to me about the matter, and asked for my opinion as to the punishment of any persons guilty of atrocious conduct. He also expressed a desire to know what I thought would be Gen. Chaffee's plan of action under the circumstances, and how my Government might view his action, or the action of the combined military commanders. It was desired to know this especially as more Americans had suffered and been murdered here than of any other nationality, and so far as the actual number killed was concerned, the United States had been the greatest sufferer. I replied that no special powers had been delegated to me, and that I could scarcely presume to speak for my Government but that : Ist. In my opinion the United States would uphold the

clouds of smoke.They were immediately set upon by the crowd,cut down,and

prompt punishment of any officials whose guilty connivance was clear and plain,provided such punishment was meted out for the purpose of example and not to satisfy any petty feeling of revenge or retailiation.

2nd.That any steps Gen. Gaselee thought necessary and proper under the circumstances would in my opinion meet with the approval and be endorsed by Gen. Chaffee;and

3rd. That in view of the tense state of feeling because of the stories of atrocious treatment and brutal murder of missionaries that had come to light,I suggested that a Commission or Board of Inquiry should be instituted to make an impartial examination into the conduct of the officials and any other accused persons,and whose report and recommendations might serve as a basis for action. Gen. Gaselee said that some such idea had occurred to him.The next day,Oct.21st,an International Commission was instituted to make inquiry into the treatment of foreigners of various nationalities who has suffered at Paotingfu.It was composed of President,Gen. Bailloud,French Army;Col. Ramsey,British(Indian)Army;

Leut. Col. Talsa, Italian Army; Major Von Briscou, German Army; Mr. J. W. Jamieson, Civilian, British Consul at Shanghai, who was present with the forces, and who had an intimate knowledge of the Chinese language and of the customs and character of the Chinese people. Before preoceeding to the result of the labor of this Commission, and following in the natural sequence of events, the story of the American missionaries takes its place.

A Stabement and Account of the Treatment and Death of certain American Missionaries at Pao Ting Fu, June 30th and July 1st, 1900.

The following statement is made up from accounts of numerous persons, and believed to be substantially correct, though little direct testimony of eye-witnesses can be secured, and that bearing only upon some stages of the occurrences. It must also be borne in mind that the events to be ~~described~~ described happened nearly four months ago, and except in a general way have passed from the minds of most people here; that immediately following the occurrences they were much talked about so that di different versions and stories were currently believed to be true; that the principal actors have fled; that few persons can now be found who will admit having been present; and above all the slight regard in which truth is held by the Chinese people.

The following Pres. Missionaries, viz, Mr. and Mrs. Simcox and three children: Dr. and Mrs. Hodges, and Dr. Geo. Y. Taylor, lived in several buildings located in one compound situated near the village of Chang Chia Chuang, lying about one mile north of the gate of the city. On the 4th day of the 6th Chinese moon (June 30th 1900) between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, the compound was surrounded and attacked by Boxers and villagers, the attack being led by a local Boxer leader of minor be[illegible], named Chu T'u-tzu, known throughout the city as a ruffian and bad character generally, but who, the day before, had been presented by the Ni-[illegible]

an T'ai(Provincial Judge)Ting Yung with a gilt button.(He is at this wr
ting Fan T'ai,or Provincial Treasurer). This button,which was worn by the man at the time of the attack,was in the nature of a decoration,or badge of distinction,and was presented by the Nieh T'ai as indicating his appreciation of the man's zeal and energy in the Boxer movement.The incident is mentioned merely as pointing out a certain official sanction to the proceedings of that and the following day As soon as the compound was attacked,the persons mentioned all took refuge in one building,the from the upper story of which the y could defend themselves.All other buildings in the compound were set fire to,and were soon destroyed,but a brave defence was made by the besieged,in the course of which Chu T'u-tzu was killed,and ten other Boxers wounded. Dr. Taylor addressed the crowd from one of the upper windows in a vain effort to induce them to disperse,but without avail,and the Boxers,being without firearms,could not dislodge and secure possession of their victims.Finally a successful effort was made to set fire to the building.Soon after the two young son of Mr. Simcox,Paul,and Francis,aged respectively 5 and 7 years,rushed from the building into the open a to escape suffocation from the dense

clouds of smoke.They were immediately set upon by the crowd,cut down,and their bodies thrown into the cistern.The other inmates of the house perished in the flames.The Chinese Christians and servants to the number of perhaps 2o,living in the compound,also perished,but whether they were killed or burned does not appear clearly.One Chinese Christian who tried to kill himself by jumping into the cistern was taken therefrom and removed to the city,and during the night tortured in an effort to secure evidence against the missionaries,corroborative of their alleged practice of cutting out eyes,hearts,&c,and of kidnapping children.The man was afterward put to death. In the American Board compound located in the south suburb lived the following American Missionaries,viz.Rev. Mr.Pitkin,Miss Gould and Miss Morrill.Near by in another compound the following English Missionaries lived:Mr. & Mrs. Bagnall and one child, and Mr. Wm. Cooper. About seven a.m. on the 5th day of the 6th Chinese moon(July Ist)being the day following the occurrences described above, and while local excitement ran very high,the Am. Board compound was attacked by Boxers accompanied by a throng of looting villagers.Mr. Pitkin had already heard of the conduct of the Boxers in attacking the mission to the north of the city,and during the night had prepared for the worst,writing a letter of farewell to his wife and friends,and burying it with certain small artcles and possessions of church property near the corner of the house.All were dug up by the Chinese and have not been recovered.The two women who had been occupying a house at the farther end of the compound had been brought to Mr. Pitkin's house,and upon being attacked all took refuge in the chapel,and later in a smaller building near by.Mr. Pitkin was armed with a revolver ,with which he defended himself and charges until the ammunition was exhausted,when the crowd [illegible]red into the house and siezed the occupants,dragging them out.In the [illegible]lee Mr. Pitkin was shot and then beheaded,his body being burned with

six or seven Chinese Christians in one pit just outside the compound wall. The head was carried away into the city, and, it is generally reported taken into the yamen of the Nieh T'ai, Ting Yung, as an evidence of the good work of the Boxers, and was seen no more. During this time and later a Chinese force of about 30 soldiers stood outside the gate of the Pitkin compound, with a knowledge of the proceedings, but taking no active part therein. They appear to have remained neutral doing nothing.

Miss Gould and Miss Morrill were taken out of the compound into the city. Miss Gould appears to have been so greatly frightened by the rough and brutal treatment of the Chinese that she had fainted from shock and fear, and remained in a more or less comatose state for some time, and was unable to walk. She was accordingly bound hand and foot and slung on a pole or lance, as pigs are carried in China, and taken to the city. Miss Morrill being a fearless woman of considerable moral strength, was able to walk, and did so. In this manner, Miss Gould being carried and Miss M. walking, but being led by the hair, they are taken to the Chi Sheng An temple in the southern corner of the city near the wall, one of the headquarters of the Boxers,

ters of the Boxers, where them remained all day. En route the streets were thronged with people, many of whom clutched and tore the clothing of the two women which soon was much tattered, but no deliberate effort to parade them in a nude state was made. Neither does it appear probable that they were violated, such in fact, is highly improbable, but they were roughly handled and knocked about. Chinese Christians and servants in the American Board Mission compound to the number of perhaps Io also perished about the time of Mr. Pitkin's death, and were buried with his body. During the day Mr. & Mrs. Bagnall, one child and Mr. William Cooper were also brought to the Chu Sheng An temple, and presumably put through a form of examination as to their guilt, according to the general customof the Boxers. (The experiences of the Bagnall party are not touched upon until this time, having no direct bearing upon the treatment of Americans.) Late in the p.m., about six o'clock perhaps, the entire party was conducted out of the city. During the day Miss Gould had recovered her strength and self-possession, and was able to walk. The following method was adopted-the hands were bound and held in front of the body, the wrists about the height of the neck. A rope was then tied about the wrists, passing to the rear around the neck, thence to the wrists of the next person behind, thence about the neck, and so on. The child was not bound, but ran along clinging to her mother's dress.

The end of the rope in front was seized by two men and the doomed party thus led in single file, all bound together like Chinese criminals, viewed by an immense throng of the populace, were taken through the streets, passing out by the south gate to the place of execution at the south-east corner of the wall, between the moat and the wall. Here all were executed by being beheaded, except the child, which was speared by a [illegible]r. The bodies and heads were insecurely buried in one pit about 4o [illegible] the south wall, and about 4o yards west of the cor[illegible]

compounds and the graves were personally visited by me.

I CERTIFY THIS TO BE A TRUE ACCOUNT AS GATHERED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, AND SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT. (Signed) GROTE HUTCHESON, 6th CAVALRY.

Pao Ting Fu, China, Oct. 25th, 1900.

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The International Commission formerly referred to and described, held daily sessions to include Oct. 27th, when it concluded its principal investigations, submitting the following recommendations, which were formally endorsed by Gen. Gaselee, and sent to His Excellency Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, for final action: The following Chinese Officials were recommended to be put to death by the Chinese method in vogue for criminals, beheading: Ting Yung, the Fan T'ai, or Provincial Treasurer, formerly, and at the time of the murder of the missionaries Nieh T'ai, Provincial Judge. Kuei Heng the Chief Tartar Official of the city, and one of the most prominent men to offer moral, financial, and official aid to the Boxer movement; Wang Chan-kuei, a Lt. Col. in the Chinese army, and the military commander of the cavalry camp opposite the east gate of the ci-

,where the Bagnall family repaired without avail for refuge, and by whom their silver and other valuables were removed. The following officials were recommended to be degraded, removed from office, and held at Pao Ting Fu under military restraint until his successor is appointed and arrives: Shen Chia-pen the Nieh T'ai, or Provincial Judge, but who was prefect of the city at the time of the murders. The following official was recommended to be sent to Tientsin for trial: T'an Wen-huan, the present Tao T'ai, who, it is alleged sent money and arms ~~from Tientsin~~ from Tientsin for Boxers at Pao Ting Fu. The Board further recommends that the gates of the city be destroyed, that all pagodas (towers) and other buildings on the walls be ~~[illegible]~~ burnt, and that the south-east corner of the city wall be demolished. On Oct. 27th in accordance with orders from Gen. Gaselee, the following public places were blown up and destroyed: The Ch'eng Huang Miao or Temple of the tutelary Divinity, considered especially precious, so that its destruction was a blow to the pride of the people, and its loss viewed as a disaster and punishment to the city; Ch'i Sheng An temple, this being in the south-east corner of the city, one of the Boxer head-quarters, and the place where Miss Morrill, Miss Gould, and the Bagnall family were examined, and held by Boxers for some hours previous to their murder. Prior to the arrival of the Peking troops, a company of French soldiers proceeded to Cheng Ting Fu to release certain missionaries there. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith and young child, and Mr. Brown, all English Missionaries, were released and brought back, but they had not suffered any unusual hardships, and had been cared for by local officials. There had been no American missionaries at the places, and I could not learn of the whereabouts of any in the southern part of Shansi. Another English family of missionaries, the Greens, being man, wife, and child, with a sister-in-law, Miss Gregg, had endured much suffer-

arriving here after the fall of Peking (Sept. [illegible]

tention. I visited the compounds belonging to the Am. Board Mission, the Pres. Mission, and the China Inland Mission (English), and viewed the ruins and desolation. The grave of Mr. Pitkin was pointed out, and the graves of those murdered at the south-east corner of the wall were also visited. During the stay of Gen. Gaselee at Pao Ting Fu several reconnoisance and foraging parties from the troops pf various nations were sent out to scout the country in the vicinity. As a rule the villages & teir inhabitants were peaceful, but at once place to the west, in the Hills in the vicinity of Man Ch'ang, Boxers were encountered, and three British soldiers wounded. A second and stronger party of British force sent there later, destroyed the village and killed about Ioo persons, presumably Boxers, or Boxer sympathizers, as the village was found to be intrenched, and some weapons, rifles, swords and spears hidden or buried were discovered. (Signed) Grote Hutcheson, Capt. 6th Cavalry. Peking, China, Nov. I2, I90[illegible]

,where the Bagnall family repaired without avail for refuge,and by whom their silver and other valuables were removed. The following officials were recommended to be degraded,removed from office,and held at Pao Ting Fu under military restraint until his successor is appointed and arrives:Shen Chia-pentha Mien T'ai,or Provincial Judge,but who was prefect of the city at the time of the murders. The following official was recommended to be sent to Tientsin for trial:T'ai Wen-lian,the prefect Tao T'ai,who,it is alleged sent money and arms from Tientsin to Pao Ting Fu. The Board further recommends that the gates of the city be destroyed,that all pagodas(towers)and other buildings on the walls be burnt,and that the south-east corner of the city wall be demolished. On Oct. 27th in accordance with orders from Pekin. Paoting,the following public places were blown up and destroyed: The Ch'eng Huang Miao or Temple of the tutelary divinity,considered especially precious,so that its destruction was a blow to the pride of the people,and its loss viewed as a disaster and punishment to the city;Ch'i Sheng An temple,this being in the south-east corner of the city,one of the Boxer head-quarters,and the place where Miss Morrill, Miss Gould,and the Bagnall family were examined,and held by Boxers for some hours previous to their murder. Prior to the arrival of the peking troops,a company of French soldiers proceeded to Cheng Ting Fu to release certain missionaries there.Mr. and Mrs. Griffith and young child, and Mr. Brown,all English Missionaries,were released and brought back, but they had not suffered any unusual hardship,and had been cared for by local officials.There had been no American missionaries at the places, and I could not learn of the whereabouts of any in the southern part of Shansi. Another English family of missionaries,the Greens,being man, wife and child,with a sister-in-law,Miss Grogg,had endured much suffer-

The Honan Refugee

Vol. I, No. 3. Jan. 10th, 1901. Chefoo, China.

On Dec. 12th last a Christian named Sun Lien Yuan arrived from Chang Te, Honan, with a letter from Colonel Chu who is in command of the battalion camped in the missionary compound there. The letter goes to show that the gallant Colonel is exceedingly anxious to convince us that he has been exerting himself to the utmost to protect Christians and mission property. He would fain have us believe that he has even suffered some persecution for his zeal. When the messenger left Honan rumours were rife that the Allies were coming, and our Colonel was said to be industriously studying the Christian books. We hope the latter statement is true, but must confess it strongly suggests the rhyme "The devil was sick, etc.". Notwithstanding all his assertions we hear that the houses at Chang-te are denuded of flooring and woodwork and made uninhabitable except at great expense of labor and money. The Christians too, while perhaps no longer subjected to active persecution, are nevertheless everywhere more or less rigidly boycotted, and as very many of them dependent largely on doing a little trade for a living, they are now in a pitiable plight.

Our regular messenger left Honan on Dec. 18th. He reports the drought still unrelieved, — no rain, no snow. The wheat sown in the fall is dead, which means no crop again for the next half-year. This fall's crop, too seems to have been more generally a failure than we had supposed from last report. Thus three crops in succession have failed and the fourth is already doomed. Knowing, as we do, how the majority of the people live from hand to mouth even in an ordinarily good year we can form some idea of the misery and suffering of this year. It is true grain is not dear, — millet 420 cash, Kao-liang 360, and flour 40. Farmers who have grain, being afraid of foreign invasion and of local robbers, are anxious to sell in order that they may hide the money. But the poor have not the money wherewith to buy, as their ordinary sources of income are dried up. There is no spinning or w

no freighting of goods or grain, and little trade. Even food-venders dare not venture more than 3 miles from home for fear of bring robbed. There seems to be a return to the "good old days" when might was right. Grain cannot be moved any great distance because of the highwaymen who everywhere infest the roads. Everywhere the able-bodied club together to rob. A man from Hsin-to-um says he can name sixty men of that little town who now make a business of robbing all who come their way. Even the soldiers fleeing from the north have been set upon and robbed of horses and clothing.

Fuel, too, is scarce, and some are reduced to the necessity of tearing down part of their houses in order to obtain fuel to cook their food.

Already wives and children are being sold for food. A man near Hui-lung, who owns 200 Chinese acres of land, sold his wife for about $12.00 Canadian Currency. Girls can be bought for a dollar.

In addition to the drought, many of the Christians were looted of everything during the summer. It would be useless for them to beg for no one would give to a Christian at this time, and besides they are heavily handicapped in any trade they may follow. Therefore this year of famine falls more than usually heavily upon them. Some of them, at least, have been trying to help one another but, with starvation staring them in the face, no one has much to spare.

By Wang Mei and Ch'eng Pei Yüe we sent in about $23.00 gold. The road is long, and the risk of robbery is great, but something must be done to save them if possible. We expect to send more help by the messenger who leaves next Monday. Ch'ai T'ung Feng will accompany him to take charge of the distribution of the relief.

The Taotai of the three prefectures north of the Yellow River, named Ch'en (陳) has recently moved his official residence to Chang-te. In order to quiet the fears of the people, he issued a proclamation assuring them there was no cause for anxiety for since his coming to the city the Allies had fled in alarm. This same Taotai during last summer issued a proclamation in which foreigners are

accused of cutting out the eyes and hearts of people, and the deluded Christians are exhorted to leave off following the devil barbarian (鬼夷)! A copy of this proclamation is in our possession.

About 20,000 troops are now in North Honan — said to be drawn from Chê-Kiang, Kiang-su, and Liang-Hu. The are entrenched chiefly to the north of Chang-te, with their supply base at Wei-hui Fu. Proclamations have also been recently issued calling upon all villagers to dig trenches about their villages, in order to oppose the expected advance of the Allies.

It may be remembered that in the spring of 1899, not many months after the usurpation of imperial authority by the Empress Dowager, there suddenly arose, in North Honan, a rumour that rebels were coming, which caused a panic over the whole country, and terror-stricken villagers everywhere sought refuge in the nearest walled towns. It is true that, at that time there was a local rebellion in northern An-hui, but this was too far away and too insignificant to cause such a panic, especially with the Yellow River between. About the same time correspondents of the North-China Herald reported the same thing occurring on the banks of the Yang-tse. The whole effect was certainly calculated to give one the impression that these rumours were purposely disseminated. This view is also strengthened by the fact that, immediately afterwards, taking advantage of the terror in the hearts of the people, strict orders were issued that all town and village walls were to be put into thorough repair at once. These orders were carried out with vigor, and besides men were enlisted in these towns, firearms were procured, and drill and target practice were prosecuted with considerable zeal. In the light of subsequent events, one is almost forced to the conclusion that the whole thing was but part of the scheme which resulted in the impotent outburst against foreigners last June.

Li Ping Heng's protégé, Shih Keng the district magistrate at Chang-te, and a man after his late patron's own heart, now lords it over his superior officers — the Prefect and Taotai — and it is said the troops now in that vicinity are subject to his orders. He must have made it all right with Yung Lu when the latter was in Chang-te.

Captain Yang, who was in charge of mission property at Shi-u-wung

has died and his successor is selling off our building material, some at least going in the direction of the residence of our friend the Mayor. The contents of the safe, including all the accounts for the half year, are lost.

The little chapel at Tou-Kung still stands in spite of the fact that the Christians were ordered to tear it down. We are sorry to hear that Mr. Ting of that place recanted under threats of violence. We are also informed that Wang I, Liang Ch'ien Yu, and Yang Chin Fu did the same. These four are the only cases of denying the faith, of which we have heard, and some of these may have done it without quite realizing the seriousness of the act, and under great pressure. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that the three last named still keep up their former associations with the Christians.

The little band at Hsin-ts'un not only holds its own, but is even making progress. From 20 to 30 continue to attend Sunday services at Mr. Ch'eng's house. Five men have recently joined the Christians, one of them - a Mr. Wang - being a man of some means.

The story told in North Honan about the acting-Viceroy of Chili who was, some time ago, found guilty of the massacre of foreigners and beheaded at Paoting Fu, is to the effect that he was executed (presumably by Chinese authorities) for having embezzled the public funds. This is a striking example, showing the need for publishing everywhere, by means of proclamations, the true version of the cause, progress, and results of the present mans outbreak.

We hear that Bishop Anzer has returned to Chinan Fu. Two or three Protestant missionaries, whose stations were near Chefoo, have returned to their work. Those from stations farther inland are beginning to plan for return, now that peace negotiations are on the way. However, it is not likely that any great number will leave the coast until peace is fully assured, and the Consuls have given permission, and then only the men will return at first. We fear that as regards our Honan stations, the prospect of an early resumption of work is not so favorable

as in Shantung, for several reasons:- First, the lawlessness and disorder caused by famine and military occupation; Second, the presence of an anti-foreign Governor; Third, its location far inland; and fourth, the ill-effects of the official encouragement given to the Boxer movement in the province.

From Shansi and Shensi is reported one of the severest famines on record; and the surviving Christians there are in dire distress, while there does not, at present, seem to be any way of sending them help. Human flour is 40 cash, in Shansi it is 100, and in Shensi 200 cash per catty.

A letter from Mr. robert, Secretary of the Tientsin Relief Committee, published in the North China Daily News of Jan. 3rd, shows the distress among the Christians in Chili and western Shantung to be very great. Out of 12,000 Protestant christians connected with the London, American Board, Methodist Episcopal, and Methodist New Connection Missions in the vicinity of Tientsin, and at Yen-sau, Hsiao-chang, Pang-chuang, Liu-ch'ing and Lao-ting, two-thirds or more are destitute and require help. These people have been through the furnace of affliction and have suffered terrible persecution for righteousness sake; and many from among them have won a martyr's crown.

The wife of Sar, who has been such a faithful servant of the mission at Ch'u-wang, is said to be at the point of death, and the family are in great need. We are sending them help.

At Hsin-to'un, a son has been born to Ch'ung Si.

At Portland, Oregon, on Nov. 23rd, a son (Robert Baird) was born to Dr. and Mrs. McClure.

[illegible] in distinguishing for general reasons, first the tenderness and disorder caused by frostbite and unskilful resuscitation; second the pressure of our anti-foreign measures; third, the [illegible] for instead; and fourth, the [illegible] of the physical measurements given to the Royal measurement in the province.

From Chinese and Chinese is reported one of the deserted families on record; and the surviving Christians there are in this distress, which their war of general assist to be very [illegible] of consulting their [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Kobe Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1901.

A MISSIONARY DEFENCE OF LOOTING.

CERTAINLY the most extraordinary pronouncement on the subject of missionary looting is that contained in the report sent to the American Board of Foreign Missions by the Rev. WILLIAM S. AMENT, D.D. This gentlemen, it will be remembered, was recently arrested by the French military authorities on a charge of inciting the native Christians to burglary. It was afterwards stated that he was completely exonerated, but since from his own report, written before his arrest, he stands confessed of looting temples and extorting money from villages, we can hardly regard his exoneration as anything but a matter of form. The reverend doctor tells his story with the most unblushing impudence. "The day after our troops arrived," he writes, "I went to Teng Shih Kou and seized the property of a small prince who had led Boxers and who, as judge, when our people were brought before him, always decided against them." The thin varnish of Christianity of this gentleman learned in divinity has only to be scratched ever so slightly to reveal the "old Adam" underneath. Dr. AMENT pleads the missionaries had "two hundred men, women and children to look after and provide for," but instead of endeavouring to procure food in a legitimate way, or approaching the military officers with a view to obtaining supplies for immediate wants, he marches off, apparently accompanied by the converts, to the residence of a prince against whom he bore a grudge, and seizes his property without any warrant or justification! And then Dr. AMENT has the amazing effrontery to add: "We missionaries have been accused of vindictiveness, even by the soldiers who were looting Chinese on the slightest pretence, but I think if any one considers the justification we have had for certain reprisals, no one will accuse us of being too severe"! Here we have a direct statement—from an American Protestant Doctor of Divinity forsooth—that the end justifies the means. That is, a dishonest act ceases to be dishonest when the end in view is providing food for a number of hungry people.

We had imagined that among the doctrines of Christianity was one prescribing the return of good for evil, but apparently we were mistaken. Perhaps we shall next hear of the Rev. Dr. AMENT issuing a revised Christian Decalogue for the benefit of his Chinese converts. But this is only a part of the reverend gentleman's method of procedure. He relates with evident pride how, without the aid of soldiers or Legations, he made a successful raid on certain villages. "Every one of our dispossessed Church members in that region (Cho Chou) has been reinstated, and a money compensation made for his losses by appealing to the sense of justice among the villagers. . . . Each village restored to the Christians not only the houses pulled down and clothing taken, but also made a gift to the Church to assist the poor people through the winter. Hence we have quite a fund in hand for contingent

purposes, and do not need gifts from the United States." The reverend gentlemen naïvely adds:—"The villagers were grateful that I brought no soldiers and were glad to settle." After reading this statement we can only feel surprised that Dr. AMENT was not arrested long before, and that he should have secured his release so speedily when he was arrested. Here is a man, acting without authority, and entirely in the interests of one section of the community, deliberately levying tolls on whole villages to make good the alleged losses of his co-religionists. Dr. AMENT is discreetly silent as to the methods he used for enforcing the payment of the money. He only says:—"After our conditions were known many villagers came of their own accord and brought money with them." It would be interesting to know what the "conditions" were. The gentry of Cho Chou, it appears, gave the reverend gentleman a cordial welcome and "acknowledged their stupidity . . . in their previous opposition to Christianity." Dr. AMENT believes they are honest in their penitence, and looks forward to a Christian development in that region "such as was never known before." He confesses, however, that this will not be true everywhere, but only in those regions where there has been a "large preliminary work"—that is to say, such work as Dr. AMENT so successfully accomplished in the Cho Chou district. It may be worth his while considering whether he should not apply for patent rights for his method of proselytising, though of course he might reply that his methods are hy no means ne win the history of Christianity. The prospect opened up by Dr. AMENT's new code of morality is indeed extensive. All burglars and thieves who plead they have large families to maintain are henceforward justified in their course of life. The corrupt but poor politician who accepts bribes can henceforward look his fellow-man in the face unblushingly if he can prove it was not for himself he did it. We remember a case where a young man who was charged with embezzling parish funds pleaded that he had to maintain his mother and a large family of brothers and sisters. This was true, but the judge remarked the plea made the case worse, since the prisoner must have known that his dishonest act imperilled his ability to maintain his relations at all. This case applies to the missionaries in China, for in spite of what Dr. AMENT says we should be very much surprised if Christian teaching does not suffer a set-back by his action and the action of his fellow-workers. It is true that under the new principles of Christianity many proselytes may be enrolled among the pirates, bandits, and other similar classes which infest China, but among the less unprincipled the teaching of the Gospel will be received a little incredulously. Dr. AMENT conclndes: "The soldiers have affronted the Chinese more in the few months of their occupancy than the missionaries have in many years. Perhaps we have been too compliant with many of their ideas, and have not attacked them vigorously enough." Evidently the amiable doctor contemplates the arming of the missionaries with rifles and Maxim guns as the speediest

method for converting the Chinese. The best thing that could happen, however, would be for the American Board to withdraw Dr. AMENT, who, if he were to behave in the Philippines as he has done in China, would be promptly deported. The whole incident goes to show that until the Powers deal with the missionary question there will always be trouble in China.

Rec'd Apr. 16.

Dr. Arnold &c.

HAWAIIAN STAMPS

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The Kobe Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13TH, 1901.

THE LOOTING AT PEKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "KOBE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In the interests of a fuller presentation of the subject which was discussed in the editorial columns of the *Chronicle* on Saturday last—the character and methods of the Rev. W. S. Ament, missionary of the American Board of Foreign Missions—may I ask you to give space to the following statements?

When the siege in Peking was relieved in August last, one of the immediate questions was: What quarters could be found for those foreigners who had no further claim to residence in the Legations? It was imperative that all who possibly could should leave, for all available space was needed by the newly-arrived military officers. As for the American missionaries, they were advised by Minister Conger to take up residence in some of the near-by Chinese dwellings, scores of which were standing vacant, deserted by their occupants. There were two stations of the mission of the American Board (Congregational), largely represented among the besieged both by missionaries and Chinese Christians—the Peking and Tungcho stations. It was considered best from the point of view both of safety and of economy for each station to seek quarters large enough to accommodate all of its members. Accordingly Dr. Ament, acting for the Peking station, and Mr. Tewksbury acting for the Tungcho station, both under the definite advice and authority of the American Minister, found two deserted residences suited to the needs of the two stations.

Permission to occupy these two places was secured through the American Legation from the military authorities within whose jurisdiction they were situated. The right to occupy these places was just as clear as the right of the British and American forces to occupy the Temples of Heaven and of Agriculture, or of any other of the relieving forces to occupy adequate quarters. At the two places chosen the missionaries and Chinese of the two stations mentioned took up their residence.

Anyone familiar with the events of the summer knows that all of these, both missionaries and Chinese Christians, were very largely destitute of clothing and wholly destitute of food for immediate needs. Not only so, but there were practically no funds with which to purchase. And still further, the ordinary facilities for buying were absent because merchants and traders of all classes had been frightened from the city by the incoming troops, and larger quantities of the stores left in the city had been seized by the troops. If the military officers had been asked for assistance by the missionaries the reply would undoubtedly have been, "Live off of the country as we are doing." There were just two possible ways for the missionaries to supply the immediate needs of themselves and the Christians. These two ways were—to buy as far as possible, and where this was impossible, to utilise the resources of the compounds to which they had moved, in which were stored considerable supplies of clothing and provisions. Such of these as were needed were freely taken, and other articles were sold to supply funds. In one place, and presumably in both, careful accounts were kept of all articles disposed of so that if at a later time justice required that the owners be indemnified, the amount of indemnity could be accurately determined. Let it be added, also, that this disposition of the supplies in these compounds was made in accordance with the definite advice of the American Minister.

During the month of January a meeting of the missionaries of the American Board in North China was held, and among the motions passed was the following: "Voted—that Dr. Ament and Mr. Tewksbury were justified in following the advice of the U.S. Minister and selling the moveable property in the Tan Pei Lo Fu and the Yü Wang Fu for the benefit of the distressed Chinese refugees and for the extraordinary expenses after the siege was raised." This action was taken, not as expressing any new conviction of the missionaries, but in view of the criticisms from outside. By this vote the entire mission gave definite expression to its approval of the action taken by the representatives of the Peking and Tungcho stations. Here, then, we have a course of

action supported by the best judgement of the U.S. Minister and of the members of the Mission—all persons of sound character and judgement, all present on the field of action, and all thoroughly conversant with the facts and conditions of the case. Who, living at a distance, without personal knowledge of the situation, and with access to the facts only through indirect sources, will presume to criticise?

The criticisms of Dr. Ament refer not only to his action in the matters mentioned above, but to his methods of alleged "extortion" of indemnity from the villages where Chinese Christians and the Mission B ard suffered the loss of life or property. The most difficult question before Dr. Ament, as before all missionaries in Peking after the seige, related to the future of the Chinese Christians, many of whom were widows and orphans, and nearly all of whom had been deprived of their regular means of support. These Christians must be supported, or assisted to means of self-support, or turned out to shift for themselves, which would have meant in many instances starvation, or death at the hands of the Boxers who still infested the country, or abuse and death at the hands of the foreign troops. Manifestly to leave them to care for themselves was out of the question. But to support them, or assist them to means of self-support, required funds, and whence could these be derived? There were but two sources which could be considered: the generosity of friends of missions in the home countries, and funds paid as indemnity by those who were responsible for the losses of the Christians. No one can hesitate for a minute to admit that justice suggests the latter course. The villages as a whole, and especially the officials, were responsible for the losses of the Christians. Accordingly, to them the missionaries, including Dr. Ament, turned for funds.

Detachments of the various foreign troops were busy going here and there exacting punishment of those communities where the Boxers had been most strongly supported in their outrages. Everyone recognised that the punishment of these communities was not only deserved, but necessary. And as there was no Chinese Government to punish, the matter must of necessity be taken in hand by the foreigners. Now, what Dr. Ament and others did was to go to the villages where Christians had suffered losses and present claims for the losses sustained. The villagers were told that if they came forward with funds or property to meet the claims, the missionaries would use their influence to prevent the villages from being visited by the punitive expeditions of the soldiers. In these matters, again, the missionaries were acting in accordance with arrangements made with the American Minister and the military authorities. Only on this basis could their influence to prevent punitive expeditions be worth anything. The villages came forward and met the claims presented. If this be called "extortion," it is the same kind of extortion as that by means of which a prisoner found guilty by a court is led to pay a fine rather than suffer the penalty on his own person; or as that by which a man who has wronged another is compelled to pay damages to the person wronged. These expeditions by Dr. Ament and others are therefore entirely justifiable, and not only so, but were the best solution of the problem for all concerned. They satisfied, to some extent at least, the justice of the case; they supplied funds for the support, or for the assistance to self-support, of the widows and orphans and destitute among the Chinese Christians; they diminished, to the extent of the Mission Board property concerned, the indemnity to be later asked of the Chinese Government; and they presented that form of settlement which the villagers themselves were most willing to make.

It seems to the writer that much of the criticism which has been directed against not only the missionaries, but nearly all other foreigners in North China in connection with the present disturbances, spring from the effort to apply to conditions thoroughly unnatural and abnormal the rules of conduct which apply in the normal conditions of every-day life. There are great crises in life such as those connected with earthquakes, famines, sieges, wars, and sudden and awful calamities, when for the time being the fundamental principles of right and wrong must be applied in new ways and according to new methods. And oftentimes persons at a distance who have no personal knowledge of the peculiar situation cannot understand the rightness of the actions taken, whereas if the critics were present and had equally good opportunities for knowing the facts and feeling the responsibilities, they would adopt measures not unlike those which from a distance they are inclined to criticise.

Sincerely yours,

HOWARD S. GALT.

KOBE: March 12, 1901.

[We scarcely think our correspondent's explanation will be regarded as a valid defence. That the United States Minister should have given permission to Dr. Ament to go on what were simply black-mail expeditions, no matter for what purpose the proceeds were used, appears to us extraordinary. Did the other Ministers know and agree to these private looting expeditions? Mr. Galt's letter, however, is worth some fuller notice, especially his contention that the ordinary dictates of morality are quite properly suspended in great crises.—ED.]

Rec'd Apr. 16, 1901

TO ~~THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS~~: Nov. 1901

Boston, May — The executive officers of the American Board have received ~~a communication~~ from the Rev. Arthur H. Smith, D.D., now in Peking, the following statement defensive of the missionaries against criticism in this country. The Board refers to it as an authority of the first rank on all Chinese affairs, he says:

During the past year the journals of all Western lands have been flooded with communications relating to China, its inhabitants, ~~and the~~ Foreign Residents of this Empire, and the relation between them. Owing to the profound interest in the subject everywhere felt, any writer, whatever his acquaintance with his subject, and whatever his fitness to enlighten the public was able to command a hearing. Of the greater part of the misrepresentations thus widely dispersed it has often seemed best to take no notice, since in China as in the West it is a proverb that The truth can not get outside the door so quickly as a Lie can go a thousand li. But when writers of national reputation become sponsors for fictions and then proceed to argue from them as if they were facts, it is impossible to keep silence without being disloyal to truth.

I am impelled to these observations by the appearance of an article in the Feb. number of the North American Review by Mark Twain, which is given the most conspicuous place as the opening essay, and is entitled "To The Person Sitting in Darkness". It seems to have been written soon after Christmas, and consists of extracts from New York papers in regard to the bright outlook at that season, followed by quotations from articles, telegrams &c relating to various scandals committed in Christian lands, or under the flags of nominally ~~Christian nations~~, the general inference ~~being~~ is that our Civilization is altogether a fraud, and our Christianity wholly unadapted for export, not to say for home consumption, with a more or less clearly expressed conviction that those who are engaged in this extension of civilization and of Christianity are themselves impostors, and ought to be shown up. ~~Mr. Clemens is so well known as~~ [illegible] friend of what he believes to be right, and has himself recent

the sturdy fr

ly given so good an example of commercial honor, that it is with regret that we call attention to his unwarranted course in this article. With the subject as a whole I have no concern at present, as Civilization and Christianity are entirely able to take care of themselves against all comers. What I am specially moved to do is to contradict the statements made on pages 162-164 of the Review, regarding Rev. Wm. S. Ament, of Peking. Mark Twain quotes to the extent of half a page a dispatch printed in the New York Sun of Dec. 24th, the substance of which is that Mr. Ament had made a trip into the country to look after his members, some 300 of whom had been killed by Boxers. He is said to have collected 300 taels for each of these murders, and to have compelled full payment for all property belonging to the Christians destroyed. He is also alleged to have "assessed fines amounting to thirteen times the amount of the indemnity." Following this is a summary of a conversation which the reporter had with Dr. Ament in regard to the Roman Catholic proceedings in the same line, and a criticism of the "soft hand policy" in dealing with the Chinese Boxers, as compared with the German "mailed fist". There is also a passing reference to the stories that the missionaries looted after the Siege, and the affirmation that they were justified in the action which they then took. As the latter topic has been the theme of innumerable newspaper paragraphs, and endless talk, it may be well to make brief reference to it, before coming to the ~~main~~ subject. At the close of the Siege, Dr. Ament found himself with several hundred Chinese Christians on his hands, houseless, ~~moneyless~~ ~~moniless~~ moneyless, and absolutely dependent upon their foreign Pastor.

These Christians had behaved nobly during the Siege. One of them, a lad of thirteen, was the first messenger to get through to Tientsin with information as to the condition of the Legation, and made his way back at once with the earliest return messages, a service promptly recognized by every one. Another of these Christians was put in charge of the Chinese who were entrusted with rifles, and who stood shoulder to shoulder with the Japanese in the deadly breaches of the Su Wang Fu, winning the respect and even the admiration of the soldierly heroes who saved that key to our defences. With the permission of the Russian military authorities and with the aid of the United States Legation, Mr. Ament took possession of a Mongol Fu near the former Mission ~~headquarters~~ premises, and as it was the headquarters for the Boxers who destroyed those premises, it was adjudged right and proper by all the authority then existing that the contents of this Fu should be regarded as confiscated, and should be sold for the benefit of the Christians, which was accordingly done. This is the basis of the oft repeated charge of "Missionary looting", and ~~I submit that~~ it is a total misuse of terms so to term it. To any who criticize this proceeding let me ask: "What would You have done in the same circumstances?" This policy of confiscation of Boxer premises and land is precisely that which the Chinese Government is itself adopting in many places, and judged by any standard appears entirely just, although not in all cases necessarily expedient. ~~Now for the dispatch published~~ in the Sun. It was sent by a Correspondent who had come to China, as he himself explained later, deeply prejudiced against missionaries, and who did not stop to consider the bearings of his words. What he telegraphed was the statement that Mr. Ament had collected indemnity to the amount

d one third times the value of the property destroyed, the frac-
representing the probable increased cost of rebuilding under
conditions, added in accordance with the advice of the large body of Amer-
icans who while yet professed in favor of the "Memorandum of Reform" published in your columns
last September. By what means this one and one third was expanded into
thirteen we do not know, but it is certain that when a cablegram came
from Boston inquiring into the matter, and the true statement was known, the
correspondent of the Sun hastened to apologize for the error, and did his
st to correct it. But that did not hinder Mark Twain from
ing upon it, and making it, printed in small capitals, and with varied
on the center of a vituperative attack upon the personal charac-
Agent. He cites the words that this indemnity had been "used
opagation of the Gospel", and pens the following paragraph: "Mr.
inancial feat of squeezing a thirteen fold indemnity out of the
asants to square other people's offences, thus condemning them
r women and innocent little children to inevitable starvation
ngering death, in order that the blood money

so acquired might be'usedfor the propagation of the Gospel',does not flutter my serenity;although the act and the words,taken together,concrete a blasphemy so hideous and so colossal that without doubt its mate is not findable in the history of this or any other age.Yet,if a layman had done that thing and justified it with those words,I should have shuddered,I know....Sometimes an ordained minister sets out to be blasphemous.When this happens,the layman is out of the running;he stands no chance." Witness the subsumptions of which this paragraph as well as the others is full.Mr. Ament extorted the money from innocent people,whose wives and children would in consequence starve by a lingering death. As a matter of fact Mr. Ament went alone and unattended by a single soldier on the trip to which reference is made.His only leverage was the presence of a force which would ultimately inquire into the merits of each case.The Chinese hastened themselves to propose terms,and these are the terms which they not only accepted,but accepted gladly.The whole is in strict accord with Chinese law,as well as that of other lands,and of common sense.In China the Village is responsible for what is done in the Village,and this no Chinese for a moment disputes.Mr. Ament courageously and at the outset took upon himself the risk of settling up some of the countless claims in advance of the arrival of troops,in order to save the Christians from starvation and again bring out a modus vivendi between them and their neighbors.In this he was phenomenally successful. For example in the city of Cho Chou where in previous years by a long course of wise conciliation and friendliness Mr. Ament had many friends,he was able wholly unsupported to secure from the

[illegible] chapel [illegible], in [illegible] unoccupied premises, at the opening of which the Magistrate and the local gentry were present with expressions of cordiality. ~~According to the figures cited by Mark Twain Mr. Ament would have collected about 90,000 taels, whereas~~ The total sum which he has obtained was not more than 5,000 in money and perhaps as much more in land, for the support of widows and orphans, a sum entirely inadequate. I have known Mr. Ament ever since he came to China in 1877, and if my personal testimony is of any weight to the falsity of charges against his Christian character, I shall give it upon all occasions. In circumstances of great delicacy and difficulty he has borne himself nobly, and deserves strong commendation. Whatever mistakes he may have committed in the storm and stress of a period of unexampled difficulty have not been due to want of probity, and he is in every way above suspicion as a gentleman and as a man.

At the meeting of the Peking Missionary Association last evening the Secretary was instructed to send the following telgram to the North American Review: "Peking Missionary Association demands public retraction gross libel against Ament. Utterly false. Secretary".

Peking, March 21st, 1906.

Arthur H. Smith

218.

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ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE IN HARTVILLE, MO., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1901.

"The work that has enlisted the devotion and sacrifice of thousands of noble men and women; to which the Christians of America have given millions in treasure is not to be set at naught by the idle persiflage of a humorist."—Record-Herald.

It is yet to be seen what abiding impression on public opinion is to result from the knowledge of recent proceedings in Asia. "Mark Twain" may be with the minority, on this question, but he is not alone. There are others. Those, too, whose donations also, are estimated in these "millions in treasure;" persons who wish to convert, not to exterminate the Asiatics; gave of their means with the sole object of saving the 'heathen's' souls, never dreaming that one cent of these offerings would ever be applied as sinnews of war for the slaying of the 'heathen's' bodies. Their cause of complaint may be set out in the few lines which will follow:

The missionaries alligned themselves with the Europeans in favor of a merciless punitive policy which was opposed by the American military officers. They censured the merciful inclination of our soldiers and commended and encouraged the bloodthirstiness of the Europeans. Looting and robbing are not so serious offences as the killing of innocent people—non-combatants. If Mr. Clemens were to declare that the missionaries are morally responsible for a large per cent of the murders committed by Europeans in China, could 'Record' dispose of the challenge by replying that Mr. Clemens is a humorist?

'Mark' is that, but not so greatly so that even he can discover more of humor than of horror and compassion in the survey of a human slaughter-pen reeking with the bloody, pitiful souvenirs of murdered women and children.

The fact of these massacrees is established. Now, by whom; by whose authority, whose advice, whose permission? If an honest effort be made to locate responsibility in China, and the missionaries be found blameless, then let their critics stand corrected.

Then, too, must be corrected the daily dispatches from China covering some past months of European operations there. Correct, by expunging every line relating to missionary activities in China during that period. Otherwise, the missionaries are on record, crying in chorus continually for "more drastic measures," for more blood, at a time when the road-gutters were running with innocent blood and field and stream were pestilent with decaying remains of the victims of suicide, outrage and terror.

Let the people have the facts, and they are competent to consider for themselves, to what extent the "arrangements are fair and satisfactory." They will demand that reason be shown, wherefore, conduct which in the past was villainously wrong, is henceforth to be accepted as fair and right, if, indeed, such thing were possible.

"Mark Twain finds the American missionaries "destitute of the moral sense." His own attempt to justify his slanders proves him destitute of common sense, common fairness, and common decency."—Inter Ocean.

When, in an emergency, a show of argument must be made against the side of reason, right and truth, libelous epithets are convenient space-fillers and look well in print. If the stubborn facts again prevail, reflect, once more, that "virtue is its own reward."

The Chicago Tribune remarks:

"The foreign missions ought to have been aware of the fact that Mark Twain, who takes so few things seriously, is much worked up over this Chinese matter. Were angels to visit him and tell him he was mistaken regarding it he could not be persuaded."

No, he would not be 'persuaded;'

by competent testimony he might be convinced. To see whether there be anything in the Chinese situation which should have "worked up" the feelings of honest, decent people, let us refer to the news' reports of the Inter Ocean, Mr. Clemen's most savage critic. A special dispatch to the Inter Ocean, of recent date, leads out as follows:

"Washington, D. C., April 6.—There is on file at the State Department a report from China. No one outside a privileged few may see it. It is a story of the occupation of Pekin and neighboring Chinese cities by the allies. It deals with wholesale suicides among Chinese women and girls to escape a worse fate at the hands of soldiers from civilized, Christian lands.

"The State Department refuses to make the report public in all its horrible frankness."

The dispatch proceeds with details of which we have space only to add that women and girls were ravished and then stabbed to death; others ravished to death. It all had the purpose of an object-lesson. It was the awful alternative, to escape which, the cities remaining ransomed the honor and the lives of their women and children of Rev. Dr. Ament.

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American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Congregational House, 1 Somerset Street,

Boston,

Wright County Progress.

W. H. H. MUSICK, Ed., Pub. & Prop.

HARTVILLE, - - MISSOURI.

July 12, 1901.

An influential American missionary, Rev. Gilbert Reid, has an article in a recent number of the "Forum," entitled "The Ethics of Loot." By dispensing with recently invented euphemisms and talking English as it was spoken one year ago, the writer of that article is, confessedly, a thief, in principle, and in fact, and he implicates his missionary associates in the misconduct to which he confesses. The writer takes the position that it is right and proper for the citizens of one country to loot the property of the citizens of any other country whose soldiers may be defeated in battle; whose civil laws may be paralyzed by the presence of invaders.

That is to set aside, absolutely, the principle of moral obligation in the matter of property rights, and resolve the question of stealing into the problem of opportunity, simply--opportunity to appropriate the goods of another without probability of being called to account therefor.

Dr. Reid has need, for himself and his colleagues, to publish an exposition of "The Ethics of Arson," "The Ethics of Rape," "The Ethics of Murder." All these crimes along with looting were committed in China, at the same time, by the same parties, and under the same license. They must all be condemned, or excused or defended together. Ament and Conger have sought to lie out of the mess. We are dazed by Rev. Dr. Reid's display of nerve, just as we are constrained to admire the great neck, the tense muscles and wild fury of an equally intellectual old bull in a china shop.

Sooner or later, in spite of church papers which, when they dare approach the subject at all, are misrepresenting the situation to the best of their abilities, the people will come to a knowledge of the recent occurrences in Asia.

The fact is—The missionary element in China, taking advantage of disturbances provoked by themselves, and by them magnified out of all proportion, undertook to annihilate opposition by invoking and directing a war of extermination patterned after the Old Testament history of Israelitish conquest. Therein they discovered, as they elected to consider, Divine warrant for all the unspeakable horrors inflicted upon peaceable people in China.

Merely, the missionaries are three thousand years behind the civilization, the morality, the religion of the age in which they live.

Commercial Appeal says: "The Christian churches owe it to themselves, not only to repudiate this creed of sanctified grand larceny, but to expel the Rev. Reid from communication with any Christian body." We reckon not. We do not believe that Mr. Reid misrepresents Conger-Ament missionary sentiment at all, excepting that he is a trifle more candid than is the average highwayman. Perhaps Commercial pays more attention to secular Sunday papers than to denominational literature, by the perusal of which he might be better informed as to the ethics of all sorts of rascality that make for the supremacy of fraud and falsehood. Has it never occurred to our contemporary that "sanctified grand larceny" is only some degrees, if any, worse than persistent "sanctified grand" lying about this matter, about the old soldiers, their Homes and Canteens, about things in general? Bro. Reid is all right.

Rec'd July 16.

Missionary Looting to !!

Peking and Tientsin Times.
SATURDAY, 13th JULY, 1901.

The Taku Forts.

A MEETING of Military Commanders is shortly to be held under the presidency of General Voyron we believe, to decide whether the Taku Forts shall actually be razed to the ground or not. We hoped this was a matter which had long since been determined in accordance with the Demands of the Powers, to which the Imperial sanction was nominally given. We are of course aware that it was one of the points to which "strong exception" was taken by the plenipotentiaries and Court, but that did not imply any intention to modify the clause. The work of destruction would no doubt be very considerable, but that would hardly constitute a sound argument in favour of retaining the forts neither is the fact that they were easily captured, and therefore not very formidable, quite logical. Any and all of the mistakes which the Chinese have made, and the weakness they have shown are capable of remedy; and slow as they apparently are to learn, these things, like youthfulness, alter with time. Badly manned, the Taku Forts were not a very big job. Left to figure a third time in history the record might be less in our favour. The fiat has gone forth that China shall not have forts commanding the highway to Peking, and we imagine that the formal discussion of the matter by the Military Commanders will be mainly concerned with ways and means rather than the fact itself. To the untechnical mind it suggests itself that the vast earth works of the forts might with advantage be utilized to fill in the fore-shore of Taku, and raise the mud waste in front of Pilot Town to a habitable level with a sea front, and the site of the North Fort suggests itself as an absolutely ideal locality for a hotel or sanitorium such as Tientsin seems to need so badly, and a good road might perhaps be laid from that point to the railway station. If China is to be denied the privilege of a third attempt to swamp the boats of the barbarians that come against her, and we are going to kindly disallow her the use at the river's mouth of those dangerous play things with which she contrives to mainly injure herself, we hope some practical benefit to the foreign community as well as herself will result. It seems to us that an international military sanitorium at the South fort and a civilian hotel and sanitorium at the North Fort would be of much more benefit to the Chinese than the Forts ever have been or ever will be, as well as to ourselves.

The Situation.

NOTHING very striking has occurred in regard to the situation in the North during the past week, and suspicion is being lulled to rest, and the warning note regarded as an idle alarmist rumour. Neither Prince Tuan nor Tung Fu-hsian have accomplished anything, or indicated in any way that they intend to even try and accomplish anything, therefore why, it is said, should there be any agitation about them. Even the *Je Je* tells us now that the report of their movement was erroneous; but in the event of future possibilities it is interesting to note the evidence which can be gleaned from various quarters in support of the news which reached here two weeks ago, to the effect that both Tuan and Tung have plans for future action. We note that a correspondent who had just returned from a missionary station a little way south of Hsian, writes to the *N.-C. Daily News* confirming the anticipations of Father Barnabas, and basing his opinion clearly upon what he had seen or heard at the station he visited, and he expresses the not unreasonable suspicion that Li Hung-chang can hardly be as ignorant on the subject as he professes to be. The *Su Pao* in Shanghai admits that Tuan and Tung are moving, but that journal does not consider that Tung's object is rebellion:

"He is coming back because he has heard that the Court is returning to Peking, and he desires to protect it as of yore! He must have received authority from the Reactionaries in Hsian who are once more relying upon him to carry out their sinister designs. If he really returns to Peking the consequences to China will be of greater moment than to foreign[illegible]

[illegible] conservatives will [illegible] roost." The soldiers of the corps led by Prince Tuan and Kang-I have recently received exhortations from the Empress. These are the men who with Tung Fu-hsiang's Moslems were on the rampage last summer in Peking. They have not been punished in any way. If these men unite again, it bodes no good to this unhappy country, for it means that the wretched criminals who are meditating a return to Peking are still looking for comfort to the old sources."

The above is a reasonable explanation, but does not clear the horizon of trouble which all the native papers are unanimous in predicting. Trouble, difficulty, and commercial paralysis must, it appears to us, ensue whether the Court remains away or returns; whether Tung breaks into open rebellion, or joins in his lot with the Government, corruption disorder and upheaval will we fear as surely prevail. The Government have deliberately set in motion a mischievous license in the country which it will be very difficult to control, and there is no one now in the Government capable of stemming the tide of rapine and savagery which is overflowing the country. Li Hung-chang if younger and less engrossed with private schemes of his own might yet achieve much, but he can accomplish nothing now for the country and the outlook is absolutely [illegible] encouragement.

and Trenton Times of
July 13. 1901

Rec'd Aug. 13

What of Arthur Smith?

H. D. Porter – 1902

Arthur Smith , began his interesting and now distinguished literary career in China , with a detailed accountof an extended trip with two companions from Tientsin to Hsi-An-Fu . The latter has been made newly famous as the place of flight of the Chinese Imperial Court

The journey is one of a thousand milesand the trip going and returning required three autumn months .

The simple brochure was entitled: "Sketches of travel" These were published , as letters in the "Celestial Empire". Mr Frederic Henry Balfour founded this weekly Journal and persuaded Mr Smith to aid him through correspondence . A very small edition was issued and never republished . They sketches were full of vivid description and minute detail, bright with epigram and wise observation.

When Mr Balfour went to the North China Herald,he took his correspondents with him, Mr Smith has continued , since then as a correspondent. He has furnished a ceaseless stream of valuable hint , suggestion and "matter" to that paper . Under the guise of 'Leading Article', of which the British public are so fond , some of the brightest and most valuable studies of Chinese life and politics have been thus given to current events in China .

The Brilliant author of :"Missionaries in China " and a " Candid friend " also secured his correspondence in the 'Chinese Times', published at Tientsin."You see further into this millstone than we do", :was the persuasive argument of this caustic critic at war withe British Government and the Missionary Philanthropist.

A second literary effortwas published in the Chinese Recorder under the title

"The Proverbs and Common sayings of the Chinese"

Scarborough had printed his volume , with some 3000phrases , but Mr Smith's was far more minute , an elaborate study of Chinese proverbial philosophy. Proverb , pun , myth and epigram, with selected sentences , from a very wide range ,with a running commentary on each , atranslation , often in rhyme , and an analysis of the underlying folk lore .

This study, continued through years ,opened up the wide range of Chinese colloquial expressionand thought . It laidthe basis for the elaborate psychological and social studies of the books " Chinese Characteristics " and Village Life "

The former volume repletewith the sources of Chinese humor, made more effective by careful systematizing, of pun , epigram rhetorical figure and native philosophy, often illumined bymerry versification , served to make its author at absolute easewith the Chinese People of whatever rank . More efull and ready in apt quotation, Arthur Smith is easilyen rapportwith all sorts and conditions of Chinese .

The Chinese people with endless , timeless leisure are remarkably social ,many of them most admirable raconteurs . Arthur Smith , from his College days was always equal to going "one better ". He has fallen in with several Native Helpers , very delightful companions and story tellers . In the long years of genial intercourse he has drawn out their own resources

Many of these reappear in brief and happy form in his studies of Chinese life .

Aside from the incidental aspects of social life , Mr Smithhas aimed to lead the Chineseinto the deeper regions of the spiritual life in which especial during these later years he loves to dwellL

In relation to his missionary associates , Mr Smith has been a most delightful companionand friend . His continuous fund of bubbling witand pleasantry enriched by careful and wise observation of men and things , with a christian kindliness of spirit has given constant charm to his social intercourse

In the later years of consciously deepened spiritual life there has been added to the outward expressionan element of inward grace and power

As regards his relations to Native Chinese Officials it must be borne in mind that only perforce has a Mandarin any relation to a Missionary.When not distinctly hostile , a Chinese Off official has not considered it good form to have intercourse with a foreigner . Neither is it the desire or policy of the missionary to cultivate the local magistrate , beyond a given formality . When the Chinese Emperor began the study of English and things began to veer toward reform intercourse with official became more free . Under such circumstances Mr Smith made a most favorable impression on the Chinese Officials whom he met.His full command of their speech and thought hada special influence . Our local Official from 1899onward boughtmany books of us and made frequent visits . He recognized the facttha-t the Missionaries had an intimate knowledge of the people and a widely extending influence .He called up them to aid in the control of floods, appealed to them for medical helpand when the Boxer troubles broke out was as friendly as the feeble tenure of his office would allow . In meeting a hostile or unsympathetic Official,determined to over ride the Missionaryby insulting or rushing torrents of words, Mr Smith was wise and determined . Awaiting a possible lullin the outbursthe would pour in a good measure of well chosen words in a quiet and reasoning manner .

In February 1900 it became advisable to meet the Governor of the Province , the now well known Yuan Shih K'ai The Governor admitted thathe could not known all that was going on because the local officials deceived him . Mr Smith gave to him the detailed account of some of the indignities suffered by the real christians and secured promises of relief , The Governor said to a friend : I never saw a foreigner so full of detail, so rapid and voluminous in careful speech .

When the Boxer affairs began to harass in Shantung it was determined to keep the Legation fully informed . A weekly summary of rapidly developing dangers were sent to Mr Conger . It was prophetic for this correspondence to urge " Unless four Legations combine to stay its progress the Boxer movement will be followed by certain and fearful consequences in the Spring " .When the crash came , the belated actors at Peking could but accept the wise foresight of such men as Arthur Smith .

From thse twentieth of June onward 300 foreigners were gathered

in the narrow quarters of the British Legation in Peking . To Dr Martin and Mr Smithwere assigned the duties , alternately , of keep ing the Gate.Gilbert Reid says :The Besieged were saved by Work , Work , Work .,During those fifty-five days of agony :ARTHUR SMITH WAS A SUCCESS: This was said by one who watched him closely, Ministe Conger , Sir Claude Mac Donald , Mr Squires , Sir Robt Hart and others esteemed him for his previous literary work . Through the isolation and intimacy of the siege they were to know him inti personally . He was at once discovered to be minutely , if not marve llouslyacquainted with the Boxer movement from its inception . His prophecy of coming perilhad been more than realized . His counsel and judgment was highly regarded . All the sources of information at the disposal of the Legations were freely given himin daily intercourse . His gift of merry and wise speech came into abundant playand were fully appreciated by the vigorous workers or the depressed and desponding . His strong faith and spiritual energywere never in the back ground - When the end came , it was his voice which uttered the subdued gladness .The special Providences thro which they were saved were summed in a powerful resume of them all .

When the Siege began , it is doubtful if there was any very generous estimate of the missionarie s , in these Legation circles . When the siege ended the most cordial relations existed , such full esteem as has been recently mentioned by Sir R Hart Arthur Smith was one of the elements contributing to that result . Each aided allin the great struggle .

Arthur Smith is a success . In fact he has always been a success And now in the fullest activityof his mental and spiritual energies he is eminently so . As a careful student , as a patient investi gator , as a large hearted philanthropist , as a popular and power ful preacher alike to Chinese and to Englishaudiences , as an inform ing lecturer , as a devoted and toiling missionary, as a student of social life and tendencies , as a writer of unique and delightful books unsurpassed in brilliant epigram and aphorism, as a wise and careful lhistorian of Asiatic Politics , he is and will continue to b A SUCCESS.

H.D.P

Beloit. 1902.

by

Henry D Porter

Beloit - 1902 -

222.

BOOK IS A RARE ONE

The Spokesman-Review

DR. HALL HAS COPY OF THE "EMPRESS TESTAMENT."

Spokane Spokesman - May 12 '02

One of 300 Originals Specially Made in Order to Give Copy to Empress of China—Book Bound in Red Morocco—On Hand Made Paper—One of Most Valuable Books Printed.

An Associated Press dispatch from Princeton, N. J., yesterday said that a valuable New Testament printed in Chinese had been presented to Princeton university by Mrs. John Stranoch of Philadelphia. The dispatch said that it was a facsimile of the New Testament presented the dowager empress of China and was from the Oxford university press.

It was thought it was the only book of its kind in America, but it was discovered yesterday that Dr. William L. Hall of Spokane has a copy that is by far more interesting and more valuable than the one presented to Princeton university. The book has an interesting history and is the finest New Testament ever printed in the Chinese language.

Dr. Hall was for five years a member of the medical missionary force in China sent out by the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. During that time he became familiar with the language of the people and can both read and write it. In 1894, 200 women from all over the world conceived the idea of presenting the dowager empress of China with a copy of the New Testament in the Chinese language. A committee was accordingly appointed to translate the work, and when that was done the copy was given to the Bible Society's Printing company in China with instructions to turn out the best piece of work that it had ever done.

One of Most Valuable Books.

Work was begun on the presentation copy for the empress, and when completed it was one of the most valuable books ever printed. Bound in full morocco, the cover letters were of solid gold, and there was a solid gold clasp. It was printed on the finest of hand made Chinese paper and no typographical errors were allowed to slip in. The copy was presented to the empress and then 300 additional copies were printed from the original type. One of these 300 copies was presented to Dr. Hall by his friends and he now prizes it as one of his most valuable possessions.

The book itself is a large morocco bound volume containing 756 pages. The paper on which it is printed is a thin hand made composition perfectly adapted for an empress' copy. It is bound in red morocco and the press work is beautiful. The first page is in the back of the book, Chinese fashion, and on this fly page are printed the words which make it of so much value, "From the type of the copy presented to the empress." The copy owned by Dr. Hall is supposed to be one of the only two copies in America.

Spokane, May 12, 1902

Rec'd May 19

223.

NOTES FROM PEKING.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

A year ago, the impending change from Occidental rule in the government of the city of Peking, and the adjacent territory also, was looked forward to with considerable dread by those familiar with Chinese ways. It was not unnaturally supposed that when the Chinese found themselves once more in the saddle, they would begin to undo the work of the military, would relax the somewhat stringent regulations, and would take delight in showing that China is now for the Chinese. Very little of these predictions can be said to have been fulfilled. The holes in the city walls—except those in the southern city for railways—were promptly closed up. But, in general, it might be be said that the change from one domination to the other was accomplished without difficulty and without friction. This is to be set down largely to the account of the remarkable talent of the Chinese for being governed.

All this was many moons ago, but the present ways are a sort of compound of the older and the newer. Most of the main streets seem to have been repaired after a fashion, and it is a dismal fact that West Legation Street, especially that portion of it which is in front of the U.S. and Russian Legations, is the worst road in the Capital, full of depressions made by the heavy military carts, and apparently never filled up. Who is to be expected to undertake the charge of these highways in the future we do not know—probably the Legations themselves.

In their zeal to show the untutored Celestials how to do things, the Germans and the Italians made mighty improvements in one of the chief thoroughfares within their jurisdiction, to wit, the great street leading to the Ha Ta Gate. This was once lined with old sheds and booths along the roadway, but all on a lower level. All these unsightly nuisances were demolished at a sweep, the gutters on each side of the road were ignored, and the whole broad street made into an imitation of a scientific sloping roadway. There were those, who, observing this innovation, hastened to remark that it was 'no go' (*pu hsing*) for the reason that the deep Chinese drains on each side have been literally buried out of sight, as if they had no more to do with the drainage than a meridian. Every traveller who comes to Peking notices these yawning trenches, not wide but deep, and he probably labours under the erroneous impression that we have here a specimen of Oriental sanitation, like the Occidental sewers of Paris of which he has read in his Victor Hugo. He wonders where the many intricate channels lead to, and is much puzzled with the evident absence of any standard of level, in favour of which even the filthy Pekingese fluid appears to have the usual prejudice. But he is altogether on the wrong track. These deep and long drawn pits are not meant to convey the water, &c., longitudinally, but to provide a receptacle in which they may be accommodated *pro tem.*, a kind of clearing-house while arrangements are being perfected to have them soak down into the bowels of mother earth.

There is another form of the same object to be met with in Chinese court-yards, where large earthenware jars are inverted and placed mouth to mouth in the ground, an opening in the bottom of each one providing for the requisite entrance and exit. In due time, the drainage sinks away below, and the resident on the surface troubles himself no more about it.

It has long been a custom of the Chinese municipal administration of Peking to open these unspeakable 'drains' every spring, remove the contents, reeking with enough typhoid germs to destroy annually the whole human race. The openings were made at a distance of a block or so apart, the intervening shop-keepers who did not wish to be suffocated with the noxious mud piled in front of their places of business making it worth while for the contractors to have the apertures few and far apart. When the official inspector arrived to see if the work had been properly done, a man was sent in at one end of the hole to crawl through and reappear at the other, by which means it was certified to be 'open for business.' But the wily Celestial had craftily provided two men, the one who went in being fairly clean and wholesomed while the one concealed at the further end crawled out so bedaubed with filth that his own mother would not have known him! Then the contractor drew his pay, and this particular measure of municipal 'reform' was considered as *done!*

But this year, for the first time within the memory of any one, the openings to the drains have been made so close together that there is no question whatever about the thoroughness of the inter-communication, and in some instances the great sewers have not only been scooped out with a shovel, but apparently swept with a broom! But let not this innovation be made to do duty as a symbol of the condition of the Empire. The sewer is the same old sewer, and the mud is the same old mud, and it is exposed in heaps and lakes along all the highways, in some instances so blocking up the passage for carts that travel is greatly obstructed, just as of old. Some of it appears to be carted off somewhere—perhaps for a fertilizer (in which capacity it would seem to have a high value) —but more seems to be ultimately spread over the surface of the street as in the good old days of old, and when it dries its substance is impartially diffused all over the surface of the city, as of yore.

Excavations show that the superficial strata of the present capital is composed to a large extent of the coal-ash which is annually deposited in immense quantities, and which in five hundred years might easily raise the level of the ground several feet. The whole region about Peking is more or less sandy, owing, in part, to the proximity of the irrepressible Hun (Yung Ting) River, the inundations of which no mortal has yet been able to control. Ashes and fine sand make an ideal substance to be dispersed by the high winds which all ways prevail in Peking, especially in the winter and the spring. On this account alone, this city is generally held to be one of the most disagreeable places to inhabit anywhere to be found on the globe. Its pristine filthiness is perhaps a trifle relieved owing to the changes made during the foreign *régime*, yet only a little, and one is not infrequently reminded of the just judgment of the late Sir Harry Parkes, who, in one of his later letters, referred to Peking as 'a damnable dunghill!'

Filed Aug. 28, 1902

224.

Russia and Manchuria.

RESULTS OF THE OCCUPATION.

Dr. Morrison has, with the permission and approval of the Russian authorities, made a journey through Munchuria, to inspect the Russian railway and see what has transformed Manchuria from a Chinese possession to a virtually Russian province. In the account he sends to *The Times* he states:—

I visited the capitals of all three provinces. I saw the Russian city of Harbin upreared bodily in the most fertile plain in the heart of Manchuria, and saw the thousands of solid buildings for permanent Russian occupation being built simultaneously by armies of Chinese workmen along the entire length of the railway. The transformation is marvellous. Where the railway passes through Hei-lung-kiang, a thinly-peopled province, you forget you are in Chinese territory. A Chinaman seems an intruder, Siberia appears to have been extended southwards to the railway line. Hailar, where five years ago were a few Mongol tents, near a poor Chinese settlement, is now a Russian town with Russian shops, hotels, and hospitals. I counted 22 locomotives standing at the station. Harbin is a Russian city where five years ago there were half-a-dozen Chinese mud huts. It has a Russian civil population of 9,000, growing, always throbbing with activity; with river steamers on the Sungari busy as on an American river; with forests of scaffold poles where a new town is under construction; with engine shops equal to anything in Asia, and engine sheds with stalls for 42 locomotives. At Hantahotzu and other places in the forests east of Harbin, where five years ago were some robber huts, there are now large Russian settlements, with much home life and women and children. At Pogranitchnaia, on the eastern frontier, where there was nothing, there is now a Russian town with handsome brick buildings, electric light and water laid on, a public park, a reading room, and railway stalls for 21 locomotives. Coming south from Harbin, Russian settlements are being built on Russian concessions alongside all the great cities. At Mukden the railway, which was 15 miles away, now passes the western wall. The Russian concession round the railway station covers ten square miles. Large barracks are being built there, and permanent accommodation for railway officials aud the officers of the permanent garrison. There are now no railway guards; they are called significanuly frontier guards. They will number 30,000, or whatever greater number Russian thinks fit, and be distributed along the railway, permanent guardhouses having been built for them every three miles, with large barracks at every important mifitary centre.

Though the permanent work is still incomplete, the whole railway is now open. The distance from the western frontier to Harbin is 605 miles, from Harbin to the esatern frontier 335 miles, and from Harbin to Port Arthur 615 miles. There are stations about every 15 miles, the greatest distance between any two being 20 miles, while there are major stations with railway workshops every 75 miles, and at every station there are sidings of great length beside the main line. The main line is being shortened by bringing the railway straight past Mukden and by cutting the Great Khingan tunnel, 3,138 yards in length, near the Western and three tunnels through the mountains near the Eastern frontier. The latter will be completed this year, and the former within nine months. All the permanent bridges, including two splendid steel bridges across the Sungari and a bridge over the Nonni near Tsitsihar, are finished and open. These three bridges, in total length 2,555 yards, contain 19 spans of 245 feet. Three-fourths of the entire ballasting is already completed, and swarms of coolies are proceeding with the works.

WHAT EVACUATION MEANS.

The solemn assurances of Russia regarding the evacudtion of Manchuria will be faithfully carried out, especially as after such evacuation Russia, by concentrating her army of occupation along the railway, which passes the gates of the most important and richest cities of the three provinees, will be more immovably installed in Manchuria than before the evacuation From Harbin the railway, carried southwards, passes the commercial cities of Kwang-chen-tsze, Kai-yun, Tie-ling, Mukden, Liao-yang, and others along the Imperial highway in the valley of the Lian River. The country is one of the richest granaries of Asia, with live stock and foodstuffs well nigh inexhaustible. Every town is overflowing with abundance. Now think what evacuation means. I met Russian troops evacuating, on Oct. 8, the country west of the Liao River. The evacuation, conforming exactly to the letter of the Convention, meant moving these troops one march eastwards to Mukden, to the Russian rail way concession, where, in accordance with the railway agreement, they can be garrisoned permanently to guard the railway. The evacuation of Newchwang means the removal of the troops one hour's march up stream to permanent quarters in the Russian concession, or one hour by train eastwards to the Russian settlement of Tashih- chiao, where ample permanent barracks solidly constructed of stone and brick, will be ready for the winter.

The evacuation of the great city of Mukden means removing the troops from within the walls one hour's march to the Russian buildings constructed for the garrison, which is expected to number 6,000. The evacuation of Liao-yang means the removal of Russian troops within the wall to the railway concession outside the wall, where 150 large detached brick houses, many of them two-storeyed, are already completed, where two barracks 400 ft. by 50 ft. are under construction, where a fort is being built for a battery of eight guns, where there are engine sheds for 21 locomotives, and a hospital and preparations for a permanent force of 3,000 men. Similarly with all the other large cities to Harbin, which, being a Russian city, cannot be evacuated. Kirin, the capital of Kirin province, a splendid city of 300,000 people, which is at present strongly held by a large Russian force, will be evacuated on April 8. Evacuation means marching the troops three days westwards to the railway at Kwang-cheng-tsze. But even this will be unnecessary, because Russia, with the approval of the helpless Chinese, intends

to construct a branch railway from Kwang-cheng-tsze to Kirin, 80 miles over easy country, when the evacuation of Kirin will mean the removal of Russian troops one hour's march from the city to the Russian concession at the railway station. Such a railway will be certainly extended to this important centre, the more so as railway extension carries with it the right to garrison the railway with whatever number of soldiers Russia sees fit. So cleverly has the railway been traced that there is no important roadway in Manchuria which it does not command. The troops guarding the railway guard all the capitals. As the railway passes 16 miles from Tsitsihar, the capital of Hei-lung-kiaug, the troops guarding it command the city. It passes within a similar distance of Ninguta, and so the troops guarding it guard this important strategic position on the frontier. The garrisons of towns like Hun-chun, or fortified towns like San-sing, always weak, are now helpless.

In every case evacuation means the removal of Russian troops to a point from which the city evacuated can be struck immediately and without resistance. Manchuria is absolutely dominated by Russia. All the officials are absolutely in her power; none can be appointed without her approval; and evacuation cannot alter a domination which is fast becoming as effective as that of England over the Native States of India. All the waterways are controlled by Russia and so they will be after the the evacuation. Wherever they are navigable float Russian steamers, and since such waterways end in Russian rivers such steamers, are exclusively Russian.

CHINESE POSITION HOPELESS.

At present the Governors-General of the three provinces are restricted as regards the number of soldiers they may employ. Every rifle is branded by the Russians; every rifle seized without a brand is confiscated; smokeless powder is forbidden; the rifles are chiefly of an old pattern of Mauser; the artillery has been entirely confiscated, as have the entire contents of every arsenal, magazine, and fort throughout Manchuria. Brigands purchasing smuggled arms are better off than the soldiers; hence the increase of lawlessness away from the Russian lines, which the Russians appear to regard with equanimity. After the evacuation Russian military comissioners attached to each Governor-General by the consent of the Chinese will supervise military affairs, ready to check any attempt by the Chinese to recover their strength, even the Chinese did not recognise its hopelessness. Commissioners at present holding those appointments are Colonels Bogdanoff at Tsitsihar, Sokovnin at Kirin, and Kvebinski at Mukden. Remembering that during the Boxer outbreak General Rennenkampf with 300 Cossacks swept unchecked through Manchuria from Blagovestchensk to near Mukden, the military resistance of which China is capable is evident, and at that time Manchuria was armed; now Manchuria is disarmed.

Regarding the treatment of the Chinese by the Russians, though for a long time the Russian occupation pressed severely upon the people, the Russian troops are now well in hand and the people are treated humanely. Chinese officials admit that except for petty pilferings by unpaid soldiers there is no present ground of complaint. During two months' intercourse, I can say that I did not hear of a single instance of maltreatment. On the contrary, the Russians especially the officers, seemed to treat the Chinese with more consideration, friendliness and familiarity than one is occustemed to see elsewhere. The occupation has brought a great accession of wealth to people. Millions of roubles have been spent in the country, and the Chinese are experiencing a material prosperity they have never before known. Brigandage, however, is still a curse in the outlying districts. The law-abiding have been disarmed, and only the lawless carry arms, so that the people cannot protect themselves except by paying blackmail, the number of Chinese soldiers permitted by the Russians being quite inadequate to maintain order. The effect of the Russian occupation has undoubtedly been to increase the number of banditti.

Further it is necessary to draw attention to the fact that the Russian Consuls already stationed in the capital cities of Manchuria, who exercise important functions in close touch with Chinese, will continue after the evacuation. They are M. Luba at Kirin, M. Kolokolof at Mukden, and M. Poppe at Tsitsihar. As an elementary precaution, may I suggest the appointment of a British Consul-General for Manchuria, with a residence at Mukden? Finally I desire to give expression to the wishes of the British and Chinese community that our interests at the treaty port of Newchwang being of high importance, the British Government will station there, as it did last winter, a British gunboat to indicate that our interests are not forgotten.

In a further wire, dated 23rd inst. Dr. Morrision states brigandage is rife in the evacuated district between the Liao River and the Great Wall.

Mounted banditti are especially numerous near Koupantzu station on the Shan-hai-kwan-Newchwang railway, the junction for the branch line to Sin-min-ting. The Chinese naturally desire to stamp out the disorder, which may threaten the safety of the railway. The territory is nominally Chinese, but since the suppression of the disorder requires the sending of troops, China must in accordance with Article 3 of the Manchurian Convention, first inform Russia, so that Russia may reinforce her troops in the neighbouring district. This means that China must first ask permission of Russia. Accordinly, Hu Yu-fen, Director of Railways, on behalf of Yuan Shih-kai, petitioned the Russian Legation for permission to despatch 1,000 disciplined troops to the disturbed district. The Legation replied that it was necessary to refer the question to Port Arthur, and that at last five days must pass before an answer could be given. Meantime the banditti may act with impunity. Doubtless, however, if the railway should be endangered, Russia would gladly give further proof of her traditional friendship for China by reoccupying temporarily the region vacated. Some hours' notice only wou'd be needed, her troops being conveniently stationed for such a contingency.

Rec'd Feb. 23, 1903.

225.

June 1903

HE TELLS OF MANCHURIA.

Best account I have

SITUATION AS IT REALLY IS.

Wm. H. Porter

American Who Has Traveled Through the Country Shows What Russia Has Done There.

M. Sergey Friede of New York, known as the American pioneer in Manchuria, and who is better posted on commercial conditions in that part of the globe than almost any other man, has given out the following statement of the situation which the world is watching at this time:

"I look upon this matter purely from an American point of view, not through the eyes of British correspondents at Shanghai and Hongkong. Russia has poured hundreds of millions into Manchuria; in six years she has built thousands of miles of railway through a country into which nothing larger than a small native cart had ever before penetrated. She has done what no other country of the world has ever attempted. Twenty million dollars have been spent within a couple of years in the building of a single city, now ready for occupancy and an open port to the world.

"Nor is Dalny the only city Russia has built in Manchuria; Harbin on the Sungar River, where the railroads meet, was founded in 1899, and is now a city of finely paved streets, electric lights, business houses and machine-shops that employ foreign and native help by the thousand. Everywhere along the line of railway new towns and cities are springing up, rushing civilization forward in Asia with the speed of a lightning express train.

Russia's Good Work.

"No other country has done, no other country can do, for China what Russia can and is doing. Why, after she has spent her treasures creating a new market for the world's products, should we insist that she get out and leave her vast interests unprotected? What has any other nation done in China comparable to Russia's work in Manchuria?

"The whole world is benefited. We ask for open doors; yet, without them, America's exports to Manchuria via Japan and Hongkong exceed in value our total commerce with China under British influence, and our commerce with Manchuria was nil before Russia touched the land with her wand of progress.

"Now American rails from Pittsburg, laid on ties from Oregon, carry American locomotives everywhere in Manchuria. Railway stations are equipped with American electric-lighting plants, and rivers crossed by American steel bridges. Russia's agreement with China was to complete the railway within a given time, and, despite boxer troubles and every conceivable obstacle placed in her way, she has done so.

"Hundreds of thousands of Chinese were employed in the construction of the railway. Chinese merchants poured into the land, preferring Russian protection to Chinese misrule, and a land of 20,000,000 was suddenly opened as a market to the world, for Russia buys in the cheapest, or when in a hurry, secures the materials she needs from the nearest market, and America is both.

Remunueration to Be Slow.

"Russia understands how to treat China. I know the Manchurian railways from end to end, and life is not yet safe on the railway, even between Port Arthur and Harbin. Bands of Manchurians still attack and sometimes massacre small bodies of Cossacks, and Russia could not be expected to withdraw her troops from Manchuria when the whole world fears another boxer uprising.

"It will be many years before Russia can hope to even draw interest on the hundreds of millions she is pouring into Manchuria; her work is only half completed; other railroads are to be built, new colonies planted and other cities will rise up.

"No other country has spent a dollar to develop Manchuria, and now why should they hamper her? Better to wait until she has completed her work; for every bit of material needed for the development of this new country must come from the outside, and Moukden being an inland city on the line of the Russian railway, which we demand as an open port, is only made approachable by the money Russia has spent and the lives she has sacrificed in building her railway.

"Wages are constantly rising, so that the natives are now able to buy necessities that were two years ago luxuries. American flour pours in in enormous and ever-increasing quantities. British cottons that once monopolized the Manchurian market have given place to American; so much so that in our southern states mills are built solely to meet this demand, while almost every native is equipped with our Connecticut dollar watch.

"Chinese merchants flock into the country to escape being robbed by their own mandarins. Commercial men of every European nation maintain offices in the new Manchurian cities, while Russia pours a white population into the country that fraternizes with and understands the Chinese as do no other Europeans.

Jealous Little Japan.

"Until jealous little Japan urged other nations to interfere with Russia's treaties with China, Russia and China thoroughly understood one another and were friendly. Leave them alone and the whole Manchurian matter will be straightened out, if not to the satisfaction of Japan, certainly to the

Rec'd Feb. 3, 1903.

vast improvement of the condition of the Chinese fortunate enough to live in Manchuria, and to the commerce of Manchuria with the world at large.

"I feel that this matter should be dealt with commercially, not diplomatically. Every one is free to do business in any part of Manchuria at present, which would not be so if it were controlled from Peking.

"Russia has not built her great railway to stifle trade. Naturally, however, she objects to having England or any other country given concessions, coal-mining concessions, for instance, along the line of her railway she has spent so much to complete.

"Russian enterprise and Russian money have bought Russia a right to gather some of the fruits of the development of Manchuria. America is nearer than any European country, and will always continue to be the chief source of Russian supplies in the far East, so that it is to our interest to let her spend in Manchuria all the money she will, building with American material new railroads, cities and machine-shops,

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without encouraging any diplomat to make of himself a cat's-paw to draw our own chestnuts out of the fire for the manufacturers of other nations to enjoy."

Nov-1904 226.

A CHINESE APPRECIATION OF MISSIONARY EFFORT.

It is one of the penalties of journalism that the material to be chronicled from any distance consists so largely of things going wrong, and that things going right do not always afford much opportunity for more than a passing remark. Yet there are occasions when much may be suggested by a short paragraph. The present one has to do with twenty years' quiet work of a missionary in the south of the Anhui province, as witnessed to by two graceful documents of appreciation drawn up, on his return home, by the prefectural and country mandarins of the neighbourhood where he resided. The prefectural mandarin has written of him: "During the past few years, whenever I have interviewed the gentry and scholars, the merchants and the people generally, in the country around, they all without exception have spoken of his goodness in a most spontaneous fashion. Those worn with age or ruddy with youth all tell the same tale. A refined friendship has been cemented between the missionary and myself, during the whole of which I have never heard him utter an ungenerous word, or seen a frown upon his face. We have often chatted together at considerable length, and on each occasion there has been the unconstrained outflow of thought and feeling. I have been glad indeed in my wanderings to have met with such a friend. And I have been even more glad to note the manner in which he has aroused the latent sensibilities of the populace to similarity of feeling and a recognition of the essential unity of principles, so that the barriers of East and West have been forgotten, and a valuable contribution has been secured toward cordial international relations generally." And many such words. To which the country mandarin adds much more, saying, among other things: "He has lived here for twenty years, and managed matters so well that there has been no enmity between the populace and the Church. Indeed, the whole prefecture unites as one in his praises,—a fact so well known that I need not relate it. He has been pre-eminent in his proclamation of religion, both in its details and in its permeating principles. And he may rest assured that after his return, his instruction and doctrine will continue to progress more and more."

Irresponsible writers about things in China often make the remark that it is the missionaries that are at the bottom of all the troubles between natives and foreigners in the Empire. Such remarks are the product of complete ignorance, or of hasty generalisation from insufficient and inaccurate premises, or sometimes actual malevolence. All missionaries are lumped together in one condemnation, as if there were not missionaries and missionaries, as there are merchants and merchants, correspondents and correspondents, and even consuls and consuls. All the good work done by missionary schools and hospitals, by the teaching of a purer and higher morality, and by the quiet influence exerted by the presence of a Western home, and centre of Western civilisation in a Chinese town, is flippantly ignored. Even a little attempt to enquire into the facts would show how often the officials come to the missionary for practical advice on secular matters, and how seldom they ask in vain. The missionary of to-day is almost always an educated man, selected as one whose services will be of value to his Society as well as to those among whom his home is to be; for the Societies at home have long ago ceased to enroll

negotiable and Bank Order at it has been cancelled and annulled.

TUNG YUAN HANG HONG.

東源行

10ao 2847 30th Sept., 1904.

BOARDING HOUSES

Replies to anonymous advertisements must in all cases be sent for.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

Telegraphic Address: Marlborough. Telephone No. [illegible]

Rooms with verandah, facing South, also large and small rooms now vacant.

Terms $3 to $[illegible] per day.

Special Monthly Rates.

Mrs. NAZER.

[illegible] & 62, North Szechuen Road.

22ao-05 c.s. 1864 [illegible]th Oct., 1904.

WINDSOR HOUSE,

15, QUINSAN GARDENS.

FACING Park, nicely furnished large and small rooms to let with board. Accommodation for Table Boarders.

Mrs. B. WEINSTOCK.

[illegible] 2828 2316-24 24th June, 1904.

CLARENCE HOUSE,

32, 34 & 36, North Szechuen Road.

ONE suite facing south with large bath room attached, also two well-furnished rooms with bathrooms.

Apply to

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ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, with or without board; also table boarders received.

Mrs. E. SPOON,
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AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE

TO-NIGHT.

POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIAN OPERA CO.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, & SATURDAY
10th, 11th and 12th.

"The Lady Slavey."

MATINEE,
Saturday Afternoon, At 3 o'clock sharp

MONDAY, TUESDAY, & WEDNESDAY
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"KING DODO."

The Latest American Success.

Box plans at Mustrie's.
10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ASTOR HOUSE
6 to 7.30 p.m.

Usual Prices.

[illegible] 2348 10th Nov., 1904.

LOST AND FOUND.

BILL of Lading No. [illegible] for 1 case Advertising Matter ex s.s. "Malacca" marked S. & B. in a diamond, in the name of the China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd., having been lost, same has been declared cancelled, and the Public is warned against negotiating same.

10ao 2847 8th Nov., 1904.

BANK ORDER LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given of the loss on the 5th of September last, of a Bank Order No. 13,668, issued by the HUNG TA BANK (宏 [illegible]) for Tls. 177.27, due the 5th of the same month. On the back of said Order are written the following Chinese characters "元芳彩萬壽元 [illegible] 恭".

The public are warned not to accept or

and send out anyone who thought or said he felt "a call" to mission work. His work itself, as well as the counsel he receives from the "older statesmen" of his Church, soon makes him tolerant and broad-minded, while his value to the Government and the Commerce of his country as a pioneer in the still little-known interior of China is incontestable, There is not a traveller in China, however much he may sneer at missionaries before he starts, who does not testify to kindnesses, help, and information received from the representatives of the Churches scattered all over the eighteen provinces.

Under these circumstances, and considering the ignorant charge to which we have already alluded, such unsought testimony from Chinese officials who have been in constant contact with the missionary through a long series of years, is to be heartily welcomed. It should be noted that this is far from being an isolated case. And the regard for missionaries evoked by their personal influence is being greatly increased at the present time by the desire for Western knowledge that is permeating China from the Empress Dowager down to the youngest student who believes that he carries in his scanty baggage the seals of a high provincial official. Except possibly in very rare cases, there would be no condemnation of missionaries if their judges would take the trouble to study the subject a little before passing judgment. For ourselves, we do not hesitate to say that our journal would lose half the value its friends ascribe to it without the assistance of our best correspondents in China, the missionaries. Unobtrusive as their labours are, they are widespread, and they are of incalculable permanent value; and it is most gratifying to see that value recognised by the officials of the country which they do so much to benefit.

North China Daily News, Nov. 10, 04.

From No. China Daily News
of Nov. 10, 1864

Read

1200 li by Chinese Cart. - Chas. A. Stanley, Jr

May - 1905

I am just back from a trip of about 1200 li (nearly 400) miles) in a Chinese cart and I have no particular desire to make a similar trip at once. There are certain drawbacks to a Chinese cart which are hard to interpret in terms of Pulman cars or smooth macadamized roads. To a person who has never travelled in a Chinese cart such an instrument of torture is incomprehensible. Someone has likened the cart to a heavy country wagon, but, judging from my experience the comparison is a feeble one. A cart is one thing, the combination of a cart and a mountain road is quite another and there is nothing in our modern civilization with which to compare it, - except it be a small-sized earth-quake mixed with a charge of dynamite. A country wagon jolts you, an earth-quake shakes you up and is apt to disturb your nerves, dynamite blows you to pieces and sends you in the air, -- a cart combines all these methods of torture, with the one disadvantage that one is not blown into inch pieces; - one is left intact at the close of the days journey merely to suffer again the same tortures. On the second day one finds to his utter amazement that there are still spots and ever fresh nerves that have not been "bumped".

The object of the trip, which the writer made in company with Dr. A. H. Smith, was to visit some of our own out-stations as well as the stations of other Missions at P'ing Yin, T'ai An Fu and Che Ning Chou. Incidentally, a slight detour was made to Ch'ü Fu and Cho Hsien in order to visit the tombs of Confucius and Mencius at these respective places.

We left P'ang Chuang on April 7, and from then on till the 6th of May I was engaged in more or less incessant travel. Our stage for the first day was about thirty miles and we stopped at one of our own out-stations for the night, Kao T'ang. At this place there was in session a woman's station-class, - a form of work that bears much the same relation to Christian Missions that loosening the dirt around a potted plant bears to a green-house. [illegible] on the following day to Ch'i P'ing another of our out-stations thirty miles to the South, where we spent Sunday. This place has had a slow growth of about fifteen years, but despite slowness is a most promising ##### region. The country is not subject to severe inundations, the soil is fertile and there is a marked absence of the taint of soda of which we see so much on the Great Plain. This alkali is a great hindrance to agriculture. Often a person sees the surface of the ground whitened from the deposit and in some places the farmers find it necessary to skim off the surface of the ground each year in order to raise any crops at all. As a result of the skimming process the affected country is apt to be dotted here and there with what look to be small, low ranges of hills, the accumulation of many years of surface soil that has to be thrown aside because of its alkaline deposit. The expense of labor and waste of soil in such a process can be easily imagined.

From Ch'i P'ing we went about 30 miles S.E. to P'ing Yin, a station of the Anglican Mission (English). We crossed the Yellow River, "China's Sorrow", about the middle of the afternoon and rea-

ched P'ing Yin to find it one of the most inaccessible Mission Stations of the whole route. It does not impress one as being a desirable situation for a Mission for two reasons, mainly;- the county is very small, and the city itself is surrounded on all four sides by something,- on three sides mountains, and on the fourth and West the Yellow River. The only good point of approach is between the mountains and the Yellow River to the Southward,- and this may be inundated at any time and on short notice.

From P'ing Yin to T'ai An consumed two days of travel through the mountains. All through the Shantung Mountains the traveller notices that the summits of occassional hills are crowned by stone walls, square or circular, like the wall of a fort,- and such they prove to be. These walls are put up by the villagers as cities of refuge in times of insurrection, revolution or when robber bands are especially harrassing. The defenceless villagers flee to these mountain fastnesses for mutual protection. In "Boxer" times we have a record of Roman Catholic converts waging pitched battle with the "Boxers" who had driven them to one of these forts and besieged them there for two days until they were relieved by some of their co-religionists from a neighboring village. A stone church on the summit of a high hill, if I am not mistaken, marks the scene of that bloody conflict. One passes three miles East of this impressive landmark as one traverses the road to T'ai An.

We spent one night at Fei Ch'eng en route. This remarkable city suffers from the loss of both the East and West gates because of maliferous environment. The average Chinese city is surrounded by a wall in which are four gates, one for each point of the compass. You enter the city by no other route, and one would think they would jealously keep open these four approaches, but it is not always so. For one reason or another one of the gates is often closed, but this place suffers from no East and no West approach,- the East gate is walled up and the West is closed and safely locked and barred. The reason given me for this remarkable performance is as follows. The environment was pronounced bad. To the East there is the Scorpion Hill, and for fear lest scorpions should invade the city as the frogs of Egypt the East gate must be walled up. To the West there is the Peach-Blossom Hill and, though we can see no harm in a peach flower, the West gate must be fast locked to hinder the entrance and malevolent influence of the Peach-Blossom. Thus the city is preserved from quick destruction, and the wheels of commerce are effectually clogged.

We reached T'ai An Fu on the sixth day out from home and spent three days there. T'ai An lies at the foot of T'ai Shan, Mt. T'ai, said to be the oldest historical mountain in the world. From the surrounding region and from immense distances people come to worship the "Old Lady of the Mountain", and consequently a large part of the business of the city consists in providing for the wants and needs of this immense company of pilgrims. The American Methodist Episcopal, the Anglicans and the Gospel Mission (American) each have a Station in this place.

The Mountain itself is famous because of its connection with

ancient history,and because of its present attraction as a Mecca for pilgrims and for those who desire to lay up merit against a future day of recompense. The Mountain is about 4500 feet high and its top is studded with temples to the "Lao Nai Nai",or "Old Woman". The ascent is effected by means of a more or less poorly graded roadway aggravated by stone steps,singly,in pairs and in flights. A tablet by the roadside claims that there are over 7000 steps in all in the ascent,- and I believe a careful count of 6500 has been made,so the tablet is not far from accurate. It is a long and tedious climb and,while the temple at the summit is the longed-for goal,many of the pilgrims have to be content to pay their respects at the smaller temples along the way. This is especially true of the women who find the climb one continued torture with their small bound feet. The inner door to the main temple at the top consists of a heavy wooden grating through which offerings are thrown from greater and less distances to the lady whose spirit resides within. If you are fortunate enough to miss the bars when you throw your gift it is a sign that you have been received and the omen is one of good luck. If you miss,the only thing is to throw again,- and thus in time you literally sieze good luck by the fore-lock and lead her along at your bidding. The gifts are mainly copper cash,tiny shoes of both cloth,paper and at times of silver,and baked cakes about the sixe of a saucer. On the particular day when our party made the ascent the floor of the large temple room was strewn to the depth of about six inches with these gifts and offerings. On especially favorable days such as the fifteenth of the First Moon,it has been estimated that there have been at one time,that is on one day,twenty thousand pilgrims swarming this mountain path.

Confucius visited this mountain at least once and there is a temple and an arch-way over the road about half way up which is said to mark the point to which he ascended. But it seems that there is a tradition at least that he went to the top of the mountain,- we were assured by an old Taoist priest that Confucius and some of his disciples made at least one excursion to the summit. It was on such a trip to the top that,this same priest informed us Confucius,in order to prove his dictum that the "superior man" has power over the forces of Nature,looked off to the South and said that he saw two white horses being saddled at Soochow,350miles to the South-East. As a positive proof of the verity of the remark the great teacher placed his hand over one eye and said that he was able to see now that the saddle had been taken from one of the steeds. It is a bit unfortunate that Confucius is not here in the flesh to deny such fabrications.

From T'ai An to Chü Fu is a journey of a day and a half,and we made our first night's stop at Hsieh Ma T'ing,which I translated to mean "Horses' Rest". Horses and men were in need of rest that first night. During the early part of the afternoon we managed to tip the cart over twice and the shaft mule fell down once - with disastrous consequences to the harness - and these three misfortunes all fell to our lot within the short space of a half hour;- this shows the dormant possibilities if a Chinese cart.

We arrived at Chü Fu at noon of the second day out and immediately set about to make proper preparations for visiting the temple of Confucius and the tomb. As we had no one with us but our carter we had to send out for a person sufficiently versed in the affairs of state to be able to take our cards to the official at the Yamen, to present our regards and to ask for the necessary permission and guides to see the temple and tomb. In due time two "runners" came from the Yamen ready to escort us on our rounds

When one has seen one temple in China one has seen them all, but when one has seen all the temples in China there is still the Temple at Chü Fu to see. The buildings and architecture are much the same as any other similar edifice and there are temples much larger and more imposing than this, but there is a certain air of respectability, a certain atmosphere inherited from the past that does not fail to impress itself on one., - you are in the presence of that which stands in the place of a great man.

The approach to the temple area is made along a wide avenue treeless and shut in on either side by high walls. The imposing main entrance is the usual gateway to all large temples with a short flight of steps to gain the level of the huge wooden doors as you approach, and a similar flight on the inside to bring one to the level of the ground again. The area within the gate is filled with buildings, tablets, and fine old trees mostly cypress. Within the gates, one's attention is first drawn to the small forest of stone tablets, of from five to ten or more feet high and three or four feet wide, which line the pathway. These are simply more of the commemorative tablets which one sees everywhere in this land in temple courts, in the fields and by the road-side, placed in memory of some individual or commemorative of filial piety or good works. Some of these arefine specimens, old and well preserved because many of them are covered by pillared pavilions which have been built over them.

The main temple building stands on a terrace in the center of the grounds. This terrace is flanked by two long rows of low buildings in which are tablets to Confucius' principal followers and expounders. To the rear of this main building is smaller building which comtains a number of old tablets of some age, and also the something like 120 tablets, about 12 by 17 inches, cut to represent scenes from the life of the Sage.

The main edifice is a fine example of this particular type of architecture and is kept in comparatively fine condition. The terrace which surrounds it forms on the sides and rear a broad promenade which broadens out into a wide plaza in front of the building. At the edge of the terrace a stone balustrade finely carved forms ~~forms~~ the complete circuit of this paved platform. The outer extremities of the curved roof of the temple are supported by immense stone pillars about twenty feet high and ten or twelve feet in circumference, eight on each side of the building. The pillars at the sides and rear are octagonal and trace-carved in the favorite cloud effect with various figures. Those at the front are round and magnificently carved with an immense dragon coiling each pillar. The cutting on these front pillars is five i

inches deep. Except for its memories and associations,these tall pillars are perhaps the most remarkable thing about the temple. Before the door of the temple there is a spherical stone to which one's attention is at once called by the attendant and you are urged to listed at the orifice for the sound of the wash and murmer of the waves. The ruse is simple enough,- the stone is hollowed out and the murmuring effect of a conch shell is thus produced.

Within the building and opposing the door rests the canopied likenessof the great Sage in sitting posture,and before the image are the various tables and stands used in the rather elaborate ritual of worship. To the right and left and facing the center of the room are the images of sixteen of the Sage's most famous disciples,all canopied and in receding rows of two,three and three,- eight on each side.

Four times a year Prince Kung,the lineal descendent of Confucius,worships here with appropriate ritual. Twice a year,in the second and the eighth moon,gthe entire elaborate ritual is performed,- at other times the form is not so full.

On ascending the main terrace one's attention is called to a particular stone forming a post in the ballustrade,which gives out a ringing sound when struck with the hand. There is of course some good and sufficient reason for this,but the explanation given by the attendants rather appeals to one's fancy rather than reason. It is said that the Emperor K'ang Hsi,reigned 1662 - 1722,visited this temple during his reign. He leaned against this pillar as he stood looking at the exterior of the building,and as he turned to go,siezed by some sudden impulse,he struck the cap of the pillar with his hand commanding it to give forth a ringing sound ,- as the word was spoken the miracle was performed,and the stone is polished smooth by the innumerable hands of thosewho from this land and other lands have struck the "ringing post" of K'ang Hsi.

From here we journeyed to the tomb about a mile North of the city,which is in the center of the immense burying-ground of the lineal descendants of the Kung family. From the North gate of the city there is an avenue of fine cypress trees leading to the main entrance of the burying ground. To the inner gate and thence to the second entrance there are similar cypress paths,but these are either walled or terraced in. Within the inmost inclosure one comes to the grave of the great man,differentiated from other mounds by a tall stone tablet and a rude stone table in front. The mother of the Sage lies by his side and there are a few other great worthies laid within this inner wall. All other lineal descendants are buried beyond the walls of the "sanctum sanctorum". The total area of this burying ground may be over a square mile, I should not say less,though this can be but conjecture. The whole enclosure is heavily wooded with cypress and a certain large spreading flowering tree with which I am not familiar. The attendants claim that this particular tree is more plentiful here than anywhere in the surrounding regions,- and certain it is that it was seen very seldom elsewhere.

From Chu Fu we went about 10 miles South to Fu Ts'un,a small village outside of which lies the burying groung of the Meng family

Mencius, the greatest disciple of Confucius, was born in Chou in the state of Lu in the year 374 B.C. Chou Hsien is ten miles South of the village Fu Ts'un, and at that place there is a temple erected to the memory of the breat disciple. This tenple was not visited

The burial place is situated on the North and East slope of "Saddle Hill", so-called because of its resemblance. (To the East is Grain Hill, and to the South Hay Hill, - food for the horse on which Saddle Hill rests.) One cannot but be struck by the manifest neglect of this great area everywhere apparent. It would seem that the tumulus of so great a man would be as carefully kept as that of his great teacher, but such is not the case. The area is perhaps as large as the Chu Fu cemetery, but there is no outer wall nor any inner wall; village folk were everywhere gathering sticks and grass amongst the graves, and it was only after repeated enquiries that we were able to discover where the tumulus of the great disciple was. Three tablets, a stone table and two rude stone candle-sticks are the only features that mark the tomb above the innumerable others that flank it on every side. The disciple and his mother are laid beneath the same mound.

From Fu Ts'un road was taken West by South twenty miles to Che Ning Chou, the terminus of our travels where we delayed a few days making preparations, Dr. Smith to go South by boat, and I to return to P'ang Chuang.

At Che Ning there is a large station of the Presbyterian Mission and also a "one man" station of the Gospel Mission. At this place the Franciscans have a large church and school with corresponding buildings and accomodations.

The return trip was uneventful, as such trips go. I was unfortunate in finding very poor inn accomodations all the way and as a result, for reasons best known to a traveller in China, I slept little at night. Four nights out of the five I slept on the dirt floor and with but little comfort.

I passed through Lin CH'ing, the sister mission of our Board in Shantung, and saw two of her larger out-stations. I also spent the last night on the road at Hsia Chin, one of our own best out-stations where we have just bought a new place for a Chapel and school, and residence for the helper.

I reached home in the mid-afternoon of May sixth, having been gone thirty days thirteen of which were spent in actual road travel.

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Filed June 26, 1905

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Tientsin & N. China News.

Rec'd AUG 6 - 1906

Terrible Storm at Kalgan.

Great Loss of Life and Damage to Property.

A Kalgan correspondent writes under date of the 23rd inst. :—Kalgan has not had an earthquake nor a fire leaving thousands homeless and hungry; but more than two hundred men, women, and children have been hurried to death as suddenly as if by flowing lava from a volcano.

A great mountain of water and mud and stone came rushing down through the main street of the city, sweeping away to destruction everything in a mile of mud-huts, mat-sheds and stalls on both sides of the wide street, and filling nearly all the shops on both sides of the street with water and mud two, three, and four feet deep; spoiling tens of thousands of taels worth of goods, and, worst of all, carrying away hundreds of people caught in the sudden deluge of waters.

Fortunately the heavy rain had driven most people out of the street; but many women, traders, and pedlers had only huddled under the eaves of buildings, and, when surprised by the "great water," were so dazed as not to know what to do; in fact, many had no means of escape. Some few carts were still hurrying home through the rain; one woman on a donkey with two children; all such were engulfed in a moment. Hardly one caught in the flood escaped. Many old buildings collapsed; some of them on the heads of the inmates. The great force of the waters carrying large stones beat everything down at once. Many perished before the eyes of onlookers, helpless to save them.

And now three days after the great calamity, stories increase in horror with every new report; now reaching to the villages below the city, where over a hundred more victims perished in the waters.

The cause of so great a flood was a cloud-burst on the mountains north-west of Kalgan, quickly filling the many gullies, converging in the great dry river-bed which runs through the main street of Kalgan.

We have had it so dry, dusty, and warm for a month, people were beginning to say it could not rain; when suddenly at noon (June 20) the clouds gathered in the N. W., and thunder and darkness fore-told a great shower. The rain commenced about 4 p m., and continued to pour for about half an hour, accompanied part of the time by hail.

We have never seen so much water fall in half an hour in our mission compound. We soon heard the roaring of the big river, and knew the water was high. Soon people began coming in saying a great flood had swept through the city, carrying away many people, and filling the shops with water.

One boy standing in the street said to a bystander; "What is that? It looks like a mountain coming towards us." The wiser man had just time to pull him up into a shop, when the great breast wave ten to fifteen feet high rushed by them. The mass moved with such speed it could not turn to a low wide street, but went staight forward up a grade of six feet into a narrow street where it was confined between the walls of the shops on either side, where the greatest damage was done to goods in the best shops. One temple containing the gods to protect people from the river water, was entirely swept away.

The officials have been through the city, and over the wreckage below the city, and have ordered the burying of the unrecognized dead bodies. But many must be buried by the sands the flood heaped upon them, and will never be unburied. So many trading people and workmen, as well as apprentices, fill Kalgan from far-away homes that many lost ones will never be known. The estimates already run above three hundred, and new cases of missing ones are constantly being added.

In several villages they tried to divert part of the water on to their gardens and fields; and over a hundred such men were drowned.

The hail was particularly severe in the vicinity of the gardens of Kalgan, and there was great loss of vegetables.

No estimate is made, or can be made, of the loss of goods and houses. People talk of its reaching into hundreds of thousands of taels.

I went through the streets the next day. It was a pitiable sight. Several dead bodies still lay exposed, awaiting identification. Several in coffins awaited removal.

Some roofs had fallen; many shop-fronts were broken down. Heaps of mud everywhere. The streets were almost impassable in places so deep was the mud. Goods of every description covered roofs and shop-fronts drying. Everybody was working his hardest, still digging out the mud. Coolies are not to be had in sufficient numbers at double price. Mechanics will be in requisition for a long time.

No one has ever seen or heard of such devastation in Kalgan; and all was the work of half an hour's rain and an hours's flooding of the streets

About twenty years ago such a great flood came down the same valley, but instead of following the great street, it broke through an embankment, and broke into the military encampment beyond, and swept away several hundred chien or rooms of houses and washed away over two hundred people. It is thought this catastrophe will exceed even that. It is feared that in the city and neighbouring country villages there must be over three hundred dead. This summer solstice, June 21, will long be remembered as the "Black Day."

By Rev. [illegible]
Dean of the North China Union Theological College

THE UNION COLLEGES OF NORTH CHINA Mar-1907

There ~~was an old~~ used to be a motto in Vermont, "We build school houses and raise men." Congregational Missions began this work in China half a century ago.

Nearly forty ~~years ago~~ two years since I found a small boarding school for boys in Peking, which was given into my hands the day after my arrival! The school has to day a two story ~~building school~~ building, a college trained teacher at its head, ~~with~~ a high-school department following a graded curriculum, and more than sixty students. There are four such schools in the North China Mission. I found also a girls' school, with two girls from poverty stricken families. This school had just been started by Mrs. Bridgman, widow of the first American Missionary to China. A little later, visiting ~~one of these~~ a wretched homes in vacation time, I found one of these Bridgman school girls, (17?) about eighteen years of age, done up in rags wound spirally round her limbs and body, crouching in a corner of the brick bed! ~~That is~~ Such was the far away beginning of the present Girls' High School, and Union Woman's College, with its eighty well dressed, bright and bonnie girls.

By a similar ~~process of evolution~~ development, the small boys' school in Tungcho, started by Rev. L.D.Chapin in 1887, has grown into a High School and College, with a plant worth ~~more than~~ $50.000., and about 120 students ~~on its roll. $50.000. came to the College from the Tank estate,~~ through the far sighted generosity of Mr. James Porter, and about $12.000. from the income of Williams' Dictionary (presented to the Mission by its author).

" The spirit of the time spells unity", and the last step in North China, in the process of evolution, is ~~the~~ union in education, chiefly ~~in~~ by three Denominations ~~and~~ through their four Colleges, ~~with their~~ and affiliated High Schools. So far it is chiefly accomplished

Of these four Colleges, three are in Peking, and one fourteen miles away in Tungcho. Tungcho, the northern terminus of the Grand Canal, has long been the main artery of Peking, containing a much larger population than the Hawaiian Islands. Now that the railroad, in an idiotic way (fearing the wrath of the carters and the boatmen), has swung away from Tungcho to the South, carrying with it the tribute rice, and most of the freight, the chief glory of the City is the North China Union Arts College. This [illegible]d just outside the southern wall of the City, is under the care [illegible]n Board. Its fine buildings, artistic grouping, and large Campus [illegible]g picture to one nearing the City. Here under the wide free heavens of the country, -albeit close to the City, is an ideal site for [illegible]. Work in the College department dates from 1893. There is a first [illegible] grade of six years, carried on in the various station schools; and Academy [illegible]ge courses, each of four years. Dr. Sheffield has been Presi- [illegible]e College from the beginning. In the early eighties the Rev. [illegible] Peach organised a Y.M.C.A., one of the first and most flour-

ishing in China. It may be added here that each College has a Y.M.C.A., (or a Y.W.C.A.)

Of the three institutions in Peking, one, the Theological College, has been transplanted from Tungcho, where it was born in 1871, and from which there have gone out seven classes, with sixty five young men. Some of these men are wearing the martyrs' crown - men who held not their lives dear to themselves,- but a large number of the graduates are now doing active and successful work in the American Board Mission. Some ten years ago the College received a gift of $10.000 from the Hon. Nathaniel Gordon of Exeter, N.H., and has been since called "The Gordon Memorial Theological Seminary". In 1905 the Seminary was moved to the American Presbyterian Mission in Peking, and now stands on ground where so many sealed their faith with their blood. Here, largely through the gifts of Hon. Morris K. Jesup of New York, and the untiring labors of Rev. Courtenay H. Fenn, D.D., an attractive building, accommodating forty students, has been erected for the North China Union Theological College. Also two dwellings for two of the four members of the Faculty, all at a cost of $13.000. In this, the second year of work, there are two classes with twenty seven students. We look forward to a chapel, another dwelling, and larger breathing space, in the near future. Here is a splendid opportunity for some good friend in the Presbyterian Church to invest capital, where it will pay magnificent dividends of joy and blessing to the giver, and of right royal uplifting help to China. What does China need so much as spiritual help and high ideals?

The North China Union Medical College (Dr. Cochrane, of the London Missionary Society, Dean) is under the care of the London Mission. It has already a fine plant costing over $40.000. The subscription list was headed by Her Majesty the Empress Dowager with 10.000 Taels (7.000 gold), and very considerable sums were given by high officials. The opening of the School was a remarkable function, gorgeous with the display of pink and red buttons, peacock feathers, and elegant and costly apparel. The College begins its life under the most hopeful auspices, with a Faculty of nine physicians, from five Missionary Societies (including the American Methodist and Anglican Missions), and [illegible] lecturers. The first term opened in February with forty students. [illegible] looking for further contributions of $10.000 with which to build [illegible], and provide scientific apparatus. When complete it will accommodate [illegible] hundred students, or sixty students each year for a curriculum [illegible] years. The tuition is forty Taels per year.

North China Union Woman's College, starting from the smallest

A few brief statements will indicate how the union idea is practically worked out in the management of these colleges

possible beginning, has steadily advanced, in numbers, character and scholarship, under the progressive leadership of Misses Mary H. Porter, Jennie E Chapin, and Ada Haven, and now of Miss Luella Miner, Dean of the College. In 1900 one third of the students laid down their lives for the Master. For three years following the work was interrupted. In 1904 it was voted to raise the school to the grade of a college. In 1905 the W.B.M.I. adopted the College, and provided funds, chiefly from the Tank estate (under the care of Mr. James Porter) for erecting and equipping the College building, a solid structure, whose tower commands the City and the mountains to the west. The whole plant, including the dwelling, with the addition mentioned below, cost $25.000.

There are three courses, of two years each, following the Academy course. 1. A Scientific Course, recommended to those who are preparing for the Medical Course, and are unable to take the full College Course. 2. A Normal Course. 3. A Kindergarten Training School. Studies in Chemistry are to be our part in the contemplated Medical Course for women. In the College building (enlarged) there is also a Woman's Training School, (a sort of Theological Seminary) which it is hoped may be taken later into the Union. ~~A few statements should be added~~.

1. The plant and equipment for each College is furnished by the Mission Board with which the College is connected.
2. The running expenses of each College, (excepting the Medical College, in which a definite sum is asked for board as well as tuition) are divided among the Missions according to the number of students from each Mission studying in the College.
3. There is at present at least one teacher from each of the three Missions, in the Faculty of each of the colleges for young men.
4. The administrative power of these colleges is vested in a Board of Managers. This Board consists of six persons chosen by each Mission belonging to the Union, the Deans of the Faculties being included Ex officio. But the governing power resides in the three Mission Boards represented in the Union.
5. The Union Medical College has six additional members from the American Mission on its Board of Managers, representing that Mission.

Some of the benefits coming from our union in Educational Work, as outlined above, are quite apparent. (1) It gives an impressive object of Christian Unity. The Church, divided into many sects, is still one. What more beautiful way to show her oneness in China, than by working together in such a work as this? (2) It is an evident economy of money and men. Why three sets of teachers and of buildings, for a work that can be better done by one?

(3) It adds a momentum of power to the work. ow well this is understood in the Occident, where magnificent achievments are projected, and impossible things accomplished, through combinatio This is ~~the~~ one way of making the life of the West impinge on the life of t East. ~~14/11 gives~~

(4) It gives opportunity to do one's best wor And this is a matter of deep concern to teachers and to students. In t eginning of my missionary life, there was the laguage to study, the Gos to preach, the sick to prescribe for, teeth to be extracted, visits e received, perhaps a ~~11~~ hymn to be translated, and a school to be ~~t/g~~ aught, all in one day. And but yesterday, as it were, it ~~it~~ was ~~still~~ same, with variations the sheperding of a Church, editing a hymnal, nslating the New Testament, teaching in College and Seminary, trans ting a tract, &c. &c. Shall I write that it is a great ~~delight~~ joy to h e solid time and quiet hours to prepare to meet my classes? Here is one of great benefits of our Union. ~~It requires ~~ ~~to be a scholar, and~~ ense of leisure to ~~do scholarly work.~~

What has thus far been accomplished is b t in the right direction. ~~beginning of the end.~~

We can not but believe that all these ~~INSTITUTION~~ Union College begun with so much of ~~Lo~~ hope and prayer and mutual love, will have a ~~ongoing~~ growing life, ~~and~~ that they will keep march, or rather help lead in the march of the New China. Set in the midst of a population nearly equal to hal f the United States, what molding and uplifting forces may we not hope will go forth from these institutions to bless China!

Chauncey Goodrich.

Peking, March 28, 1907.

Deputation 230.

THE CHINA CENTENARY MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

April 25th—May 6th, 1907.

The subjects which are to have a place on the programme, and the Committees that are to deal with those subjects, have now been selected. The lists are given below.

It will be seen that the programme is not yet made out in detail. The Devotional Services and the Evening Public Meetings will be arranged later.

Every suggestion sent in was carefully considered, and if some important subjects have no place on the programme, it should be remembered that the Conference lasts for *ten* days only. Papers are to be prepared, and these will be in print before the Conference meets, but they will *not* be read at the Conference. Each subject will be introduced to the Conference by a resolution or series of resolutions based on the paper that has been prepared.

The selection of the Committees has occupied much time, and the list now printed is subject to correction. In anticipation of inquiries why some well-known and honoured names are not found in the lists, it will be sufficient to say that not every missionary is a Delegate, and that some who have been appointed Delegates are going on furlough or are burdened with other responsibilities.

The "Indian Method" has been considerably modified by the decision to have papers on each of the subjects on the programme, and to discuss the subjects, not in committees, but in the full Conference. The Committees accordingly are smaller than was originally intended, but they are representative in the widest sense.

The Conference will commence (D. V.) on or about *Thursday, April 25th next.*

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

ORGANIZATION, COMMITTEES, RECEPTION.

SECOND DAY.—Morning and Afternoon.

I. THE CHINESE CHURCH.

(a). The opportunities and responsibilities of the church in view of the changed conditions in China.

(b). The self-support, self-government and aggressive work of the church, and the means by which they may best be developed.

(c). The deepening of its spiritual life.

(d). The need of special teaching in the church in view of the increasing circulation of rationalistic and anti-Christian literature.

(e). Evil practices that are injuring the church, such as litigation, concubinage, and use of church membership for private ends.

(f). How to get the help of young men and women in Christian work, and how to train the children of the church.

THIRD DAY.—Morning and Afternoon.

II. THE CHINESE MINISTRY.

(a). The student for the ministry and his training.

(b). How to induce educated men to enter the ministry.

(c). The preacher and pastor—his intellectual and spiritual development—his relation to self-supporting churches, to the missionary, and to the mission—the difficulties of his position, financial and social.

(d). The minister as an evangelist—his responsibility and opportunities.

FOURTH DAY.—Morning and Afternoon.

III. EVANGELISTIC WORK.

(a). How best to adapt evangelistic methods to the new opportunities.

(b). The necessity and limits of conciliation.

(c). The relation of the Gospel to social and political questions.

(d). How to create and sustain in the Chinese church zeal for evangelization.

(e). Use of auxiliary workers—colporteurs, Bible-women, church members.

(f). Evangelization in the city and in the country.

(g). Evangelization amongst the higher classes—possibilities and methods.

(h). Unoccupied parts of the field, and special fields—Mongolians, Thibetans, Mohammedans, Miaos, Lolos, Shans, etc.

FIFTH DAY.—Morning and Afternoon.

IV. EDUCATION.

(a). The new educational movements in China—a great opportunity for Christian missions.

(b). The value of Christian education in providing capable and trustworthy leaders in State and Church.

(c). Christian colleges—their scope and limitations.

(d). How will mission schools and colleges be affected by a system of education established by the Government, and what is our best policy in view of this Government education?

(e). Normal schools and the training of teachers.

(f). Education of the blind, and the deaf and dumb.

(g). Industrial education—what experiments have been made, and with what success?

SIXTH DAY.—Morning and Afternoon.

V. WOMAN'S WORK.

1. GENERAL.

(a). The women of the church—how they can best be instructed.

(b). Preparation of women candidates for baptism.

(c). What methods are best adapted to reach women of various classes in city and country?

(d). The training and employment of Bible-women or female evangelists.

2. EDUCATIONAL.

(a). The new attitude of the Chinese towards the education of girls and women.

(b). What can Christian missions do to promote the general education of girls and women in China?

(c). Mission schools for girls—their value to the church and their influence in elevating the women of China.

(d). The training and supply of teachers.

(e). Industrial training for girls and women.

(f). Orphanages and other charitable institutions.

SEVENTH DAY.—Morning.

VI. MEDICAL WORK.

(a). The doctor as a missionary—how can his work be made a greater Christian force?

(b). Religious work in the hospital.

(c). How best to follow up and keep in touch with hospital and dispensary patients.

(d). Medical training for Chinese doctors—its value and limitations.

(e). Medical work for women by women.

(f). Nursing as a profession for Chinese women.

(g). Special work—lepers, the insane, opium refuges, etc.

SEVENTH DAY.—Afternoon.

VII. CHRISTIAN LITERATURE.

(a) The place and power of Christian literature in China.

(b). The need for devotional literature.

(c). The growth of the new Chinese literature an incentive to greater literary activity on the part of Christian missions.

(d). The necessity for making the copyright clauses in the new Treaties effective.

(e). The field for Christian magazines and newspapers.

(f). Reading-rooms, libraries and book-lending societies.

(g). Utilization of Japanese Christian literature and scholarship.

EIGHTH DAY.—Morning and Afternoon.

VIII. THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

(a) Translation—reports of Committees appointed at the last Conference.

(b). Interpretation—reports of Committees appointed at the last Conference.

(c). Study and use of the Bible—preparation of courses of Bible studies, and Sunday-school lessons.

NINTH DAY.—Morning and Afternoon.

IX. COMITY AND FEDERATION.

(a). The influence of missionary work in promoting the re-union of the Church of Christ.

(b). How mission comity may be made more effective.

(c). The proposals of the Peking "Committee on Union."

TENTH DAY.—Morning.

X. THE MISSIONARY AND PUBLIC QUESTIONS.

(a). The relation of the missionary to his own government and to the Chinese authorities (Treaty rights).

(b). How can the missionary best assist China in her political and social re-construction.

TENTH DAY.—Morning.

XI. ANCESTRAL WORSHIP.

Investigation of the facts and statement of the Christian position.

TENTH DAY.—Afternoon.

XII. MEMORIALS.

(a). Memorial to the Government asking for complete religious liberty for all classes of Chinese Christians.

(b). Declaration to the Government respecting the spiritual and philanthropic object of Prostestant Christian missions.

(c). A letter to the Home Churches.

(d). A letter to the Chinese Churches.

(e). A resolution on the Opium Question.

PROGRAMME COMMITTEES.*

I. THE CHINESE CHURCH.

Chairman—Rev. J. C. Gibson, D.D.	E. P. M.	Swatow.
Rev. C. Campbell Brown.	,,	Amoy.
Rev. F. S. Brockman.	Y. M. C. A.	Shanghai. *(Young men.)*
Rev. W. P. Chalfant	A. P. M.	Ichoufu.
Rev. R. J. Davidson.	F. F. M.	Chentu.
Rev. T. C. Fulton.	I. P. M.	Moukden.
Rev. Spencer Lewis, D.D.	M. E. M.	Nanking.
Rev. John Martin.	C. M. S.	Foochow.
Rev. A. Lutley.	C. I. M.	Hungtung.
Rev. T. W. Pearce.	L. M. S.	Hongkong.
Rt Rev. Bishop Roots.	A. C. M.	Hankow.
Rev. C. J. Voskamp.	B. M.	Tsingtau.

II. THE CHINESE MINISTRY.

Chairman—Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, D.D.	A. B. C. F. M.	Tungchou.
Rev. T. Barclay.	E. P. M.	Tainan.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Cassels.	C. I. M.	Paoningfu.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Graves, D.D.	A. C. M.	Shanghai.
Rev. G. W. Greene, D.D.	S. B. C.	Canton.
Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, D.D.	A. B. C. F. M.	Peking.
Rev. W. M. Hayes, D.D.	A. P. M.	Chingchowfu.
Rev. H. Rieke.	R. M.	Kangpui.
Rt. Rev. Bishop of Victoria.	C. M. S.	Hongkong.
Rev. A. L. Warnshuis.	R. C. A. M.	Siokhe.
Rev. J. S. Whitewright.	E. B. M.	Chingchowfu.

III. EVANGELISTIC WORK.

Chairman—Rev. T. E. North.	W. M. S.	Hankow.
Rev. G. Douglas.	U. F. C. M.	Liaoyang.
Rev. H. C. DuBose, D.D.	A. P M. S.	Soochow.
Rev. R. H. Glover, M.D.	C. M. A.	Wuchang.
Rev. J. Hedley.	E. M. M.	Yungpingfu. *(Colporteurs and Mongols.)*
Rev. A. Karlsson.	S. H. U.	Tsoyun.
Rev. J. W. Lowrie, D.D.	A. P. M.	Paotingfu.
Rev. P. F. Price.	A. P. M. S.	Dongshang.
Rev. S. Pollard	B. C. M.	Chaotong. *(Aborigines.)*
Rev. H. French Ridley.	C. I. M.	Sining. *(Mohammedans.)*
Rev. A. R. Saunders.	C. I. M.	Yangchow.
Rev. F. B. Turner.	E. M. M.	Laoling.

* Subject to alterations.

IV. EDUCATION.

Chairman—	Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D.	A. C. M.	Shanghai.
	Rev. D. L. Anderson, D.D.	M. E. C. S.	Soochow.
	Rev. W. L. Beard.	A. B. C. F. M.	Foochow.
	Rev. P. Bergen, D.D.	A. P. M.	Weihsien.
	Rev. W. N. Brewster.	M. E. M.	Hinghua. *(Industrial.)*
	Rev. S. Couling.	E. B. M.	Weihsien.
	Rev. D. Entwistle.	W. M.	Hankow. *(Blind.)*
	Rev. E. F. Gedye.	W. M.	Wuchang.
	Dr. S. Lavington Hart.	L. M. S.	Tientsin.
	Rev. G. A. Stuart, M.D.	M. E. M.	Nanking.
	Rev. O. F. Wisner, D.D.	C. College.	Canton.

V. WOMAN'S WORK.

1. General.

Chairman—	Miss Benham.	L. M. S.	Amoy.
	Miss V. M. Atkinson.	M. E. C. S.	Soochow.
	Miss Julia Bonafield.	M. E. M.	Foochow.
	Miss Butler.	A. F. M.	Nanking.
	Miss Bryer.	C. E. Z.	Kienning.
	Miss E. Black.	E P. M.	Swatow.
	Miss K. Fleming.	C. I. M.	Anren.
	Miss Graham.	U. F. C. S.	Liaoyang.
	Miss MacIntosh.	C. P. M.	Changtehfu.
	Mrs. Talbot.	C. I. M.	Chuchow.
	Miss Talmage.	R. C. A. M.	Amoy.

2. Educational.

Chairman—	Miss L. Miner.	A. B. C. F. M.	Peking.
	Miss Beckingsale.	E. B. M.	Sianfu.
	Miss Janet Clark.	C. M. S.	Ningtaik.
	Miss Dodson.	A. C. M.	Shanghai.
	Miss Gertrude Howe.	M. E. M.	Nanchangfu.
	Mrs. C. M. Jewell.	M. E. M.	Peking
	Miss Newton.	A. B. C. F. M.	Foochow.
	Miss Noyes.	A. P. M.	Canton.
	Miss Richardson.	M. E. M. S.	Shanghai.
	Miss M. E. Talmage.	R. C. A. M.	Amoy.

VI. MEDICAL WORK.

Chairman—	Dr. D. Christie.	U. F. C. S.	Moukden.
	Dr. W. H. Boone.	A. C. M.	Shanghai.
	Dr. Agnes Cousins.	L. M. S.	Hankow.
	Dr. S. R. Hodge.	W. M. S.	Hankow.
	Dr. E. G. Horder.	C. M. S.	Pakhoi. *(Lepers.)*
	Dr. N. S. Hopkins.	M. E. M.	Peking.
	Dr. P. C. Leslie.	C. P. M.	Changtefu.
	Dr. D. Duncan Main.	C. M. S.	Hangchow.
	Dr. W. H. Park.	M. E. C. S.	Soochow
	Dr. Elizabeth Reifsnyder.	W. U. M.	Shanghai.
	Dr. W. Wilson.	C. I. M.	Hsüting.

VII. CHRISTIAN LITERATURE.

Chairman—Rev. Jas. Jackson.	A. C. M.	Wuchang.
Rev. Joseph S. Adams.	A. B. M. U.	Hanyang.
Rev. T. Bryson.	L. M. S.	Tientsin.
Rev. J. Darroch.,	Shansi Univ.	Shanghai.
Rev. I. T. Headland.	M. E. M.	Peking.
Rev. D. MacGillivray.	C. L. S.	Shanghai.
Ven. Archdeacon Moule.	C. M. S.	Ningpo.
Rev. F. Ohlinger.	M. E. M.	Shanghai.
Rev. J. Ross, D.D.	U. F. C. S.	Moukden.
Rev. J. Sadler.	L. M. S.	Amoy.
Rev. S. I. Woodbridge.	A. P. M. S.	Shanghai.

VIII. THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

Chairman—Rev. A. P. Parker, D.D.	M. E. C. S.	Shanghai.

Members of the Executive Committees on the Union Versions, Annotated Bible, etc., appointed at last Conference.

Sub-Committee on—(c) *Study and use of the Bible.*

Rev. D. Willard Lyon (*convener*)	Y. M. C. A.	Shanghai.
Rev. T. A. Parker Clinton.	C. I. M.	Changtefu, Hunan.
Rev. L. J. Davies.	A. P. M.	Tsingtao.
Mrs. Arnold Foster.	L. M. S.	Wuchang.
Rev. W. C. White.	C. M. S.	Longoang.

IX. COMITY AND FEDERATION.

Chairman—Rev. W. S. Ament, D.D.	A. B. C. F. M.	Peking.
Ven. Archdeacon Banister.	C. M. S.	Hongkong.
Rev. Jos. Beech.	M. E. M.	Chentu.
Rev. A. Bonsey.	L. M. S.	Hankow.
Rev. E. W. Burt.	E. B. M.	Weihsien.
Dr. T. Cochrane.	L. M. S.	Peking.
Rev. J. W. Heywood.	U. M. F. C.	Ningpo.
Rev. O. L. Kilborn, M.D.	C. M. M.	Chentu.
Rev F. E Meigs.	F. C. M.	Nanking.
Rev. L. B. Ridgeley.	A. C. M.	Wuchang.
Rev. J. W. Stevenson.	C. I. M.	Shanghai.
Rev. G. G. Warren.	W. M.	Hankow.
Rev. J. Webster.	U. F. C. S.	Moukden.

X. THE MISSIONARY AND PUBLIC QUESTIONS.

Chairman—Rev. C. W. Mateer, D.D.	A. P. M.	Weihsien.
Rev. W. Ashmore, Jr., D.D.	A. B. M. U.	Swatow.
Rev. C. Bolwig.	D. L. M.	Takushan.
Rev G. F. Fitch, D.D.	A. P. M.	Shanghai.
Rev. J. C. Garritt, D.D.	A. P. M.	Nanking.
Rev. G. Gussmann.	B. M.	Hongkong.
D. E. Hoste, Esq.	C. I. M.	Shanghai.
Rev. Ll. Lloyd.	C. M. S.	Foochow.
Rev. D. S. Murray.	L. M. S.	Tsangchow.
Rev. Timothy Richard, D.D.	C. L. S.	Shanghai.
Rev. A. G. Shorrock.	E. B. M.	Sianfu.

XI. ANCESTRAL WORSHIP.

Chairman—Rev. Im. Genähr.	R. M.	Hongkong.
Rev. S. R. Clarke.	C. I. M.	Kweiyang.
Rev. W. A. Cornaby.	W M. S.	Shanghai
Rev. R. H. Graves, D.D.	S. B. C.	Canton.
Rev. J. Carson.	I. P. M.	Newchwang.
Rev. F. S Joyce.	C I. M.	Hsiangchenghsien.
Rev. P. J. Maclagan, Ph.D.	E. P. M.	Swatow.
Rev. A. H. Smith, D.D.	A. B. C F. M.	Panchuang.
Rev. A. Sowerby.	E. B. M.	Taiyuanfu.
Rev. S. G. Tope.	W. M.	Canton.
Rev. J. Wherry, D.D.	A. P M.	Peking.
Rev. H. M Woods, D D.	A. P. M. S.	Huaianfu.

XII. MEMORIALS.

Chairman—Rev. Arnold Foster.	L M. S.	Wuchang.
Rev. C. Bone.	W. M. S.	Hongkong.
Rev. F. D. Gamewell, Ph.D.	M. E M.	Peking.
Rev. D. T. Huntington.	A. C. M.	Ichang.
Rev. R. E. Lewis.	Y. M. C. A.	Shanghai.
Rev. W. McGregor.	E. P. M.	Amoy.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Moule.	C. M. S.	Hangchow.
Rev. H. V. Noyes, D.D.	A. P. M.	Canton.
Rev. G. Reusch,	B. M.	Chonghangkang.
Rev. W. E. Soothill.	U. M. F. C.	Wenchow.

1907

The Centenary Missionary Conference in Shanghai.

April ~~May~~ 25 – May ~~April~~ 8. 1907

By Prof. Edward C. Moore D.D.,
Chairman of the Prudential Committee and Member of the China Deputation

The first general missionary conference in China was held in Shanghai in 1877, the second in this same city in 1890. The present Conference marks the completion of a century since the arrival of Robert Morrison in Canton. But of the real beginning of Protestant Missions in China we can hardly speak before the year 1842. Shanghai is the meeting point of all lines of trade coming both from the East and from the West. And no time could have been more opportune for such a conference than the present. A complete reorganization of

China has taken place since 1900. Reforms which before would not have been dreamed of are taking place. The Educational system of the Empire is rapidly being conformed to western ideals. The question of Constitutional government is continually debated. All of the Eighteen Provinces have now been entered by Protestant missionaries. In the light of the Expansion of the last seven years and in the face of problems which have never been surpassed for significance in the history of Christian, the missionary of different nations, of all nationalities and of various denominations, have been drawn together in deepest sympathy and realization of a common

Jonson. The Conference was composed of members chosen by the ~~various~~ missions. and of ace missionaries who had served in China for ~~some time~~ thirty-five years. It was necessarily limited to ex-perienced missionary leaders throughout the Empire. There were 354 of the appointed delegates and 122 of those who served in right of their completed quarter of a century. — in all 476 voting delegates. Besides these there were 694 visiting delegates not entitled to vote. Forty Eight Missionary Societies were represented among the visitors. Delegates came from 57 organizations

in 25 provinces within China

was doing missionary work in China. The Rev. J. C. Gibson of the English Presbyterian Mission in Swatow and the Rev. Arthur H. Smith, of the North China Mission, the American Board, were chosen Moderators.

¶ The method ~~work~~ of work of the Conference had been very carefully considered by those who ~~had charge of the Con~~ arranged the meeting. There were eleven main topics for discussion, which, in the end, occupied practically a day each in their ~~turn~~ ~~been~~ heading. ~~Among~~ These topics were ~~such as~~ the Chinese Church, the Chinese Ministry, Education, Evangelistic work, Women's work, Christian Literature

Ancestral Worship. Medical work. The Holy Scriptures. Unity and Federation. The Missionary and Public Questions. Memorials to the Chinese Government. To the Chinese Church and to the Churches at Home. Upon each one of these topics Elaborate papers had been prepared in advance by the Chairman of the Committees in charge. Through their respective Chairmen these papers had been printed and put in the hands of the members of the Conference in advance. They were not read in the Conference. But each Committee on the day preceding the debate upon its topic issued to the Conference a series of resolutions

based upon the original papers, which they proposed to offer. The debates occupied the morning and afternoon sessions which were held in the Martyrs Memorial Hall in the Young Mens Christian Association Building. The building was not yet completed and only by the most laborious and self-sacrificing efforts of the representatives of the Association was made ready for use. The Evening Sessions which were public were held in the great Town Hall which had been kindly placed at the disposal of the Conference by the Municipal Council of Shanghai.

P The method of work above

outlined made possible the fullest discussion of a large and complex subject. And ordinarily the work assigned to each day was completed by the end of the afternoon session. It proved to be difficult to speak too highly of the efficiency of the moderators, and, as they were, by the fraternal Secretary the Rev. G. W. Bordfield of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Or of the self-control and cleanness of judgment which was manifested upon many occasions by the large body of voting delegates. There was the fullest expression of opinion; and this upon matters concerning which the

widest differences from.
But the dominant
impression made by
the ~~[illegible]~~ Convention
was ~~[illegible]~~ that of the
seriousness with which
the delegates approached
their work. They stood
as one as they thought
of the country, the issues
which were involved.
~~and were called to~~
~~take the responsibility~~
Never perhaps has
the spirit of prayer more
truly possessed a deliberative body. And out
of this sense of the
presence, God then
came in Charity and
Kindliness of judgment
~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~
which in no way
hindered ~~an~~ alertness
~~of judgment~~ or firm
of the saving sense

humor. But which brought
the Convention at the
end of every day's debate
to the fraternity community
which characterized the Conclusions
of the Conference! The
greatness of the problem
which these missionaries
faced, to some
extent, the poverty
of the conditions in which
they work, ~~was~~ made of
the Conference such
an exemplification
of the spirit of Christian
unity as
has rarely been seen
~~Exhibited~~. In the South;
out of the discussion of
~~[illegible]~~ of Community and
federation came resolutions which not only
organize for effective
cooperation all
the Protestant bodies

now working in China, but held before the workers the ideal of a united Church of China. How this union is to be brought to pass, no attempt was made to say. Such an alliance would, ~~[illegible]~~ at this time, have been premature. But the workers on the Canton Committee were in God's good time to a united Church of China there can be no doubt.

P Emphasis was laid also at every point upon the fact that it is to be a Chinese Church in the fullest sense of the word. It was fully stated that there was the

certainly the last ~~[illegible]~~ missionary conference. The next conference will be one of the Chinese Church itself in which the missionaries and the Chinese will meet on a common ground. It was quite noticed by some, if the Chinese Christians should not have been admitted even to the present conference upon this basis. It was felt by those in charge of the preparations that the financial difficulties in the way were for the moment insurmountable.

~~But that reason~~ ~~the~~ And there was a certain sense in which ~~this con-~~

sense in which it was
perhaps fitting that
the confusion should
close an era, & this
memorable endeavor.
But nothing was
more marked
than the prophetic
spirit. and the joy
with which those
who looked forward
to the day in which
the Church were
taken upon themselves
the responsibility for
the propagation of
Christianity in
their own land and
for the maintenance
and development of
the Christian church.
P In the light of the
discussion & the edu-
cation of the leaders

for the Chinese Church & the future. and Especially & the Chinese ministry, was, the greatest interest. That half trained and untrained Chinese workers have undertaken work, even in this past is true. But nothing is more of such importance as the Education of the youth who, many of them coming from ~~the~~ homes in which Christ has been neglected for 100 and from generations, these consecrate their zeloos to the ministry.

¶ In a certain sense the Education of these youth, in some part, at least, through the

Medium of the English tongue and ~~in~~ contact with the local learning of the West is highly desirable. It is true that the youth are thus laid open to the temptation. as they just now are, to go into some career more lucrative than the ministry. But the most devoted will be lured. While at the same time [redacted] it is not to be lost sight of, two fundamental services may be rendered by Christian men in all walks of life. and especially in all branches of the public service. It is contended also that the Chinese Church is

P

to be trained to look for-
ward, and that at no
long interval, to self
support. Notable
beginnings have
been made in
this direction despite
the poverty of a large
proportion of those from
whom the Christian
converts have been
drawn. There is
a wide and promising
field also for Christian
reflection through
the creation and dis-
semination of a Chris-
tian Christian
literature. Dr. Timothy
Richard, as is well
known, has given
the best years of his
extraordinarily ~~energetic~~ vigorous
and fruitful life to the
work

He has been aided by a few faithful helpers from our and other Missionary Boards. But his work needs men. Even more adequate support than it has been yet had. It needs, finally, that which only a Christian band, helpers from among the Chinese themselves can do.

The utterance of the conference upon public questions was characterized by wisdom and reserve.

The memorial to the Chinese Government ~~to~~ Mssrs. D. Arnold Foster & Jeffreys stands as a model of Christian

apologetic. It is worthy
of comparison with
apologies now famous
for ages in the Church
in China and
which were addressed
to rulers in the annient
~~Church~~ world. under
circumstances not
altogether different
from those in which
the Church in China
now finds itself.
The Memorial of
the Chinese Church
is an ~~most~~ exquisite
expression of the
pastoral spirit.
and the Memorial
of the Church of Christ
in lands ought.
to touch the heart and
conscience of the Church
at home with a new
sense of the great

mes of the opportunity in China. And a ~~and~~ high motive that that opportunity should have first priority in the Great Empire afford. Time will tell the tale.

written by
Dr Robert Edward C. Moore

will probably be increasingly evident that the Centenary Conference of China Missions held last May in Shanghai is to mark an era in the conduct Protestant missions in that Empire. As the dominant note of that great thering was unity amid diversity, its results are already perceptible in much greater coordination of action than hitherto. Its large standing committees are grappling with those practical missionary problems which are elt by all workers alike. Preliminary steps to a federation of most Protestant missions have been already taken in three different provinces, with the rospect that other provinces will follow. Although organic unity is not at resent aimed at, such a result may ensue at a later stage. In the meantime ncreased mutual acquaintance of the membership of the several Chinese ~~mission~~ churches and their ~~developing~~ consciousness of power, will tend more & ore to fit them for their growing responsibilities. There is a relatively small and slowly developing movement for an "Independent Native Church" the exact significance of which it is difficult to measure, but it seems to e largely a reflexion of existing political conditions, and does not appear likely within any measurable time to produce any important results.

Those who have enjoyed opportunitirs for extended observation assure us that in widely different parts of China there is a far greater readiness on the part of outsiders to listen to expositions of Christianity than was formerly the case, both at fairs and in street chapels; and also that men of intelligence are growing more inclined to look into Christian books, and to converse with Christian Chinese or with missionaries. While it is easy to overestimate the importance of phenomena of this sort, so far as they go they are encouraging. Of much greater consequence is the fact that in different parts of China the leaders of the Church, both Chinese and missionaries, feeling their inability to cope with the new conditions are earnestly crying unto the Lord for a greater infilling of His Spirit to fit them for their arduous duties. Only by such an elevation of the spiritual life in the home, in the Sunday School, in the Church, and in all the various grades of educational institutions will it be possible to save to the Church the services of its educated young men and young women, who even before they are fitted for usefulness are often dazzled by the offers made for their help in government schools and elsewhere. In such places they generally find it difficult or impossible to maintain their own Christian lfe not to speak of bearing witness to outsiders. This is perhaps at present the largest problem confronting Christian education in China. It was felt at the Shanghai Conference that if Christian education is to maintain the lead which by two generations of arduous effort it has gained, there must be a radical change of method. What is now demanded is not merely addition to the teaching staff, but a multiplication of it. Schools and Colleges should all be endowed and not as at present left to the casual contributions of each year. The same is true in general of Hospitals, Dispensaries, and especially of the plant and the workers for the preparation of the unlimited Christian literature urgently needed. If such endowments, without which like work in America could soon some to a full stop, were at once provided, it would be possible to use current funds mainly for the distinctly evangelistic work. So far as missionaries are concerned this work would be not merely (or chiefly)

wide proclamation of the gospel, but the training of large numbers of the g and of adults for the rapidly expanding work of the Church. But in order to accomplish this the missionary force must be much more than bled. When the recent Deputation of the Board visted China it was nted out to them that the membership of our North China Mission had decased within twelve years from more than seventy to less than forty-eight, more than one third of the whole number. While this was due in part to the results of the Boxer cataclysm, there is a natural depletion of nums coincident with a healthy growth. Even to meet this wastage there should an addition of not less than a tenth of the whole number each year. But within the past decade the gains to that particular missions have by means balancced the losses, although the Chinese membership has nearly doubled abd the scope and importance of the work as a whole very much re than doubled. An immediate addition of not less than twenty-five per nt to this mission is the least that should be granted for the interests its work. A similar statement might be made in regard to the work in Fuen, and a much stronger one in regard to the Shansi and South China missions, in the latter of which two men have had the cities of Hongkong and Canton well as a large country district in which the results have been altogether sproportionate to the scanty outlay. If we are to do our share, or anything like our share, in the coming evangelization of China, our Congrgational urches and our men of wealth must awake to the exigencies of the vast, the mplex, and the urgent Problem of China.

On the Upper Yang-tze River, Ssu Ch'uan province, Dec. 4/07.

Dear Mr. Strong;

Yours of Aug. 29th was wrapped up with a lot of books and papers and did not get to me until a week ago, just as I was leaving the str. for this houseboat on which I am writing. I have tried to jot down a few of the many things which might be said and which ought to be said on the topic which you mention, and send it on to you for what it is worth.

I am travelling in company with Bishop Bashford of the M.E. Church and we are going to attend a "West China Conference" in the capital of this province to be held toward the end of Jan. We hope to be back again some time in March. I may be able to get you some pictures. Why do you not apply to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis of Lin Ch'ing who are always making excellent pictures just such as you want. Those which I might get would have no relation to our own work. I was glad to get the Oberlin paper with some of the addresses of the Annual Meeting, but I have not heard what was done. We are hoping that the appropriations will show signs of the awakening interest on the part of wide-eyed Laymen. I had a talk with Mr. Rust just as I was leaving Peking, and was glad to find that he was more or less sandbagged by the amazing magnitude and urgency of the problems upon which he had as it were stumbled!

We all appreciate you efforts to make the HERALD what it ought to be, and pray for your success. I have replied fo the inquiries of Mr. Capen and Mr. Hicks about their routes, &c. Very sincerely yours,

Arthur H. Smith

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Henry D Porter - Jan-1908

ARTHUR SMITH IN MICROSCOPE

When "Chinese Characteristics" first appeared , Dr W A P Martin ,then the Princeps in literary productiveness among the Missionaries to China , said to me : Smith has made a hit , a decided hit". And so it has proved . For Chinese Characteristics has been issued in fifteen or more editions , and has been translated into German , Danish , Japanese , Chinese, and is now appearing in a French newspa per . A request was also made for permission to translate it into Russian .Other works by the author have followed this one in easy succession , until ~~the author~~ he is known in a world-wide circle as ~~an~~ one of the first authorities in things Chinese , and as one of the most readable of authors . Out of the first volume has grown the descriptive name " Characteristics Smith ". Of course people want to know somethings about this brilliant writer and effective speaker.

Arthur Henderson Smith is a true son of New England . The little town of Vernon, Connecticut, has sent into the world three men of note , Edward Hammond, the Evangelist to children ; Prof , Martin Kellogg, at one time Acting President of the University of California ; and Arthur Smith . Arthur Smith's father was the Pastor of the Vernon church for ten years . It was in July 1845 that the child was born . His mother was the beautiful sister of that well known family , the Stoddards of Northampton, Mass ..The Stoddards had the physical trait of alternating among the children , a blond and a brunette . Arthur's elder brother , Dr Charles Stoddard Smith, was tall and very fair and delicate in color , while Arthur had the

jet black hair and dark brilliant eyes of his mother . A lovely miniature of his mother , made in her youth showed the color of hair and eye set in the paleness of a lovely and gracious face . No wonder that Prof Albert Smith found it easy to choose him a companion ,The diminutive but merry and attractive boy soon made aplace for himself among the many cousins . One of them recordes that Arthur used to keep the Northampton cousins giggling with his quaint ways as he sat kicking his heels against the verandah and telling them odd little stories .

Arthur was of boy of ten when his father was called to the pastorate of the church connected with Monticello Seminary at Godfrey , Illinois . This seminary , not far from St Louis ,figures in the famous story of Winston Church-ill "The Crisis". How much Arthur's aptitude in interesting young women may be due to his eight years as an appanage of this Seminary, one need not suggest.

Arthur's father had been a Profe ssor and teacher of Latin and found time in his ministry to direct the studie s of his son .

It was the purpose of the parents to have their children learn to work and care for themselves as soon as they were old enough to do so . Thus it happened that Arthur went to live with one or two famil lies near town . From his experiences here he gathered some quaint and rich experiences , which filled him with merri ment afterward. A son in one of these families had gone thro' college and had returned , uncertain what life had in store for him . The father , when asked about the son , replied in the well known New England dialect

"WALL, he's got some gen'l information, I suppose, but I reckon he can't remember ha'f ont." Another type of youth was a source of amusement, a good natured son of a somewhat important father "T Corey haint got no sense!" Arthur came by this trait of retaining these little comments on life very naturally, for his father was an expert in that line. In expressing his pleasure in receiving little gifts, the father was wont to say "Them's the jockies for me". Best remembered of all the wise comments of his father was that of a well cumbered library. "How many things there are I do not want." Dr Albert Smith trained his sons to a practical logic, which made it easy for them in after life to see things clearly. They were taught to prepare, for even the decisions of common life, a little sheet with pros and cons duly arranged side by side. One may trace Arthur Smith's fine power of analysis to this early habit. The habits of exactness and care formed in boyhood have been followed through the years. His mother taught him, in true New England way, to place his clothes in very precise order every night on going to bed. This habit has become an art with him. His study table is a model of care taking, No loose chips of workshop order lying about, and in the drawers below any number of little rolls containing what he may wish to preserve.

Arthur Smith's father died in 1863. The question of where he should take his college course was first in order. He wrote to his Uncle, Dr Henry Smith, a brilliant teacher and preacher, then at Lane Theological Seminary.

In reply to the inquiry about western colleges Prof Smith suggested Beloit college , whose Professors were known to him , one of whom had been a collegue . Beloit had a flavor of the New England atmosphere . Thus it happened that Arthur entered the class of 1867 at the beginning of the summer term . He had been teaching School through the winter term. Within a month all but twelve of the students enlisted in the Hundred Day's regiment , formed of Wisconsin students . Arthur left his mother at Beloit and joined 'The Bloody Fortieth' . Jack Spooner , now so well known as the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin , was in the Madison company.

In September , the regiment was discharged and all hurried back to college .

" Thefunniest man I ever knew !" How often that has been said of Arthur Smith during these many years . He was always gathering and treasuring little stories and witticisms or making new ones of his own . College boys are always jovial ."The Club " was a constant center of roaring merriment . Arthur was at his best in thus mingling with his fellows . Jack Lewis came from the Lead Regions of Wisconsin . "Say . Boys did you ever see any Pig Lead ?" Smith who was nearest grabbed Lewis by the ear and said " How would this do for a pig led ? Maudlin fun , you say , but such are college men . A screw loose some where , as our Professor used to say , a screw that needs professorial tightening . When the well known lecturer Gough was to speak , while the class were in Mineralogy , there appeared upon the Bulletin board , Why is Gough like

mineral ? Because he is Cummington ite - Coming to Night"

At the close of Junior year Smith gave the Arthaean Oration , It was one of the student honors, outside of scholarship . His oration was built upon new lines . He gathered a score of amusing anecdotes, funny turns to ideas, squaint comments on the daily life of folks in general and happy hits on local affairs . It was delivered without notes and in a dramatic way , which kept the audience alert if not laughing all the time . His style was attained .

Arthur Smith, as might be supposed, was a fine scholar . He was not restive under the limitations of those days , forty years ago,. He easily took place at the head of his class . Oneother man alone , at that time had higher marks and he was a phenomenon . Among the pleasures of those college days was the winter course of Lectures . Smith was chairman of the Lecture Committee in Senior year, and thus came into association for a few hours with Wendell Phillips P.T Barnum; Greeley ; Tilton and others . This gave him an opportunity , later on, to write for the College paper , brilliant articles about these famous men and their methods . They were an enrichment to college literature .

Beloit city had been involved for many years in ill-placed Railroad Bonds . When graduation day came and Arthur gave the valedictory , in expressing delight in the social kindness of the people, he added that wherever we might be in the future one could ask for nothing better than that the place be ' altogether such as Beloit ' Except these Bonds ". The audience fully appreciated the

happy turn

Beyond clearness of mind and a genial current of fun , o one of the special points in his character is that of strong and definite decisions . Seeking to develope a useful life , he desired to make an effective one . He oftens delays till a clear judgment is formed , but every decision is whole hearted and determinate . It was thus with him , when in the Spring of 1865 , during a Reviv al season in College he decided to be a true disciple of Christ . There is a sense in which multitudes of young people are Christians . Their thoughts are christian , their habits are christian , their purposes are christian , but the all absorbing decision waits upon opportunity . Such was the case with Arthur Smith . The decision carried withit a deep consecration of life . An Uncle had been a devoted missionary to the Nestorians . The ministry and the mission aryfield were wrapped up in the unalloyed decision to serve the Lord Christ . So he went from College to Andover Seminary . It was then the ideal place for theological study . It was still at the acme of noble influence . Onehundred and twenty students made a fine fellowship . A score and more of men from 1867-70have made great record for themselves . Joseph Cook , Daniel Merriman , Stimson , Chamberlain , Ladd , George Harris, Hincks , Dunning , Bradford have enriched the christian ministry . Arthur Smith was a true fellow mate with such men . We sat at the table at the Stowe House and whetted wits as well as appetites . Among the wits none we re more acceptable and readier than Arthur Smith .

Arthur Smith spent only two years at Andover , taking his third year at Union Theological Seminary , for the advantages of city life . Graduating in 1870 , he was soon invited to the Congregational Church at Ann Arbor , Michigan . The years of study and close habits of application , the readiness of wide rea ding and his own native energy of thought had given him fine equipment for preaching. One needs to recall here , his remarkable readiness of mind . "What is the use , he was wont to ask ,of accumulating , if things are not ready at hand when needed "?. Thus extempore speaking was for him the ideal . Its effective use as an instrument of service he sought for himself . He thus became from the first an attractive and ready speaker , his mind a stream of useful thoughts , his method logical and dramatic , his illustrations startling enough to command attention and to arrest even the dull and slowminded . When mental acumen and spiritual eagerness combine they draw other minds into the flowing current . Added to these was a personal gift less common among even admittedly fine speakers . He had the inheritance of a remarkable swiftness of utterance , with great clearness of speech as well . This heaven born gift , through the long years has added much to the charm of his public speech . Some have thought him too rapid and have scarce followed the flight of his winged words. To many there is a pleasing excitement in listening to the rush of speech purely purposeful , without rhetoric .

As in youth so now , sobered by the wisdom of age, a strong grasp of principles and brilliant utterance are his possession .

Arthur Smith went to China as a Missionary in 01872. He was married the year before to Miss Emma Dickinson, of Beloit, Wiscobsin: a lady especially well fitted to be the choice compnion of so brilliant and versatile a man . One would like to stop and speak of him as a lover and a friend. A mind so alert and so self contained , so pungent and critical of men and things is not always found to have the deepest and tenderest emotions . I have heard some who did not know him well say : Im afraid of Mr Smith." His eyes were so bright, his speech so incisive , his questions so pointed and often searchin gthat some might stand apart, and not commit themselves to him . But those who know him all testify to the depth of his unalloyed friend ship, to the tenderness of his often concealed emotions , and to the kindly uttered appreciation of a sympathetic and loving heart . Arthur Smith is a great lover .

His Missionary home for ten years , 1872-82 ,was at Tientsin China , Five of those years were given very largely to the study of the Chinese language . They were to him years of great acquisition, All the exactness of detail in scholarship , now stood him in good stead . Hard work never interfered with his stude nt habits . When once upon his feet he began collating Chinese phrases . His fondness for mimicry was ahelp to him, and he early lea- rned to follow and imitate the Chinese locutions . Some are shrill enough , some are low-toned, and many slang phrases bring one into close touch with comm n things and the popular life . Smith became

an expert in these details . He found a native scribe who proved a thesaurus of story and proverb. He employed this man to write not only these , but also explanations of them in colloquial speech In a few years this collection assumed great value . By constant study and reference to this collection, Mr Smith became familiar with Chinese historical characters and references . They brought him to the center of Chinese thinking on all possible subjects , a short method of learning the range of Chinese literature , without the necessity of reading the vast collections which their libraries suggest . Happily he found time to collate and publish many of these in the volume : "The Proverbs and common sayings of the Chinese " The original edition says in its preface : 1900 phrases , proverbs couplets and odes are explained , but few of which have been published before The revision in 1903 says : 8-9000 Chinese Proverbs, Sayings and the like , carefully annotated by the best available assistance were the results of this study ". All of this valuable material was lost in Peking at the time of the Boxer troubles .

Arthur Smith is very methodical in his work . He could not have produced so much with such exactness were he not careful of his time . It is such care that enables him to do an immense amount and agreat variety of work .

He is a great reader . Every thing in Chinese history for the past two hundred years he has either read or become familiar with . An analytic habit of mind enables him to frame a philosophy of the strange history passed in review . Modern authors , especially of the

writers on China of the past fifty years have given him a wise and right perspective of things Chinese . He has never aimed to be a profound student of the Chineselanguage and literature , except as the above study has opened the way . He considers the volume of Mr Thomas Meadows , now little known, the most philosophical study of the Chinese. It was a political study of supreme value .

For many years his publishers have furnished himwith new books on all subjects , though especially religious , for review in the English periodicals in Shanghai . His brief comprehensive estimates of these have kept his active mind in close touch with current thinking .

His fondness for reading is enhanced by a very remarkable , yet cultivated memory . Every one-loses much of what he reads. The habit of retaining or recalling the essential ideas passed over is certainly a gift , Mr Smith has such a gift in exceeding proportion. But the habit of sheer memory can not compare with the habit of making a memo of the flotsam and jetsamof wide reading and careful observation .

The gift of memory, however valuable, is not so truly valuable as that of a happy orwise selection of the right things to remember at the right time . It is this latter gift which Dr Smith illustrates in all his literary work . With him it has been an axiom to remember the right things at the right time , to have things at ones fingers ends and usable . The methods by which he attains such readiness and selective power are to be found in numberless

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brief notes frequently and thoughtfully reviewed . A system of brief longhand , adopted in student days has aided greatly in making such notes .

A capacity for making whatever he touches , interesting , especially in public speech , is another characteristic . Dullness he has avoided from the first . In his simple talks to the Chinese he has aimed to be dramatic lest his hearers miss of his meaning . His epigrammatic style of writing is due to the same purpose and his wise and often amusing addresses show this purpose in a marked degree . Even the irony and sarcasm which he may throw into an address find their source in this purpose .

Another characteristic of his public speech is the element which is called statesmanlike . It is the centering of his thought upon broad principles , such as cover the wide experience of many minds . It lifts his utterance into the large atmosphere of the worlds life above and beyond the parochial details of petty or even personal experience , or meager thought . The currents of universal life flow in his speech as elements of power .

It will not suffice to dwell upon these commoner elements of Dr Smith's personality . He has never desired to be known as a literary expert or as a brilliant entertainer through public address . He has been and wishes to be known as , a hard working missionary , eager to advance the Kingdom of God in China .

A profound and beautiful element in his character is that of a deep spirituality . To be spiritually minded , says the Apostle

is life and peace . Arthur Smith would quote as his own desire the feeling of two dear and aged missionaries , who ~~in old age~~ were seeking after a higher reach of spiritual attainment ."If there is any thing in the spiritual life to which we have not attained that is what we want". The protracted illness of a dear daughter , led her parents to a new conception of selfsurrender to God. Whatever may have been the previous christian purpose , it was greatly enhanced, made more tender and richly devotional by the fellowships and consecration of those days . It made the death of this lovely daughter a part of God'sblessed discipline , and the more recent sudden loss of a brilliant and beloved son became the occasion of a softened sense of union with Christ , raising the parents above the loss into the precious assurance of a victory of faith .

This new spirituality has thrown a special element of influence into a life not lacking in per suasive power . The value of prayer has been made more real . Teaching men , individually to pray in the right words andd in the right spirit has been a new and peculiar privilege . Communion with Christ has been a quickening influence . It has made an evangelist of tender and persuasive influence , instead of perchance an enthusiast in literary efforts . It has fitted an effective speaker to become a 'Missionary at Large in China', called to leadership in the special line of deepening approach to God . Such a new spirit as our dear friend has attained adds persistent power to every effort . It carries with it the full persuasion that the Kingdom of God is at

, that no work is so good as that which urges men wisely and well to enter into it . When Arthur Smith returned to China a few years since and spoke to a large company on the work and power of the Holy Spirit , the impression left was profound . His listeners responded to the noble words of benediction which he left with his audience . It is that assurance of his growing power that has led his missionary associates to place him , as at the late Centenary Conference , in one of the first positions in of leadership .

It was through such an e stimate that the U. S. Consul at Shanghai in his honor , proposed the toast M :To the first American citizen in China :

Power with men and with God . It was thus that Israel became a Prince . There is a prevailing power to which our friend has attained in character and in speech . If the New China that is already opening before the great missionary force of workers can be touched and moved by such leaders as Arthur Smith, a great epoch of faith and love will have begun , a great future of lives made noble by the richest of thoughts and highest of purposes , will have opened .

Henry D Porter.

Jany 1908.

Author unknown

Buccaneer-
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Henry G. Carter.

Jan 1908.

...ONARIES EXCITED ... 3 EDICTS IN CHINA

...press Dowager Raises Confucius to the First Rank as a God.

...SO ORDERS NEW SCHOOL

...illiam E. Curtis Writes of Impetus Given to Study of Teachings of Sage.

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Empress ...wager of China has recently issued three ...cts which have attracted unusual atten... and some apprehension, particularly in ...sionary circles. The first elevates Con...cius in the national Pantheon to a god of ...first rank, placing him upon a level with ...aven and earth and commanding that ...e highest form of state worship be ren...ed to his spirit. The edict reads as fol...ws:

"Confucius, the Most Holy, is One with ...aven and Earth, the Mentor and Guide of ...n Thousand Generations. His worship is ...erefore raised to that of the Highest De...ee as a Manifestation of his glory.

"Let the proper Board (Board of Rites) ...lide and report as to the proper rites and ...remonies to be followed.

"Respect this!"

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This is the first time in many generations ...at a new god has been created, even ...ough old materials have been used, and it ...therefore a momentous event in Chinese ...tory. But it attracted very much less ...ention from the people to whom the edict ...rected than would have been excited ...ndred or even ten years ago. The peo... of China have scarcely been diverted ... moment from their ordinary thoughts ... occupations and are practically indifferent to this extraordinary honor which has ... conferred upon the great sage.

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...ucius has been worshiped by the ... of China for more than 2,000 years. ... is a tablet to his memory in the ... of every educated man in the empire, ... a temple provided for his worship ... every town, and the emperor goes ... "Hall of Intense Thought" in the ... City on days set apart for that ... to pay his obeisance to "the ... and Patron of All Ages." But, ...w Confucius has been a god of the ...lass, although his maxims are quite ...iar to the people of China as the ...s of Jesus are to the people of the ... States, and have had an even ... influence on their civilization. They ... the guide ~~to public~~ ... life. Familiarity with them has ... the chief qualification required of can...s for office, for appointments in the ... and navy and a standard by which ... worth has been estimated.

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The second edict commands the viceroy, Chang Chih-tung, to take counsel with Huang Shao-chi, commissioner of education for the province of Hupeh, to devise a scheme for the establishment of a school for the especial study of the teachings of "The Mentor and Guide of Ten Thousand Generations" at the little town of Ch'u-fu, the native place of Confucius, in the Province of Shangtung. The object of the school is "to spread his influence abroad and thus improve future generations," and an appropriation of 100,000 taels—approximately $80,000—is made to meet the expense.

Immediately following the above edict came another commanding that special attention be paid to the study of the maxims of the great sage. The empress expressed her reasons as follows:

"In any scheme of education the cultivation of the human heart must be regarded as greatest in importance. We have repeatedly issued edicts concerning the schools in which we have proclaimed that Chinese learning is to be made the basis and western learning only supplementary, and that for the development of useful talents the first place must be given to moral instruction. The character and course of the instruction have been indicated further by the requirements that loyalty to the state and reverence for Confucius must be inculcated, and that education shall embrace both military training and preparation for practical affairs."

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The Christian missionaries in China have been considerably disturbed by these edicts, fearing that they indicate a disposition on the part of the empress dowager to abandon her progressive policy and restore the ancient abstract and theoretical forms of education. But the members of the diplomatic corps in Peking regard them merely as a tub thrown to conservative whales. By order of the empress free public schools on a modern basis are being established in every Chinese city and village as fast as teachers can be obtained. There are now more than 12,000 Japanese instructors already employed in such schools. She has also commanded that a university for modern learning is to be established in every provincial capital, and some of them are already in operation. There has been an educational revolution in China so general and extensive that every printing office in the empire has been running its presses night and day to produce text-books for the use of the schools. And it has been only one of many movements designed for the modernization of China and to prepare the people for the adoption of a system of representative government, already promised in several imperial edicts.

The introduction of foreign ideas and methods and the spread of foreign learning has been resisted by the reactionaries in a most determined manner, but they have not succeeded to any serious degree. The throne of China is surrounded by venerable mandarins and members of the imperial family, who, having been trained to believe that the old ways are best, naturally look upon this revolution with apprehension and have made earnest remonstrances to their sovereign against the adoption of so many foreign notions. It is as serious a matter for them to neglect the teachings or the worship of Confucius as it would be to close the churches and abandon religious worship in this country, and leading diplomatists at Peking interpret the recent edicts as a gracious as well as a politic measure on the part of that wise old woman who is at the helm of government in China to console and reassure the conservatives that she has not forgotten the teachings of the sages. The school for instruction in the maxims of Confucius will be erected at Ch'u-fu, but the public school system for modern learning will not be interfered with or retarded in its development.

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A gentleman recently from China, wh... quite as familiar with the situation as a... one and occupies an influential position... Peking, told me the other day that D... Confucius, the present head of the v... family of the descendants of the great sa... had recommended to Chang Chi-tung, t... viceroy in charge of the matter, that we... ern learning as well as the maxims of Co... fucius be taught at the new institution, a... this will probably be done.

The present head of the family, the "se... enty-sixth duke," as he is familiarly calle... because that many generations have pass... since the foundation of the title, is a ge... tleman of about 46 years of age, of gre... dignity, learning and character. He live... at Ch'u-fu, in the province of Shantun... the birthplace of his divine ancestor, an... has charge of the tomb and temples there... He frequently visits Peking, where he is... received with the highest honors, but associates freely with members of the foreign colony and even with the Christian missionaries. Some years ago he applied to the American minister for permission to place his nephew in the Methodist Missionary School at Peking, supposing it was necessary to do so. I understand that several descendants of Confucius, with the approval of the duke, have been educated by the American missionaries in modern learning.

The Confucius family are the oldest nobility in China; they take precedence of everybody else and rank next to the imperial princes. They have the only perpetual title in China, the only hereditary dignity that existed before the conquest by the Manchus, and the title of the head of the family is Yen Shing-kung (the ever-sacred duke). Confucius being the god of learning, his descendant is also the head of the literati, the intellectuals, as they are otherwise called—the men of learning who monopolize all civil, military and ecclesiastical positions.

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Confucius, you know, was a school teacher at Ch'u-fu more than 500 years before Christ, and acquired such wisdom that he has since been worshiped. The name is the Latinized form of K'ung-fu-tzu or K'ung-fu-tze. During his lifetime, although highly esteemed, he was not the recipient of great honors, and his cult had a slow and gradual development. After his death a number of his disciples are said to have mourned at his grave for three years, and one of them remained there for six years. The first temple in his honor was built many years after by Duke Ai of Lu, but it was not until two hundred years later that the first imperial sacrifice was offered to his spirit by the Emperor Han Kao-tsu, founder of the Han dynasty. The Emperor Chen Tsung (A. D. 998-1022) visited his tomb and conferred upon him the title "Most Perfect Sage, Prince of Illustrious Learning." Gradually for two thousand years an impressive ritual has been developed for his worship marked by sacrifices of oxen, sheep and swine, libations of wine, offerings of incense and silk, chants in his praise, sung by the literati accompanied by orchestral music, and other ceremonies which take place at the early dawn of the spring and autumnal equinoxes.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether Confucianism is a religion or not. The decision of that question depends entirely upon the point of view. It offers no rewards after death, and threatens no punishments. It deals with the present rather than the future, with time rather than eternity. It has to do with the mind rather than the soul, and teaches that those who observe the instructions of the Teacher of Ten Thousand Generations will be wise, useful, happy and successful. The Christian missionaries are in the habit of calling Confucianism the state religion of China, which is misleading, because the emperor worships many objects that have no relation to or sympathy with Confucius.

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E. T. Williams, the C... ...se secretary of the American legation at P... ...eking, and a high authority on such matt... ...ers, commenting on the recent edict, says:

"The system commonly called Confucianism, embracing not only the ethical teachings of the sage, but the ceremonies prescribed for the family and the state in the ancient writings edited and transmitted by him, is beyond question a religion. As in all primitive systems, there is no clear differentiation of social, political and religious duties. All alike are commanded by the state; all alike have the sanction of religion.

"In this religion there are recognized three grades of sacrifices. The highest includes that offered to Heaven, to Earth, to the Imperial Ancestors and to the Guardian Spirit of the Realm. The second grade includes those offered to the spirits of the emperors and kings of previous dynasties and those to the Sun, the Moon, Confucius, the Patron of Agriculture, to the Patroness of Silk Culture and to the Year Star. The third grade includes sacrifices to the Patron of Healing, to the spirits of eminent statesmen, to various mountains and rivers, and a host of lesser divinities. By the recent edict the sacrifices to Confucius are now raised from the second to the first grade, forming a trinity with Heaven and Earth. There are over fifteen hundred temples to the worship of Confucius in China, one in each district.

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"It is most probable," Mr. Williams continues, "that the edict is in the direction of making Confucianism a more vital force in society by lifting Confucius to an equality with the 'Most High' and thus make him a divine teacher, such as Jesus is held to be by the Christians. The college which it is proposed to establish would seem to occupy toward the ordinary schools of the empire a relation similar to that between a theological seminary at home and the colleges of arts and sciences. No place could be better suited for such an institution than the little town which was the birthplace of Confucius. The whole region is rich in traditions of the holy man. The need of such a college will be better understood when it is remembered that the curricula of the new schools give so much space to foreign languages and modern science that it is impossible for their students to acquire the familiarity with the classics so common under the old system of education. The changes outlined by these edicts are very significant and may have far-reaching consequences. That they have been, in part, at least, suggested by contact with Christianity can hardly be doubted, and so far they are attributed to the success of the work of the missionaries. To give them due weight, however, it is necessary to look upon them as a part of the general movement for the awakening of a national spirit and the preservation of national institutions."

WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

New Edicts in China

Wm. E. Curtis

Chicago Record-Herald
Feb. 25-1908.

Rec'd JAN 6 1909

A. H. Smith

THE CHANGING ORDER IN THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

For many years the most perplexing problem presented to those wishing well to China has been what would happen when the Empress Dowager disappeared, and what would occur if the Emperor should die. By the relatively sudden and almost simultaneous demise of both, a crisis was preciptated such as could scarcely have entered into any human calculations. Over the details of their last illness there hangs an impenetrable vail which may not improbably be permanent, but the essential fact is that both the Empress Dowager and His Majesty Kuang Hsü are gone, and that the infant son of Prince Ch'un, the own nephew of the late Emperor has been proclaimed, and a little later formally enthroned as the successor. There were several other suitable candidates, and one of somewhat mature years, whom many foreigners had hoped would have been selected. Prince P'u Lun What internal court quarrels took place, what bargains and adjustments were made we shall perhaps never know. But the fact remains that the choice is a good one from several different points of view, and an eminently natural one. Prince Ch'un, the new Prince Regent, is the one who was sent by the Chinese Government to Berlin in 1901 to express the regret of China for the ~~murder~~ murder of the German Minister, Baron von Ketteler, and who discharged this delicate duty with dignity and credit. Having personally visited foreign lands he is considered as a more suitable Prince Regent than most of his generation, but his real character may be said to be almost wholly unknown. The little Emperor was only born Feb. 11th 1906, so that once more we have a long minority in prospect. Immense as have been the changes in China since Kuang Hsü came to the throne in 1875, it is reasonable to expect much greater in the three and thirty years yet to come.

Twice within the memory of foreigners longest in China Imperial mourning has been witnessed-in 1860 when the weak ruler Hsien Feng fled from the British and died while on a (theoretical) "hunting tour"; and again at the death of T'ung Chih in 1875. The numerous decrees issued in the name of the late Empress Dowager, the late Emperor, and the Baby designated as the new monarch enable one darkly to conjecture the inner politics which dictated them. ~~The circumstance~~ The important fact to foreigners is that H.E. Yuan Shih K'ai has had a promi

nent part in organizing the new government, and his influence appears to have suffered no diminution. As the most ~~prominent~~ influential and undoubtedly the ablest Chinese now living, this is a matter of prime ~~importance~~ significance. What different and contradictory influences are at work within the Palace we have as yet no means of knowing, but when the period of state mourning expires we shall probably begin to have clews. It is, however, practically certain that in no circumstances can there be a serious reaction toward the old regime. The late Empress is now the Empress Dowager, but there is little probability that she desires to repeat the unexampled feats of rule executed by her late aunt, nor is it likely that she would be allowed to do so.

The sudden change from brilliant red to a subdued blue in shop signs, buildings, ~~and~~ clothing and adornments is one of the spectacular by products of an Oriental mourning ceremony. All red knobs disappeared from caps as by magic, and a case is current gossip where a man who declined to exhibit his grief in this public way was arrested and passed from one officer to another, until he was brought before the Prince Regent who ordered his head taken off as a final settlement. All flags are half-masted for 27 days, no heads are to be shorn for an hundred days, and all theatricals, and other exhibitions of joy are suspended. This throws a large number of people suddenly (and hopelessly) out of employment. All city policemen, &c, appear with a band of white on the left sleeve, in foreign style of mourning. Letters must not be sent in red envelopes, and other elaborate rules are issued to which the Chinese public is accustomed, and which are regarded as in entire harmony with the Book of Rites. While the recent autumnal maneuvers in the Anhui province were in progress, a somewhat clumsy attempt at revolution took place at the provincial capital ~~of Anking~~ (Nganking) where a year ago last summer the Governor was shot and killed by a military official. The present rising which was headed by an artillery regiment, was promptly suppressed, but it indicates that China ~~is~~ has now quite entered on the Western path of upward evolution, where at times "despotism tempered by assassination" scatters lurid rays across contemporary history. It is altogether improbable that in these circumstances any more tolerance will be shown to the leaders of the ultra "reform" party, such as K'ang Yu Wei &c, now in exile, than under the

former reign. These men seem to have no difficulty in collecting money from various sources, and live abroad in handsome style biding their time.

The government financial problem is a serious one, and is unfortunately not that to which the leading men give due attention. The Empire has been flooded with billions of copper ten cash pieces which drive out the former smaller brass cash, and raise prices everywhere with great accompanying evils and no advantage but to the officials. There is a general desire to extend the railway sustem, but only by the Chinese themselves, though there are only three or four men among all the millions of China capable properly of superintending such work. Loans are raised abroad to "redeem" railways at home, under the impression that this exhibits statesmanship. A line from Tientsin to the Yang-tzu River has been begun, and makes very slow progress. But the principle of railway extension for governmental profit is definitely settled, which is a great point gained. The government schools are exceedingly numerous, but only a small per centage are doing their work properly. The aggregate expense is enormous, and the teaching totally inadequate. Only in the Chihli province, where Gov. Gen. Yuan began the work, is there even externally a good showing. Students are sensitive and difficult to control, after the former pattern set in Japan. The same is increasingly true in missionary Academies and Colleges, where one constantly hears of the scholars "going out on a strike". Various schemes for expanding China's educational plans have been developed in Occidental lands. One of the latest is due to the visit of Lord William Cecil to China last year, and represents the English Universities. The British Minister and other leading Englishmen have recently considered the matter in private council and have agreed to recommend that no new institutions competing with the Government should be begun, but that aid to existing missionary and other institutions would be no discourtesy. This seems an eminently wise verdict. There is a decided improvement visible in the missionary outlook. Large evangelistic movements have taken place within the past year, both in Manchuria and in the provinces of north and central China. Good literature is more sought for than before, and there is an urgent call for a far larger supply. There was never so large and so inviting a field, and never more need of fresh workers at once.

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

NORTH CHINA MISSION of the AMERICAN BOARD,

For the Year Ending Apr. 30, 1902.

By James H. Roberts.

Kalgan, July 11, 1902.

The materials, from which this Report has been constructed, were gathered together from many a place, on the plain, among the mountains, or near the sea. The compiler, embarrassed by their abundance, was compelled to leave some unused, and to trim other portions, to adapt them to their places in the whole.

It is hoped that the peruser may read between the lines, and see the spiritual Temple, that is being built up on the yellow soil of China,- a structure both permanent and glorious, erected by a Master Architect.

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A WORD.

The Report is nothing; the work is all-important; and its worth and beauty arise from the fact, that there is something divine in it. Who can measure the ultimate results of a year's work for Christ and for our fellow-men?

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

NORTH CHINA MISSION of the AMERICAN BOARD,

For the Year Ending Apr. 30, 1902.

The Mission Year ending April 30th, 1902, was an epoch of transition from the anarchy following the Boxer war to a more peaceful time. The Manchu Government, having received from the western Powers a new opportunity to rule, asserted its authority, and gradually put down highway robbery. The return of the Empress Dowager and Emperor to the "Northern Capital" satisfied the minds of the natives, that an era of good will had begun. The lines of missionary work, that had been interrupted, were resumed. The memorable visit of Dr. Atwood and other missionaries to Shansi, in the summer of 1901, showed that the Government was ready to make any possible amends for its terrible acts of the previous year. Funeral services for the martyrs were held, the native Christians in Taiku, Fenchoufu, and other places, were encouraged, and their indemnities were distributed. Lin ~~Ch~~ and Kalgan also were visited by members of our Mission, the country was seen to be quiet in most parts of our field, ~~and~~ and it became increasingly evident, that, in order to conserve the results of past years of effort, we must build up the work substantially on the old foundations.

TIENTSIN.

One year ago, the workers in Tientsin Station were:-Mrs. F. D. Wilder, Treasurer; Miss Patterson, in charge of the Girls' Boarding School and Woman's Work; and Mr. Wilder, who cared for the Church in the city and country, the Boys' School, and the Mission Business at the office. Mr. Roberts arrived from America at the end of May, and relieved Mr. Wilder, who returned to assist Peking Station, in the absence of Dr. Ament. Dr. and Mrs. Stanley arrived in November, and Mr. and Mrs. McCann in December. The former took up the evangelistic and educational work, and the latter the important and difficult secular work, leaving Mr. Roberts free to devote himself to the Kalgan Church and field. The coming of Mrs. Roberts from America with Dr. and Mrs. Stanley, was an omen of good for Kalgan.

The indemnities for the Christians of Tientsin city were paid by the officials in one day, and easily disbursed. Those for the outstation of Ching Hai Hsien, on the contrary, were paid in three installments, partly in bullion and partly in silver bills, and the accounts were extremely complicated.

The buildings erected by J. Hills Clarke, on the eastern part of the Tientsin Station compound, which had been rented to him in 1900, had been sublet in a manner that violated the contract; beside which, the place was needed for our own work. In November Messrs. Stanley,

Wilder and McCann, were appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Clarke, and devise means for our regaining possession of the premises. As the result of arbitration, Mex. $3,700 (about $1780 gold) were paid him for the buildings, which are now being rented, at a rate that will reimburse the entire amount in about three years.

In December the French Consul exerted himself to have the four Protestant Missions become a part of the French Concession. We were formerly on the Western edge of that Concession, and under the jurisdiction of the Chinese; but they had been driven away, and the Consul had taken possession of all their lands in that vicinity "in the name of the Jesuit Fathers". M. Ledue argued that our Mission premises were already a part of the French Concession, and tried to levy taxes on them. For this reason the matter was put in the hands of the American Consul. For many reasons it would be a benefit to be under the French Municipality; but there was a need of guarding our interests at the outset. The four Missions took united action. It is probable that they all will at an early date enter the French Concession, and already the efforts of the American and British Consuls have effected a good understanding, on the basis of which the affair will doubtless be satisfactorily settled.

The city Chapel having been destroyed, rooms in a place adjoining it were obtained for the helpers and native Christians. Meetings were regularly held there for women and others, who could not go to the Church services at our Mission compound, nearly two miles away. A new street Chapel is greatly needed, for immediate use in reaching the heathen.

Mr. Stanley and Mr. Wilder made a tour in the Laofa region in January, visiting the official of Wu Ching Hsien, and urging the Christians to think less of indemnities and the punishment of Boxers, and to give more time and thought to divine things. The Roman Catholics have taken up ~~that~~ work in that district, and the offer of free food to those who learn the catechism, was bringing them some successs.

Another outstation, Ching Hai, was visited in March. Two meetings a day were held for the Christians, and there were some new inquirers. The Church members were dissatisfied with their indemnities, and with the fact that we were not pressing for the execution of the Boxer murderers. The Romanists were pursuing a more rigorous policy, and some were inclined to turn to them.

In April another tour was made to Laofa, in which the officials of Wu Ch'ing Hsien and Tung An Hsien were interviewed, and urged to take more active measures for protecting the Christians. At Chien Ying, near Laofa, after careful examination, eight persons were received on probation, and ten as full members. Although there were many hindrances, the outlook in that region is bright.

In view of the large opportunities in a city of such size as Tientsin, and in the country districts within easy reach, the call is made for another ordained missionary and family, and another single lady to help in the Girls' School and Woman's Work.

The Committeee for delimitation of the field, in conference ~~with~~ with a similar Presbyterian Committee, has placed upon us the responsibility for evangelizing all the towns along the Pei Hô River, and many others farther east. The field is easily accessible, and the time seems to have come, when Tientsin and Tungchow Stations ought to have a continuous line of country Churches from one city to the other. To do so will require action, not only on the part of the missionaries, but also on that of the constituency of the Board.

The city Chapel, with rooms for helpers, ought to be built at

once. Tientsin is a most important and rapidly growing city, to which come traders, students, and men of all callings, from every city and town in North China. While we have been preaching to it, the city has doubled in population. The Word preached here will be heard in all these northern Provinces. The Churches in P'ang Chuang, Ning Ching, and other places, were started by men who heard the Gospel in our Tientsin city Chapel. Though there have been times when the visible results of this work seemed small, the situation is strategic, as related to the Province. It remains a question whether some more accessible site in the city should not be purchased, on which to rebuild the Chapel.

There is needed more room for both the Boarding Schools. As the Boys' School at present adjoins that of the Girls', which from a Chinese point of view is an infelicity, its buildings and yard should be used to enlarge the accommodations for the Girls' School, if another place for the boys can be provided. Without buying new land, sufficient space for the latter can be made on the east end of the compound, where Mr.Clarke lived.. This need not bring the School too near the site of Mr.Aiken's former residence, if the new triangle on the eastern end of the premises is bought. More rooms also are needed for Station Classes for men and women.

When the Boxer Uprising was coming on, it seemed a terrible infelicity, that our premises were under the control of the Chinese, and not in the French Concession. Any civilized government seemed better than that of the natives. However, now that the French own the land all around us, their many soldiers are not wholly civilized, and the French Consul is the tool of the Jesuit Fathers, "French Town" is not a pleasant nor a very safe place to live. As the Chinese have been driven out, our work is removed farther from us than before. These difficulties can be remedied by selling the present premises, and buying land nearer the Chinese city, where it is much cheaper than in the French Concession. Authority is asked for making this transfer. If the old place can be sold without precipitancy, to persons really anxious to buy, which will not be a difficult matter in such a growing city, especially seeing that our place is so near the business center, - there need be no pecuniary loss.

The Church roll has been thoroughly examined and corrected. There were 150 members on Jan. 1,1902, and 16 have been added since that time. The total number of pupils in schools is 49.

PEKING.

The Peking Station has been manned this year as follows;- Mr.W.B.Stelle, Miss M.H.Porter, Miss N.N.Russell, Miss M.E.Sheffield, Mr. and Mrs.G.D.Wilder, and Miss J.E.Chapin. Mr.Stelle, after having had the whole responsibility of the Station during the summer, took a four weeks' needed rest in Mongolia. Miss Porter spent the summer in Tientsin, and visited P'ang Chuang in the autumn. The Misses Russell and Sheffield had a three months' rest in Japan in the summer, - their first rest after the siege. Miss Russell has been assisting in the work at Paotingfu for the past two months. Mr.Wilder, having been in charge at Tientsin last year, went to Japan in June, to put the revised Chapin's Geography through the press, and

~~and~~ then to bring his family back from that country. They arrived in Peking early in October, when Mr.Wilder relieved Mr.Stelle of his many cares, leaving him free to prepare for his first examinations in Chinese. He has devoted himself to study assiduously ever since.

The Peking Station has been in almost normal condition during most of the year, except that the missionaries have occupied temporary quarters in the grounds of a Mongol Prince, adjoining our old premises on the east. The work has been centered at this place, the north Church uniting in worship with the mother Church. The country work has been prosecuted as usual, with no great hindrance from lawlessness or persecution, except for a few months in the southern districts.

Mr.Stelle has pushed out the lines of our Têng Shih K'ou compound, by buying the property of the neighbors, so that it is about twice its former size. It is nearly five hundred feet square. When the purchases were made, prices of real estate were low, because of the scarcity of silver, and the doubt as to the Emperor's return. All the houses have been rented, and the income has been over 8% per year, beside which the Pastor and the Boy's School have been housed free. The property is said to be worth three times as much as a year ago. The money was advanced by private parties, and should be repaid them by the Board, when the indemnities for the old houses are received. Mr.Stelle's tireless patience and persistence in buying the houses, temples and shops, under the advice of the ~~bu~~ Building Committee, call for the thanks of the Station, the Mission and the Prudential Committee. Plans are drawn up for the locations of the new buildings, some of which are already in process of erection. The enlarged area will permit a much better arrangement of the homes, schools and chapels, than was possible in past years.

Mr.Stelle also received from the officials, and disbursed to the Christians of this city, the indemnity secured for them from the Government; and removed the bodies of the Christians who had died during and after the siege, from their places of temporary burial, to the Church cemetery or family graveyards.

The Boy's School was opened in the autumn by Miss Russell and Miss Sheffield. All the schools have had a good ~~enrolment~~ number of scholars, and have been carried on with unlooked for success. The Girl's School has reached an enrolment of 68, and the Boy's ~~Sch~~ School one of 43. The teachers of the latter are recent graduates of the College. The fine group of boys and teachers have worked with zest and made good progress.

Mrs.Wilder has taught singing, and both she and Miss Russell have taught the class in English, for which special tuition is required. Boarding scholars are charged the full cost of their board, if their parents can pay it. This is about one dollar gold per month. However the most of them pay but half this amount, and a few of promise as well as poverty are admitted free. All pay a small fee to cover the minor expenses of the school, including fuel.

A stone-cutter's shop, has been renovated, and used as a street chapel. There has been preaching with a full house almost daily. The number of attentive listeners has equalled that of former years, and that without the presence of a foreigner, which has sometimes been necessary, to draw a crowd.

In February a Station Class was formed of inquirers living near us in the city. Ten or twelve men came each morning for an hour and a half of instruction in the Catechism and Pilgrim's Progress, which was given them by Pastor Jên. They studied and ate at home, with no material help, except the gift of some of the copies of Pil-

grim's Progress. All but one have joined on probation.

We have been negotiatingfor the purchase of a street chapel for the North Church. Deacon Wan, who preaches at the South Church, is willing to present his services free, as he has made a competence in business, but we have thought best to continue his wages, in order to increase his sense of responsibility.

We have been fortunate in having a large hall for our Sunday services and week-day meetings. It seats about 250 persons, and has been filled regularly. The prayer-meetings have averaged 150, of whom 100 are pupils in our schools. The meetings have been full of life and interest. It has been usual, during the latter part of the year, for several men and women, who had heard the preaching before, to make a start in the Christian life at a weekly prayer-meeting.

The Sunday School has been using the old Testament Series of the Blakesley lessons. Pastor Jên, helper Wang Wên Shun and Mr. Wilder, have conducted the Church services, and supplied the out-stations at Lu Kou Ch'iao and Shun I. In the city a growing interest in prayer and Bible study has been marked. All who can read take their Bibles to Church, and use them. As soon as the outer chapel was opened, a special meeting for prayer for its success was started. The servants have had a nightly meeting in the gate-house for prayer and study. These meetings were held without the suggestion of any foreigner.

In the southern part of our field, at the out-stations of Wên An, NanMeng, and PingChing, the disorders of last year continued into a few months of this. Foreign soldiers made looting expeditions, and the home of our helper at Nan Mêng was plundered. In the summer there was a renewal of Boxer activity. 1000 Boxers came within two miles of Nan Mêng, claiming however that they had nothing against Protestants. At Ping Ching they drove the helper from his home, and terrified the Christians, but did no damage, except by pillaging the standing crops. The troops of the officials scattered them. Preaching to non-Christians in these places did not commence until late in the fall. Country tours have been as safe as ever. Six or seven tours have been made to Shun I, on a road formerly infested with robbers, but now patroled by Imperial troops. One trip was made to P'ing Ku and San Hô, 70 miles to the east, and one to all the southern out-stations, the farthest being 100 miles away.

Helper Han, a literary graduate, of a well-to-do family, but without a Christian education, has been working four years at Shun I, building up the Church from a higher class of people than we commonly reach. During the Boxer troubles, he was at his home in Shantung. The Church was cut down by Boxers from 63 to 13. When peace was restored, he was recalled, but yielded to the temptation to exact larger indemnities than those agreed upon with the officials. The helper, refusing to come and explain the charges against him, was arrested; but the case, instead of being taken to the yamên, was settled at the inn of the "Three Harmonies", by the missionary in consultation with the representatives of the defrauded villages. Mr. Han confessed his errors in the cases of which we had proof. His liabilities were taels 350, and his assets taels 300, beside his clothing and money for his return home, which latter all consented to leave undisturbed. One big burly Boxer, who confessed to having bound our little tailor Tu, and burned his house, admitted that a fine of taels 500 might be justly imposed on him, and seemed impressed by the decision that he should receive what Han had taken from him. The official, whose deputy had seen the cases adjusted, issued a proclamation, giving a full explanation, and stating that the helper had been dismissed and excommunicated. As we learn that

Han had taken to gambling and opium-smoking, we have not much hope for him, but cannot forget that his early work bore undying fruit, for many whom he had led to Christ, lived pure lives, and died undoubt ~~undoubtedly faithful deaths~~ of martyrs, with the help of ex-Boxers and officials, and their burial with Christian rites, has continued through the year. At Shun I there have been 33 such burials on five occasions, two of which were attended by large delegations from the city Church. There have been three such funerals in Peking, and others in the surrounding country. Last March teacher Tu was sent on a long tour into the northern mountains, to bring back three bodies. Amid great perils among robbers, he succeeded. The funerals have averaged a cost of forty taels, and all have been paid for from the indemnity.

Lu Kou Ch'iao, at the famous stone bridge, up to 1900, had but one member, a faithful old man from the Tientsin Church. His neighbors believed so thoroughly in his goodness, that they formed a Boxer camp in order to protect him, and two of them lost their lives in doing so. After the war, his forgiving spirit toward those who had sought his life, has won many of them to his faith. Through the fall, he repeatedly brought several of them to attend Church in Peking, and they always asked that a preacher might be sent them. At last Mr.Wilder went, and found a congregation of about forty regular attendants, well trained in the outward forms of our service. Since then they have had a preacher every Sunday, and 24 have joined on probation. They repaired a house of their own for use as a chapel in the winter, and now we have bought a lot, and helper Wang, who is to be located there with his family, is building street and domestic chapels and a parsonage.

The Liang Hsiang and Tou Tien outstations, with members exterminated and helpers dismissed, have not yet been reopened. The Pu An Tun Christians, after many tribulations, secured a large part of their indemnity, and three families returned, to live in a temple, that was given them for the chapel destroyed. Their Boxer enemies turned Catholics, and tried to get the temple away, inducing a priest to put up a sign on it, claiming it for use as a Catholic school. They justified their action before the village elders, by saying that the Catholic is the Father Church, and so has authority over the "Jesus" (Protestant) Church, which is only the Church of the Son. A report of this case to Father Favier, with his kind assistance, frustrated their scheme.

The Cho Chou Church, with its indemnity paid by the Boxers, is now self-supporting, and has raised the salary of helper Li Pên Yüan from 16 to 18 thousand cash per month. There are 95 members, a full equipment of buildings, a day school, and a plan for a girls' boarding school. Two Station Classes were held there last winter. The Christians there help support the outstation of P'ing Ching, 16 miles away.

Nan Mêng, with 55 members, is very nearly self-supporting. It paid for repairing the chapel wrecked by the Boxers, as well as a large part of helper Hung's salary. Mr.Hung is the father of Pastor Hung, who was lost in the Boxer Uprising. He is a dear old man, always active in the Lord's service, and we ~~rejoice with him in the fruit of his labors, and in the fact that~~ He is to have this summer the help of a fine young man just graduated from College.

Good old Deacon Hêng is at Shih Kô Chuang, shepherding a little flock. All the chapels in that district are intact and open.

Wên An, our southernmost outstation, is cared for by helper T'ang, and at last, after 30 years of waiting, is to have a chapel in the city. An empty lot was given by the official, and a set of buildings costing $750 is in process of ~~erection~~ construction.

Sympathize with him in his sorrow

On the tour to the southern outstations, Mr.Wilder enjoyed the company of Mr.Galt and Mr.Gammon,- the latter being Agent for the American Bible Society. This was the first visit to that region, since Dr.Ament went to settle the indemnities, just after the war. For a description of the attitude of the people toward Dr.Ament, it will suffice to quote from the report given by Mr.Gammon to his Society:-

"I found only a wide-spread and very general feeling of deep gratitude to Dr.Ament. In every city and town I visited, almost the first question that came from officials or people was, 'Do you know Dr.Ament?' and an affirmative reply was sure to bring forth tales of the good he had done,- how he had traveled miles to save this family or that individual,- how he had stood between the soldiers and the people,- how he had settled peaceably and justly the differences of whole districts (counties),- how the destitute met with his bounty,- how helpless women and girls received his protection,- how the sick were cared for,- how, in fact, a thousand things were done, that seemed beyond the ability of any one man. What a contrast, this unanimous testimony of the Chinese, to the twisted reports that were published, and to some extent believed by the people at home. To the work of Dr.Ament, more than to that of any other, is due the kindly reception we meet with on this field."

All our outstations for which we have helpers, are open doors for a wider work than was ever before possible. The policy that has been pursued here, as at Tientsin, of establishing the Christians in their old homes as early as possible, has been amply justified in the peaceable and independent lives they are living everywhere. Unrest and apprehension persist only among those who delayed their return.

KALGAN.

After the flight of the missionaries to Siberia in 1900, the helpers and brethren of the Kalgan Church had been aided with sympathy, advice, and some charitable funds, by the members of Tungcho Station, especially by Mrs.Sheffield, who had given much time to this work. In the summer and autumn of 1901, a number of the Kalgan men went to Tientsin to consult with Mr.Roberts, who also wrote many letters to the brethren in the Kalgan field. The country at that time was in an unsettled condition, and traveling among the mountains northwest of Peking was considered hazardous.

In the summer, at the urgent request of the officials, lists of names of the Boxer murderers, and the claims of the native Christians for indemnity, were handed in. After a few months it became evident that the criminals were not to be punished. This shed some light on the theory of the United States Government, that "the Chinese ought to be allowed to punish themselves." The payment of indemnities, was, however, more satisfactory. Early in the autumn the officials had paid in full the claims of the Kalgan Christians. After a five days' meeting with the Kalgan helpers in Peking in October, Mr.Roberts sent by them ¥11,405 (about $7,600 gold), for distribution in the Kalgan field.

To some extent the helpers failed to meet our expectations, and much anxiety was felt, as to how the money was being distributed. One helper left the other two, to escort a sick uncle to his home. One of the others, being strong-minded, had everything his own way. He deducted from each family's indemnity the help that

ad been given in charity; placed monies in the Kalgan bank in his own name, contrary to orders; and distributed extra amounts without consultation or authorization. To our great relief, on thorough investigation, it was found that the funds had been distributed without dishonesty, if not without mistake. The entire amount of the indemnity was $24,967.00 , or about $17,000.00 gold. Of this, a balance of about $6,000.00 ($4,000.00) still awaits distribution.

Early in January, Mr.Roberts went to Kalgan with Mr.F.A.Larson, the Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society for Mongolia. The country was peaceful, and they received a most cordial welcome from many friends. The Sabbath meeting at the home of the Bible Woman was well attended. The results of former years of effort still remained, and the opportunity for doing a good work was as great as ever before.

The ruins of our houses were a sorry sight. Our homes, Chapel, schools and dispensary, had all been reduced to heaps of broken bricks. Only the foundations remained,- a symbol of the spiritual foundations, which could not be destroyed. The gravestones in our little foreign cemetery had all been thrown down. In the mercy of God, no lives of missionaries nor of Christians had been lost here. The indemnity will enable us to rebuild the houses. The place, endeared by many happy memories, was still ours, full of fresh air and sunlight, near the city, but apart from its filth and noise. The grand mountains, lifting their heads on every side, were a reminder of their Maker, great, strong and unshaken, amid the commotions of this changing world. He is our trust; his work must be done; and he will help us to bring his lost sheep to his heavenly fold.

The officials were as friendly as the people, and insisted on sending a guard of four soldiers with Mr.Roberts, on his tour to Yü-cho and the other outstations. All parts of the field were visited, and it is needless to say that the meeting of the Pastor and the Christians at their homes was a mutual joy. Every one could see that the Government was protecting the missionaries and their adherents. In several places, the Boxers hastened to give money or land, in order to make peace with the Church.

All the mandarins treated Mr.Roberts with the utmost politeness. Mr.Wu, the Governor of Kalgan, had protected our property in 1900, until the swords of the Boxers were literally on his neck. Governor Kao, of Huai An, being asked to help us find a suitable house to rent as a chapel, näively remarked, that the Treaties do not require him to do this for us, but that he would do it "for friendship's sake". The Chief of the Foreign Office in Kalgan, and Ling Taotai of Hsüan Hua Fu, were equally cordial, and ready to accede to any reasonable request. This was in striking contrast to the attitude of the magistrates in former years.

On Feb.2nd, after a preaching service at Ch'ing K'ô Ta (Azure Hill), a meeting of seven helpers and eight deacons was held, for consultation as to the work. The meeting could not break up, and extended from 10 A.M. till after midnight. Two helpers and two deacons, who had been suspended, made ample confessions, and were restored to fellowship. Two preachers, for inefficiency and other reasons, were dismissed from the service. Several members were excommunicated, for having stolen a flock of sheep. They were making reprisals upon an enemy, who had robbed them of their all; but their lawless actions must not go unrebuked.

The long absence of the missionaries, and the fact that the

Mission houses in Kalgan were not being rebuilt, were very discouraging to the Church members. The Russian merchants and Catholic priests had built their houses the preceding summer. Our place seemed dead,- a vacant lot, with nothing but ruins, a well full of earth and stones, and a desecrated cemetery. Something must be done, to indicate life, activity, and an intention to carry on the work. To build something, however small, was essential. Whether the Station should be reopened, was a matter for the Mission and the Prudential Committee to decide; but, if Kalgan should not be reopened as a Station, it would be an important outstation, where we must have a chapel and a school; so that it could not be a mistake to build a small and inexpensive house. In case our old premises should not be used at all, they would have to be sold, and would bring a better price, if the holes in the walls around the yard were stopped up, the rubbish in the well dug out, and a gate and gate-house built.

For this reason Mr.Roberts, on his second visit to Kalgan in March, built a gate-house 30x16½ft. in size, at an expense of $174.00 gold. He was encouraged in this by Dr.Goodrich, who came to Kalgan as a member of the Committee to explore the Kalgan field, and believed that the Mission would sanction the re-opening of the Station at the old place. Miss Abbie Chapin and Mrs.Roberts went to Kalgan with Dr.Goodrich, and during their stay of three weeks a large number of Chinese women came to see them, and they held some meetings for women at the Christians' homes.

At Mr.Roberts' request, the Governor of Kalgan paid an indemnity of (Tl700.00) seven hundred taels, for the desecration of our foreign cemetery, and promised to have the Chinese graves removed from the midst of our compound.

The Church at Ch'ing K'ô Ta now have land and timber ready, and will build their house of worship, without expense to the Mission. They have called helper Ts'ai Fu Yüan, of Yücho, to be their Pastor. He will probably take up his work there in the summer, half of his support being paid by the local Church the first year, and more each succeeding year, until full self-support will be reached in five or six years.

There are still a few bitter enemies in that village, where sixteen of the Christians were murdered. The case of the chief criminals is being pushed by the officials, not with a view to requiring capital punishment, but to compel them to make peace with the Church. As a result, the West Brewery has just given (Tl500.00) five hundred taels as a peace offering. It is probable that part of this money will be used to provide a satisfactory funeral for the martyrs.

Kalgan, being the chief business center northwest of Peking, is the most advantageous place for reaching men. Our labors there since 1865, have done much to win the good will of the people. The city magistrate, without being asked to do so, issued a proclamation, stating that we were coming back to rebuild our Mission Station, and that any person making trouble for us should suffer severe penalties.

The old Church Records having been lost, a new one has been opened, in which are the names of 207 communicants. There were 250 in 1900, of whom 30 were killed by the Boxers, five have been excommunicated,- though we hope they may repent and be reclaimed,- and eight are missing. There are 50 probationers, several of whom will doubtless be baptized in the near future. Some of these are our former schoolboys, now grown up, well grounded in a knowledge of the Truth, of whom much good may be expected in the coming years.

TUNGCHO.

During the summer of 1901, Mr.and Mrs.Tewksbury, ~~Mr.and Mrs. Galt~~, and Miss Evans, who had taken no vacation since they were in the siege of Peking, enjoyed a much needed rest in Japan, where also Mr.Wilder's family and Mr.and Mrs.Galt were, having remained there since they escaped from the war. Dr.and Mrs.Sheffield, Miss Miner and Miss A.G.Chapin, remained in Peking during the summer, and were favored with a cooler and more healthful season than is usual at that time of the year. In the autumn Miss Miner went to America for her furlough. Dr.Goodrich was engaged in Bible revision in Shanghai and Chefoo, and Mrs.Goodrich was with her children in the United States. Dr.and Mrs.Ingram, with their children and Miss Andrews, returned from America in the autumn; and Mr.Tewksbury, on his return from Japan, brought his father with him, whose presence durthe winter was most highly enjoyed by all, and whose return to America, after long and intimate acquaintance with our work, must be most helpful in informing our coadjutors at home.

"Little Tungcho" is the recent name for the labyrinth, in which the Tungcho missionaries and College are located. A Stranger, whether coming from the street, or going out to it, could hardly find its gate, much less find his way through the various courts. The long passage-ways, steps up and down, high thresholds to be stepped over, and corners to turn, are enough to bewilder any one. One may be familiar with a large part of the area, and yet have no idea of the real size and shape of the compound. The place is a bee-hive, with all kinds of missionary activity in full operation. One of the nearest neighbors is Jung Lu, a Prince and General, and famous hater of foreigners.

Beside the regular forms of work, much time has necessarily been devoted to the indemnities for the Christians, provision for widows and orphans, and such conferences with the officials as might best secure the rights and peace of the Church members. Unfortunately the Boxer leaders have never been punished, and their threats of violence prevent many of our people from returning to their former homes. A good many families have removed to the neighborhood of the College, southwest of Tungcho city, where they constitute a Christian village. That they should be thus grouped together was not designed by the missionaries, and will doubtless be only a temporary condition.

Although the Boxer leaders were not punished, a partial atonement was made to the native Church by a very elaborate and impressive funeral, witnessed by many thousands of people, not only from the city, but also from the surrounding villages. The local official showed great anxiety to make the occasion one of permanent benefit, in promoting harmony between the Church and the heathen. Sixty five coffins were provided. Such remains of the martyred Christians as could be recovered, were placed in certain coffins, and a definite name was attached to each of the remaining ones. These were arranged in the court of a temple, forming three sides of a hollow square, where the funeral service was held. A special train carried the native Christians and foreign friends from Peking, in all about two hundred persons,- Mr.and Mrs.Conger honoring the occasion with their presence. General Ma, with a number of his officers, was present, and several hundred of his soldiers added to the

display. After the funeral services, a feast was given to the foreigners and native Christians, after which the procession was formed, extending a full mile through the city. The coffins were carried with suitable banners and inscriptions, with accompanying bands of music, to the burial ground a half mile south of the city. The villages where Christians had suffered in life or property, had prepared writings expressing their good will to the Church. These writings were prominently displayed, and the village leaders were present, to give a formal pledge that the Christians should henceforth be protected in their rights. As a confession of the wrong that had been inflicted, a manifestation of the present attitude of the Government, and a public recognition of their rights, such a funeral is of greater importance in China, than it would be in western lands.

In "Little Tungcho" there is a large hall, which has been used as a chapel for the regular services of the Tungcho Church. The audiences on Sunday mornings have numbered from 250 to 300, including the students in the College and various other schools. Duke Tê,- the owner of these premises, and nephew of the Empress Dowager,- is generally present, as also at the Wednesday meetings, coming with his hymnbook in hand, prepared to take a leading part in the service of song! Dr. Sheffield has had charge of these services. Mr. Ts'ui, the leading teacher in the College, has been Superintendent of the Sabbath School, held in the afternoon.

A serious difficulty has been the misunderstandings that have arisen between the native Christians, as a result of the Boxer disorders. The most unfortunate case has been that of the two oldest and most trusted helpers. These things injure the spiritual life of the Church. The helpers have been reconciled to each other at last, and both are working for a new and better state of things. Throughout these troubles, it was a satisfaction to see that they have not at all lost their hold on the fundamentals of the Christian faith.

The Primary School of this Station, under the supervision of Mrs. Sheffield, and taught by two thoroughly prepared men, has had 33 pupils in attendance, and done a most satisfactory work. In addition to their studies, the boys have received teaching as regards the privileges and obligations of the Christian life, and nine of them have been received on probation. Three women were similarly received to the Church here, and five in Tungcho after the return to that place. Five women also were received into full Church membership. Thus we are beginning already to see the budding of the new life.

At present the native Christians are nearly all removed to Tungcho, where each Sabbath there is gathered an audience of 150 souls, under the pastoral care of helper Kao Wên Lin. The mutual goodwill manifested by the Christians, and the enlarged opportunities of the new era and freshly developing work, are good tokens of progress in the near future.

At the Mission Meeting in November, it was voted to reoccupy Tungcho as a Station of the Mission, and the Estimates for building were approved. A portion of these Estimates having been granted by the Prudential Committee, preparations were made for building early in the spring. The College is being rebuilt a third of a mile nearer the city than formerly, and the houses for the missionaries are near it on the northwest. The change of location will enable the missionaries working in the city, and those teaching in the College, to live in one compound, instead of two miles apart, as formerly. For fellowship and mutual protection, the new arrange-

ment will be very advantageous.

The plans for College dormitories and Mission houses, after being developed as far as possible by the missionaries themselves, Were finished by an American architect, Mr.Gordon, whose suggestions added much to the good appearance of the buildings, as well as to their convenience and utility. Mr.Tewksbury was invited to take charge of building the College dormitories and his own house, Mr.Galt caring for the other three houses for missionary residence. The former moved to Tungcho in March, occupying a Chinese house near the building site, and the latter did so in May, before which time he made daily trips thither from Peking. The buildings and work of construction are under the supervision of the Building Committee, who have expressed much satisfaction with the progress already made. The main College building will not be constructed the present year, and meanwhile the full approval of the Prudential Committee for these plans of building will be asked, and, we trust, secured.

Dr.Sheffield gave three months of time to direct work in the Committee for Bible revision, with Dr.Edkins and Dr.Wherry, rendering the New Testament into Chinese in the Classical style. Mr.Wilder has thoroughly revised Chapin's Geography, and had it reprinted in Japan. As now brought down to date, it will have an enlarged circulation and use. In the winter it was not thought advisable that Dr.Ingram should open a medical work in Peking. On the beginning of preparations for a return to Tungcho, a site for the medical work was selected, a dispensary set in order, and a medical assistant directed to dispense medicines daily. Dr.Ingram has been invited to act as builder for Peking Station, and for the coming six months will be more than occupied with this necessary and arduous task.

The Tungcho Church was sadly crippled in the loss of many members, including several valuable workers; but with the College again built up, chapels opened for preaching, and itinerating, medical work, and work for women, again inaugurated, there is every reason for hope of a bright future. Our relations to all classes of the people have been wholly changed by the events of the last two years. We may still be objects of fear, but we are now known to be an important element in the development of New China. The Truth preached and impressions made in the past quarter of a century, cannot have been lost. Fallow grounds have been broken up, and the seed long dormant is sure to spring up, and bring forth abundant fruit. There is only needed faithful labor, patient waiting, and devout looking to the Master of the harvest.

PAOTINGFU.

The salient features of the year have been those of reconstruction, something in Church work similar to rebuilding the ruined houses. The old foundations have to be cleared off, and some of the remaining walls torn down, in order to build something more fair and strong for the Lord's service.

In the spring of 1901, Dr.Peck was temporarily located in this Station, and Dr.Atwood made a member of the North China Mission, as commissioner for Shansi with headquarters at Paotingfu. In Jan., 1902, Mr.Perkins came to be a member of this Station, and during the year the Misses Andrews, Russell, J.E.Chapin and A.G.Chapin, have given considerable time to the work for girls and women at this place, much to their edification. Even before the coming of these ladies,

the discipline and excellent spirit of the Girls' School, and the faithful work of the Christian women, were worthy of much praise.

The Boys' School with about 40 pupils has been continued this year, under two well qualified Christian teachers. The street Chapel has been open every week-day with encouraging results. We are thinking of establishing in the front of it a book-stall, for the sale of religious and general literature. This might bring to us larger numbers of the educated class.

About the end of 1901, Dr.Peck was needed to help distribute indemnities to the native Christians in Shantung, and therefore was absent from this Station three months. The importance of such work cannot be overestimated, as it touches life on the religious as well as the economic side, is essential to the reinstatement of a self-supporting people, and furnishes unexcelled opportunities for exerting one's personal influence for the conversion and upbuilding of men.

Dr.Atwood returned from Shansi about the time when Dr.Peck came from Shantung, and since then daily clinics have been held, at which an average of fifty or more patients have been treated. Lack of instruments and hospital facilities have prevented the taking of in-patients, or the performance of large surgical operations. A large portion of the patients have been soldiers. In the first months there was a noticeable absence of the more substantial class of residents. One such family, on being asked why they did not avail themselves of our help, said that they were ashamed to apply, after our long years of generous work had been so badly rewarded. Latterly a better class of patients came to the clinics, and we felt that we were getting more in touch with the great middle class. How many were active Boxers, we cannot tell. Many were swept into the movement against their will. One of them said: "I have had my lesson, and it is enough for a lifetime."

The settlement of indemnities due to our Christians has been managed through the Provincial Treasurer, who compelled the officials of the outlying counties to pay. We have had little occasion to appeal to the magistrates in cases of persecution. When we have done so, the French officer in the Hou Shan Chü, a Board to adjust difficulties arising out of the Boxer troubles, has given us many fair words, but not secured justice; so that our intent now is, to keep such cases out of the court, and settle them by arbitration.

Early in the year, Dr.Peck agreed, at the request of the Provincial Treasurer, to establish and manage a Government Medical School and Hospital at Paotingfu. The plans and estimates approved by Dr.Peck were endorsed by the Viceroy; but delay ensued, and it became evident that adverse influences were at work. First the Medical School was dropped from the scheme; then it was reluctantly admitted, that the Hospital must be given up. The officials expressed many regrets, and pleaded lack of funds. However, the real reason was, that Dr.Peck had insisted from the first, that religious teaching of the patients must be permitted; and the Treasurer admitted in private conversation, that some of his associates had insinuated, that to place the institution so near the foreign Mission and under the missionary doctor, was playing all too openly into the hands of the foreign church. Nevertheless, the high officials have offered to start a subscription list for our hospital.

At the request of the Viceroy, Dr.Peck has given an hour a day for some weeks to teaching his eldest son, a promising young man of admirable disposition.

The work of building is giving our Station a new appearance. The compound is being surrounded by a substantial brick and stone wall;

the sacred graves of the martyrs are being marked with white marble headstones; and sometime we hope there will be a stately monument of white marble , to commemorate their sacrifice.

The buildings planned will be pushed as fast as materials can be secured, so that Mrs.Perkins and Mrs.Atwood, if they arrive in the fall, may find new homes awaiting them.

The Hospital and Chapel will be on separate lots outside of but near to the Mission compound. As a help in building these, we are promised by the Provincial officials($2000) two thousand taels for the Hospital, and from a wealthy Mohammedan, whom we have helped, the same amount for the Chapel.

In spite of the sad events which have cost the Church in Paotingfu, so dearly, there is not only a living remnant, but a really flourishing membership. A deeper union of heart, and a firmer purpose to devote the spared life to the Lord's honor, can be seen in the daily life and conduct of the members.

The elders of a neighboring village offered to give us 20 acres of land, which belonged to a temple built in the Ming dynasty, by a man who did not feel sure to which god he should dedicate it, and therefore called it "The Temple of No Name". The land was offered to us, to prevent its being taken by the descendant of the founder. Instead of accepting, we proposed to help secure the property for use as a village school; and this plan was approved by the elders and their magistrate.

The Sunday audiences have been large, overcrowding our present rooms. It is hoped that building the new chapel outside the compound, will give an added impetus to self-develpoment, which may sometimes be hindered by too close contact with the foreigner. Already a readiness to help is observable, which we trust will increase, and produce good results.

On the first two days of Holy Week, a "General Meeting" was held, to which some members came on foot 150 miles. The days were pleasant and most profitable. Eight children were baptized, and 42 adults were admitted to the Church, either as probationers or as full members.

Pastor Mêng has responded faithfully to the exacting calls upon his time and strength. The Station has eight outstations, and its members live in 80 towns and villages. Some touring has been done, but little in comparison with the needs of our immense field.

It is suggested that our Mission should plan to occupy the rail line between Paotingfu and Shansi with two Stations. As far as we know, no other Society is planning to enter this field. As a movement toward "the regions beyond", and as a help toward the evangelization of Shansi, the Mission has selected the cities of Ching Hsing Hsien and P'ing Ting Chou, between Paotingfu and Taiyüanfu, as the centers at which we should seek to open new Mission Stations; in addition to which the important cities of Taiku and Fênchoufu, where our martyred missionaries shed their blood, should be reoccupied at an early date.

Mr.Perkins has devoted some time and effort, to bring to the notice of Governor Yüan Shih K'ai and other high officials, the principle of representation and a national constitution, as indicative of China's pathway of reform and strength. The example of Japan is a strong recommendation of this scheme, which would guard the rights of the people, and might prove a cure for the repeated rebellions, that destroy the peace of this land.

PANG CHUANG.

A year ago, the country was in such a disturbed condition, that an early return to this Station was considered impossible. In September Dr.Peck, accompanied by a guard, visited Pang Chuang. The indemnities for the Christians required all of his time. On Oct. 17th Dr.and Mrs.Smith, the Misses Wyckoff and Miss Porter, arrived there, with an escort of soldiers from Tientsin. Considering how they had been driven out, this official recognition of their return was most useful, showing to all that the Government would give protection.

Drs.Peck and Smith found it necessary to go to ~~the Provincial capital,~~ Chi-nan Fu, to see Governor Yüan Shih K'ai about the indemnities. After repeated efforts, the best that could be obtained was 35% of the revised Chinese claims, the foreign claims being paid in full. Dr.Peck then went to eight county yamêns, in each of which a contract was signed for the settlement of all claims on this basis. Similar arrangements were made in four other counties, in three of which the claims, being small, were paid in full. Having completed his onerous task, Dr.Peck returned to Paotingfu, and Miss Porter took to Peking our first contingent of schoolgirls, to be educated at the Bridgman School.

From that time until early in February, nearly the whole horizon was occupied by "Claims", "Indemnities", &c., to the exclusion, for the most part, of the weightier matters of the Law. Many had failed to file their claims, and spent the rest of the winter in worrying every one available, to know why they had been overlooked.

In the early summer, "The Christian Herald" most unexpectedly sent fifty thousand taels for the relief of the Chinese, the larger part of which was forwarded to Shansi and Shênsi, but five thousand taels were set aside for use in Shantung. Of this amount, three thousand taels have been sent to Mr.Harmon, of the English Baptist Mission, 171 of whose members had been killed, without any redress or provision for the widows and orphans. The remainder of this most providential fund served as a mainstay in relieving much destitution near Pang Chuang. To many who were to receive indemnities, the grants were made as a loan. The need, though partially supplied, is never past; and it is one of the most perplexing of our many problems, to know under what circumstances to relieve, and when to withhold help.

In the Shantung part of our field, there had been only two cases of murder of Church members, one of which was settled before our return. The other, where a whole family had been killed with great brutality, is still pending, with a probability of a money adjustment to the only surviving son, who, though not a Church member, is fully persuaded that the missionary is his "father and mother", and must attend to his business, - else how could he live in his place any more? Enough nervous energy has been spent on this youth, to have introduced the Gospel into three Provinces.

The opium-smoking magistrate at Tê Chou made copious promises, but did nothing about the indemnities, until his father died, and he must go into mourning, when he executed such a judicious distribution of injustice, that every Church member besieged the Shepherd, to get a rehearing of his case. In the Wu Ch'iao district, on the north, the tangles were more intricate than any ever before met in our entire experience, and the only thing certain about them now is, that everything is uncertain. A detailed account of this single group of less than half a dozen Church members, would occupy a duodecimo volume, which would have to be followed by several others,

to correct its errors, and bring the narrative down to date.

In regard to the members who had recanted, to get even an ex parte statement of the main facts, was wholly out of the question. No one would commit himself, and every one fell back upon the impregnable defence of his own ignorance of the facts. A more impressive example of the inability of the best Chinese we know, to free themselves from the trammels of custom, and the dread of giving offense, we have never seen.

Upon our return, no special effort was made to unearth the facts; for it was certain that, as the Chinese say of a child buried under the snow, it must sometime come to light. Little by little this happened. There were great differences in different counties. A large number of our most intelligent Christians had directly, or more frequently, become involved in some form of recantation, always in obedience to direct pressure from the magistrates. The latter urged this step, as an indispensable condition of affording protection. Many kept out of the way, until the pressure was over; but those who had a large family of dependents, especially aged parents, who might have been murdered, felt that, while their sin was a great one, it would have been a still greater one not to commit it! One of the most subtle forms of the temptation was that in which the person need do nothing himself, but merely allow his name to be sent into the yamên, as having abjured the "foreign religion".

The helpers who had recanted, notwithstanding good confessions subsequently made, were, according to the vote of the Mission, dismissed from employ. One of them, Mr.Li Ch'un Hua, has done excellent voluntary service, supporting himself by selling medicine, and at the same time looking after the Church members in Hsia Chin city. The death and funeral of the mother of Pastor Wu took the latter away from Pang Chuang a large part of the winter. Pastor Chia is suffering from nervous prostration, as a result of his own and others' woes, during the last two and a half years. Notwithstanding his disease, that threatens to disable him completely, he has been indefatigable in his labors for the brethren.

In Chang Ssu Ma, Pastor Chia's own place, eleven Christian martyrs are still unburied. The Boxers have been released, and are seeking to revenge themselves on the remaining Church members. The whole course of the magistrate illustrates the possibilities of inefficiency and obstructiveness lodged in the county official. Yet the small band of believers, some of whom are inquirers never received even on probation, though they have been pillaged, and have seen their brethren murdered, still hold fast to the faith.

Pastor Wu has much of the directness of a foreigner, but is unable to resist the pressure often brought to bear upon him. He has been accused of many misdemeanors, of which there seems to be no proof. In view of the strained relations between him and his associates, he has been allowed to withdraw, at least temporarily, from the ministry.

Soon after the Chinese New Year's, the whole field was divided into districts, in order that all the members, both men and women, might come to Pang Chuang for a week of continued meetings. In these meetings the main truths of their faith were urged upon their attention, with a view to lead them to see their great deficiencies. These meetings continued five weeks, until March 30th, when the first "General Meeting" for two years was held. The successive companies numbered 49, 64, 40, 32, and 44 men. For five days the themes of The Great Salvation; The Commands of Christ; Sin, Confession and Forgiveness; The New Spiritual Life; and the Duty of the Church, were presented with varied iteration. The day in which Sin was the

theme, was specially marked by fasting and prayer. As a result, perhaps two hundred of the men confessed their sins; and, while some were less precise than we could have desired, the most were definite and earnest in recognition of specific sins. A similar state of things prevailed among the women, who confessed in their own meetings, and were taught with great patience and fidelity what this action involved. Members had not attended these meetings, and their state of heart was not known, it seemed inadvisable to administer the Communion at the Easter meeting, as is usually done, or to receive any persons to the Church, though there were numerous candidates. Of twenty candidates for probation, only six were accepted, the standard of receiving them being raised, and the rest being told to renew their preparation with diligence. Although the weather was unfavorable, the attendance at this General Meeting was over five hundred, filling the building.

During the two months preceding this meeting, a Station Class for men was held on a strictly self-supporting basis, with from fifteen to twenty pupils. The studies in the New Testament were conducted by Mr. Wang Shu T'ien, who has proved to be the most valuable of the helpers in the work of reconstructing the Church.

The Boys' School has had an attendance of thirty pupils, and has been well taught by the three teachers who had charge of it before the troubles. A branch of the Y.M.C.A. has been organized in the school. The boys showed that they were much influenced by the meetings. The opening of the Government College in Chi Nan Fu, to which promising pupils would be admitted on an easy examination, made quite a fluttering in our local nest, until the narrow policy of the compulsory worship of Confucius was adopted, which excludes Christian teachers and students.

There is considerable demand for books related to Western Learning, combined with the densest ignorance as to what they mean. At the neighboring District Examinations themes have been announced, relating to the respective merits of Christ and Confucius, the life of Moses, and even the life of Christ,-the real significance of which it is impossible to fathom. In regard to mathematics, the Confucianists are humble, knowing less than the average schoolboy in America. To these literati, the New Learning is only a veneer, spread on in layers to suit the demand.

By selling books for cash only, much time has been saved, and 125 thousand cash, or 65 Mexican dollars (gold $28.85) have been received. Three colporteurs have been sent out, their occupation not being continuous, but ceasing upon their return.

In view of the general readiness to listen to preaching, and the probability that these opportunities will be still further enlarged, one of the most pressing problems is, how to get a larger amount of evangelistic work from the Church members, without expending foreign money. A new spirit of consecration needs to be awakened, which shall lead the people to devote their time and money to the service of the Lord.

The little band of Christians in the village of Li Lu Chuang, who have been twice plundered, have contributed out of their indemnities more than three hundred Mexican dollars for Church purposes, and have set aside half of it as a fund at interest, from which to aid in the support of a school teacher. Instead of building an ambitious chapel, they have been content with a much humbler one than many others, and by also using their old one, which was not destroyed, they have both a chapel and schoolhouse.

The rise in the price of The Review of the Times, the lack of any good journal such as the Shantung Times used to be, and above all the requirement of strictly advance payments, have thrown a gloom over the intellectual atmosphere of our Church and its adher-

ents, so that, instead of more than a hundred subscribers to periodicals, we now have only six. There is great need of a good Christian weekly at a moderate cost, for wide distribution, especially among Church members.

The Church at K'an Fên, who escaped the pressure to recant by flight, have begun the erection of a far larger chapel than they had before, for which they expect to spend four hundred Mexican dollars. The little circle of Christians at Yüan Chuang(in the Kao T'ang district), thrice plundered, never withdrew their allegiance, though forced to send in their names as recanters. As soon as they received their indemnity, they taxed themselves five per cent, for the service of the Lord. They have been living in mat-sheds and temporary booths during the inclement winter, but before doing anything for themselves, they began a large six-roomed chapel, adequate both for meetings and school purposes. No group in our whole connection have better united faith and works. They have asked only a very little help from us. With some relief money given two years ago, they bought a little four-wheeled wagon, known as the "Church cart", on which their women have come to Pang Chuang, occasionally being spilled in the mud en route.

In Hô Chia T'un, the native chapel is being rebuilt. It was wholly destroyed, but astute diplomacy brought back all the important timbers, and most of the doors. The Church members here, as in several other centers, were profoundly stirred by a visit from Mrs. Smith, Mrs.Chia,(wife of the Pastor), and Mr.Wang Shu T'ien, since which time there has been a general repentance and reformation.

The Kuan Chuang chapel, which was burned, is being rebuilt, and will be roofed with tiles. The contribution for it was more than Mex.$190.

A small band of Christians at Kê Chuang, who had never had a chapel, have taxed themselves to buy a place, with some help from us.

At Nan Hsiao T'un, the indemnity, and a fine on those who pulled down the chapel, are sufficing to rebuild it. This is also the case at Mao Wang Chuang, where the funds are less ample, and there has been much trouble with the village headman, but the chapel is in process of erection.

The chapel at Number Seven will have to be taken down and wholly rebuilt. We wish the same could be done to the members there, some of whom have a desire to live a new life, but when they quarrel about the indemnity, the ancient Adam nearly takes entire charge of them.

We have rented a commodious chapel in the city of Hsia Chin. The owner at first was opposed to our occupying it. The place is large, and well adapted to all the uses of a county head-quarters.

It is impossible to state the exact amounts contributed during the past year,-or rather six months,- but we know that the total considerably exceeds Mex:$900. This shows real generosity and consecration on the part of the poor people.

Unfortunately all the records of Church members are securely locked in a safe, the keys of which are hopelessly lost. At present we cannot report the total number of members. There have been more than fifty deaths in the last two years, many of which were caused directly or indirectly by fright.

There is still a small guard of soldiers on the Mission premises, retained as a precaution, but they have vacated the schoolhouse, into which the Academy removed early in April, to their great comfort.

The Dispensary and Hospital have been in operation on a small scale for half a year. Mr.Chang reports in that time 3300 treatments, 58 persons in the Hospital, and twelve operations.

As a legacy to the field where he was for so many years the central pillar, Dr.Peck left a new rule, that in the future all medicines and all treatments were to be paid for; having done which, he prudently fled, leaving the onus of enforcing it on the young Assistant, who, considering the circumstances, has done exceedingly well. He mentions that, as a rule, not one in ten of the Church members ever pays anything, though some of the more hardened promise to do so. They have always had everything for nothing,- why not now? With entire strangers the case is much better. The total receipts in six months have been Mex.$30., or enough to pay the wages of the Assistant. Something also has been used for Hospital supplies, which are now very low.

We hope that a new physician, full of youth and vigor, may soon be appointed to this Station; but he ought to be on strict parole for two full years, that his knowledge of the language may be broad and deep.

Twenty two years have elapsed since Pang Chuang was opened, and the same two preaching missionaries then appointed, are the only ones assigned to it. The excessive labors, cares and anxieties, of the later years of his life in China, did much to undermine the excellent health of Dr.Porter, who has become a confirmed invalid, obliged to seek relief in the home land, and weighted with the care of his second son, also an invalid. Under these conditions, it seems vain to hope for an early return to the field, where he has achieved so much, where he is so much missed, so greatly longed for, and so earnestly remembered in prayer. The same prayers are offered, and best wishes expressed, for the beloved sister and the whole household, endeared to a wide circle by tender memories of a quarter of a century.

It seems strange that such a Station as Pang Chuang, with its great work in hand, and still greater opportunities pressing on every side, could appeal to America every year for ten years, crying for the reinforcement of one ordained missionary, and arouse no response. The Pastors of this most promising parish are nearing sixty years of age; one of them is disabled, and unable to remain in this land; and if both were on hand and in good health, they should be reinforced. Now, when the burden of work comes on one individual, the need is more imperative than ever before. The field is wide. The work is exacting. The harvest is ripe. Even now, not a week passes without the presence of fresh inquirers. When will help come?

LIN CHING.

The first visit of missionaries to this Station was made by Mr.Chapin and Mr.Perkins in December, 1901. They met the most of the Church members, and explored the ruins of the Mission houses. The old place formerly occupied by Dr.Wagner, had been robbed of its doors and windows, but a military officer had sealed up the premises, and saved the house from destruction. The other houses were completely demolished, except two small buildings near the Mohammedans, which were spared, because they added beauty to the street! On returning to Tientsin, Mr.Perkins proceeded to Paotingfu, to which Station he has been transferred. Mr.Chapin was ill in the latter part of the winter, and reached Lin Ching the second time in March. Since then, he has been repairing the house still standing, hoping to make it habitable for two families before next autumn.

Preaching has been resumed in the street chapel, where there are good audiences. Helpers have been sent to two outstations; a compound near our place has been rented for a Boys' School; and of course there are the usual services on the Sabbath. As the room for these is very small, the building on the street, which must have a new roof in any case, is being torn down, and a wider building will take its place, providing for a street chapel, domestic chapel, and two studies, one of which may be useful as a room for meetings for the women.

It is too early to state definitely the effects of the "Convulsion" upon the Church. In general it may be said that the Christians did not lose faith, and few recanted. There was not the same pressure to recant as elsewhere. The persecution has sifted the Church, making some persons less inclined to attend the Sabbath services, especially as no personal gain is connected therewith. One of these is the man who was persecuted severely two years ago, and whose son was carried away by the Boxers, but afterward ransomed by the magistrate.

The great and immediate needs of Lin Ching are, a single lady for work among the women, and a physician to reopen hospital work.

~~At the Special Mission Meeting~~

At the Special Mission Meeting of Jan.25th, 1901, it was voted that the work of Pang Chuang and Lin Ching Stations be "consolidated". The Meeting of North China missionaries in Boston, April 24th, rejected the word "consolidation", and voted for the "combination" of the work of these two Stations, with the understanding that both words were capable of various interpretations, and that the best method of action must be determined on the field, according to the gradual development of the situation. In the Mission Meetings held in Peking in April and November, 1901, no action was taken on this subject. At the Annual Meeting in May, 1902, it was "Voted: That we reverse the action of 1901, uniting Lin Ching and Pang Chuang Stations, and authorize the reopening of Lin Ching as an independent Station".

The reinforcements asked for Lin Ching are given below, under the heading of "Items from Two Mission Meetings".

NORTH CHINA COLLEGE.

The College was in session seven months, from the first week in October till the end of April,- a recess of 12 days occurring at the Chinese New Year. The same buildings in Peking were occupied as during the previous year. Although these are poorly fitted for the needs of the School, by making the best of necessity, results quite beyond our hopes at the outset have been reached. Recitation rooms have been extemporized, and there has been an excellent drill in Geography, in learning to find one's way amid the many courts and winding passage-ways of a Chinese princely residence. Dr.Sheffield has taught Political Economy, International Law, and ~~Psychology~~ Psychology; Mr.Tewksbury has conducted two classes in Physics; Mrs.Sheffield has taught Old Testament Types, Physiology and Zoology; Miss Evans has had two classes in General History, two in Old Testament study, and one class in Acts; Miss Andrews has taught one class in Gospel Harmony, and one in the study of the Epistles. Three Chinese teachers have given instruction in Chinese studies and Mathematics. An average of thirty recitations a day have been conducted in the various recitation rooms.

Fifty five students have been in attendance, distributed in classes as follows:- College highest 9, second 5, third 6, fourth 8; Academy highest 5, second 5, third 9, and fourth 8. Each Wednesday evening has been occupied in listening to the reading of compositions by the students on topics of general interest, and in discussions of problems of the times. There is a reading-room with papers and periodicals, where the students learn much concerning the progress of events, but inevitably learn some things that must later be subject to revision. Considerable progress has been made in writing in the Classical style, as we have been fortunate in securing the criticism of the students' work by a scholar who is a recognized master of style. This gentleman is a Reformer, and is much interested in the ideas expressed by the students, probably thinking that through their eyes he is getting a clearer view of the outside world in its relations to China. More time and care must be given to Chinese composition in the College than has been given in the past. This is essential, in order to produce men capable of creating a Christian literature, and also able to reply in proper form to the literary attacks upon Christianity, that are already beginning to appear from skilled pens.

The Young Men's Christian Association has been organized anew, but its activity has not yet extended much beyond the limit of self-edification. During the past year and a half, order has been slowly evolved out of confusion. The conditions have not been normal, and the students have felt that the times were still out of joint. Nearly all have been carrying heavy burdens in their family losses and derangements, and, while we regret that their faith and courage and hope have not been strong enough to make them active in work for the heathen, even under such untoward conditions, yet we are glad that their faith has not been shaken, and are confident that their experiences of peril and distress have driven them closer to the Master, who even now is strengthening them for noble service in the future.

In October Mr.Mott visited Peking, and held an important series of meetings for Christian edification and spiritual quickening. The students were greatly helped, but the meetings were not sufficiently prolonged to produce the most desirable permanent effects. During the Week of Prayer, very interesting and profitable meetings were held, but the sluggishness as regards spiritual things was not fully exorcised from the hearts of many of the students. Mr.Mott gave a powerful address on the suggestive theme, "Christians of Reality", which contained the lessons that our students most need to learn. They are Christians in knowledge, in right intentions, in desire for the growth of the Church, and in ultimate Christian hope; but they greatly need added life, stronger convictions of the meaning of Truth, and purpose to be in fact what they are in external status.

A class of nine young men graduate from College this spring. This class, on entering College five years ago, contained 18 students. One of their number was killed in the Boxer Convulsion, and others have dropped out by the way, some from health considerations, and others from family reasons. Several members of the class hope to prepare for the Christian ministry, and others will be employed as teachers, or in various lines of Christian work.

When the events of the last two years in North China are borne in mind, there is every reason for thankfulness and hope, as to the condition of the College and Academy. In numbers the schools are as large as before the upheaval, and the outlook for

growth is more encouraging than ~~then~~ then.

It is a great encouragement to the students of the College, and and to the native Christians throughout the Mission, that, after a period of uncertainty, as to the relocation of the College, the way has clearly opened for its return to Tungcho, to be built again on nearly the original grounds. While the place is the same, the railroad to Peking is a grand improvement, making the College in close and easy access to the Capital; so that, with the advantages of country surroundings for students and teachers, we shall be in far closer touch with Peking than in the past, and shall feel the impulse of the new life in the center of Government and intellectual activity. It is the hope of the Faculty of the College, that the scheme of Educational Union with three sister Missions will be realized, and that this College, organically connected with the various schools in contemplation, will make its special contribution to the comprehensive educational system now within sight. We are satisfied that this scheme has within it potential elements of far-reaching significance to the Christian Church of China, and thereby to the whole Chinese nation and people.

BRIDGMAN SCHOOL.

The last report of the school brought its story to the close of the session following the strange experiences of the siege. The narrow quarters in the Mongol compound gave room only for those who had no other suitable refuge during that time of stress. During the summer vacation, the most of the pupils were at their homes, and temporary homes were found for all the others outside the premises of the Mission. These courts became for a time a very hive of work men, while the house occupied during the previous months by the ladies, with others in the same court, were being put in order for the school in the autumn. It was a constant astonishment, that a home so well adapted to its use, could be made at comparatively small expense, from houses intended for such different purposes. The upper story of one building was enlarged by taking in a verandah, and made into a schoolroom seating more than fifty pupils. Another row gave a line of sunny dormitories. The prince's dining-room, the great wall mirror covered by a blackboard, has been the dining and recitation room; while the old hostler's home, with the door into the stable court walled up, and another opened at the side, made a very useful bathroom and laundry. The garden, with its vines and trees, gave the girls a fine playground.

The place was ready in good season, and only the circumstances of the teachers prevented the opening at the usual time in the autumn. Miss Chapin was detained in the United States, and Miss Porter was very desirous of visiting Shantung before taking up the new work. It was hoped that such a trip could be made, and she be back in Peking by the first of November, and the coming together of the pupils was set for the sixth of that month. As it came about, her return was three weeks later than she planned, and the whole care of receiving old and new pupils, reorganizing classes, and adjusting the family life, fell upon Miss Sheffield. When the other teachers arrived, on successive days, they found a company of nearly fifty, happily settled and busily at work. To Miss Chapin, who had grown with the school, and guided its progress from step to step, the sense of loss must have been uppermost. Many of her beloved former pupils had perished by the hand of violence; the school home added to from year to year, and made what it was by such painstaking

toil, was a heap of ruins. To Miss Porter, on the other hand, who who knew only the Bridgman School of twenty years ago, such a company of earnest students, many of them with definite thought of preparation for Christian service, seemed the very fulfillment of the dreams of her youth. The contrast between what she left in 1881, and what she found in 1901, was in things so much more precious than those which fire can burn or sword destroy, that the impression of how great a work had been wrought for the young women of China here, filled her with gratitude, and deepened the sense of inadequacy to the ever increasing demands of this service. The work is no less than the preparation of these students to bear an important part in the making of the new home life, from which the new China is to come.

All that Miss Sheffield received from her College training, finds place in the guidance of this company of girls. From year to year, not only the results of such study will be needed, but one after another the studies pursued in the home Colleges will be added to the curriculum, and we must have other teachers with similar preparation for high grade work.

The School opened with pupils from Peking, Tungcho and Paotingfu Stations. Miss Porter brought back with her six from the Shantung field, and a few weeks later we received seven from Shansi. These are from the desolate and scattered flock connected with the Mission at Shou Yang. Dr. Edwards had previously placed three girls in school, who were here through the reign of terror in 1900. One of these died last summer. The others are in the first and second classes. These eight girls, from the English Baptist Mission, are entirely supported by Dr. Edwards. The hope is, that they shall return to their native Province, when they shall be prepared to aid in teaching. These additions brought the number up to fifty six, and every available corner was full. A number of Christian men desired to place their daughters with us, but we were obliged to put them off, until the warmer weather made it safe to put them in a north dormitory, which we could not use in the winter. After the New Year's vacation, we opened a sort of annex, where these girls, older than most who come to us, and so likely to remain a shorter time in school, could have instruction specially adapted to their needs.

Teachers. Miss Chapin began teaching almost at once, and, in spite of a winter of many discomforts, largely the result of the exhausting sea-voyage, has hardly missed one of the daily classes. Miss Sheffield has carried on the work in Algebra and Analytical Bible Study. History and the beginning of Natural Science have been Miss Porter's department. A native scholar has heard the Classics, and explained them to the upper classes, while the audacious western teachers have ventured to expect, even from the younger pupils, some comprehension of what they learned. We have been much interested in the zest with which the fifth class girls expounded Confucian Analects, before having heard the convential Commentary. A graduate of last year has been the right hand of those in charge, not only in teaching, but in general care. She has mothered the younger girls in a large dormitory, attended to the ringing of early and late bells, and to many details not easily recounted, but neglect of which would have changed the whole atmosphere of the family. Her bearing toward the girls has been so kindly, sympathetic, and yet dignified, that her influence has been most potent in making the happy home life, which has marked the year. She has proved all that those who have watched her development hoped to see her, sincere, gentle, trustworthy, and efficient in the

classroom. She teaches all the classes in Written Arithmetic, and has just taken up Algebra with beginners. Her elder sister, Mrs. Ch'i, also a last year's graduate, is doing good work in the annex.

Textbooks. We have been far better supplied with textbooks than in the previous year, but have still been embarrassed by the want of some very necessary ones. The demands upon the Shanghai Press have been quite beyond its capacity, and we are among the many waiting for the issue of some of the books in most constant use. It was decided, early in the session, to add a full year's studies to the curriculum, so that the class which would otherwise have been graduated this summer, will return in the autumn. Their delight, when the announcement was made, that they must be here for another year, to complete the course, and ~~ear~~ eager questions as to what studies were to be given them, showed a real appetite for knowledge. It is probable that we shall soon add a second year, and so bring the course well within College limits.

An Important Question. Whether these advanced pupils remain in the Bridgman School, or go, after completing its course, to a higher department under the care of the North China Educational Union, is one of the questions which must ere long be decided. No Mission is more thoroughly pledged to this Union than ours. No other has so many among its members, who genuinely desire the higher grade of study for young women. Far from regarding this as deciding the question, as to the location of the school with one of our Stations, we hold ourselves ready to do all that we can for it, here or elsewhere. Whatever will secure it to North China, bring to it the largest number of suitable students, and the largest sympathy of the whole missionary body, is what we desire. To separate our advanced pupils from the lower classes, must break up the normal ~~wo~~ work, which is now one of the most valuable features of the school ~~li~~ life; but this sacrifice we are prepared to make, if so the best results for the wider circle which the Union represents, can be obtained.

Examinations. The New Year's examinations were on the whole very satisfactory. The ten classes taught by pupils, and weekly reviewed by the foreign teachers, showed the faithfulness and competence of the "Large Sisters", and all the work of the upper classes gave proof not only of diligence, but of keen interest in the branches studied.

Health. During the earlier months of the session, the health of the pupils was excellent. A single case of varioid in the autumn gave us anxiety, but such quarantine precautions as we were able to take, prevented the spread of the disease. In March and ~~Ap~~ April influenza was prevalent in the city, ~~and~~ many of the girls ~~wer~~ were exhausted by its attacks, and one of the older pupils was alarmingly ill. Her recovery has been slow, and it is not likely that she will be able to resume study this year. Another sent to us with serious doubt as to her endurance of school life, rallied to comfortable health, but the influenza brought a grave access of tubercular disease, and she must be sent to the care of Mrs. Gammon, whose ward she is, with little hope of recovery.

The year has been one of steady growth in knowledge of Christian truth, and in quickened sense of personal duty, and of the reality of the help of a personal Savior, in many of these youthful hearts. Four of the pupils have been received to the Church, and there are others who desire, and are prepared, we think, to make such public profession of faith.

Christian Endeavor Societies. The two C.E. Societies, whose

meetings are held at the same hour on Sabbath mornings, have been full of interest. The leaders often show true apprehension of the great truths chosen as subjects, and take part with solemn and tender words or prayers. The Junior Society was not separated from the other, until mid-winter. Under the general guidance of Miss Sheffield, but with two of the older girls acting alternately as Superintendents, it has been most helpful to those who took little part when associated with the older girls. The intermediate and primary departments of the Sunday School are taught and conducted entirely by eight of the older pupils, with whom Miss Sheffield has a weekly normal class study in preparation. Mrs.Wilder has given most valuable help to the School, in instruction in vocal music. Five or six of the girls have lessons on the organ from Miss Sheffield.

The foundations for the new school buildings are laid, and we hope to have a home larger and better adapted to the needs of the family than ever before, to which they can return after the summer vacation. In some respects it will seem like a fresh beginning, and should be a time when we look to the long future, and devise liberal things, for those who are by God's grace to have a large part in determining the character of the Church of the future. Their ideals will become its ideals, their aims its aims. That they may know more of God's works, we need proper equipment for teaching natural science. That they may be physically developed, we need a gymnasium; and, that those who come to us may be better prepared, first to receive, and then to impart, we need the kindergarten. If this work is to be carried on, it must soon be done by other hands than those of teachers who have watched its beginnings. Where are the younger women, who should be here in preparation? We urge upon the Mission and the Boards at home the thoughtful consideration of this question.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The condition and needs of the schools of the Mission have been so fully reported by the several Stations, that it only remains for the Committee to urge the consideration of a few points, which will tend to unity in this work. At the single meeting of the Committee, apart from those for the examination of missionaries, it was pleasant to find that the one to whom we turned, as the one likely to give helpful suggestions, was a young native teacher, a graduate of the College, who seems to have a real love for teaching. The matter we had in mind, was the revision of the schedule for the primary and intermediate schools. We will not present the suggested changes at this time, as copies will be sent to the members of the Mission. If the scheme for the Educational Union is carried out, a larger Committee from the various Missions will doubtless perfect a complete schedule, which will become the common standard, when accepted by the Union. The primary and intermediate schools must increase in number and efficiency with the growth of the Church. To provide them with good teachers, and keep in close touch with them by sympathetic interest and frequent visits, seems to us one of the most important of our duties, to which one or more persons in each Station should be specially designated. As rapidly as possible, teachers trained only in the native methods should be replaced by men of broader outlook. With these young men and women from our own schools, we should be in such relation, that they can depend upon our thoughtful attention to the minutiae of their work, that

they may have the stimulus of our larger experience, and the joy of our approbation, as they develop their own resources, and make their own tests of fresh methods. We must also impress upon the native Church its responsibility for the education of its children. Wherever practicable, the whole expense of the village schools should be borne by the little communities which receive their benefits. Where aid is given, it should be carefully considered, both as to amount and method, by the responsible members of the Church. Some general scheme endorsed by the Mission, would be a great aid to individuals, in raising the standard.

Peculiar cares and duties have prevented some members of the Mission from taking the prescribed examinations. Mr.Galt passed his second in Japan in July, 1901. Mr.Stelle took his first in February, 1902; Miss Patterson that for the first full year of work last autumn, and for the second on Tuesday of this week. Mr.Stelle's work had evidently been faithful, and we hoped that the Committee soon to be elected, may before many months see him pass the second. We are more than ever impressed with the fact, that a knowledge of the characters in the books studied is not enough, and urge that young missionaries improve every opportunity for acquiring facility in speaking Chinese. It is only in constant intercourse with the people, that the easy idiomatic speech may be gained, which no mere study with a teacher can give.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL UNION.

This Committee was appointed at the extra session of the Mission in November. Its work extended over a period of four months, occupying in the total a large amount of time with Committees of other Missions. A basis of Educational Union was at first developed in connection with the London Mission, the members of that Mission having from the first thrown themselves into the plan of union with great enthusiasm. The American Presbyterian Mission was then invited to join the proposed Union, and responded at once with cordiality. The Methodist Mission had not been approached on the subject, as, from previous public discussions, it was generally supposed that such a proposition would not be considered, since their own University scheme was fully organized, and in process of realization. It was later learned that this Mission would be glad to be included in the Union movement. A proposal was made, that the University, in all of its departments, be located on the grounds of the present Peking University, those grounds being passed over to the control of the joint Board of Trustees. The Methodists and London Mission would have been best pleased with the realization of this scheme, but it encountered strong opposition from both the American Board and the Presbyterian Missions. The A.B.Mission feared that its special type of education would suffer in this Union, and the Presbyterian Mission preferred the scheme of Union that placed the Theological School with them. There was then an attempt to unite with the Methodist Mission in a Medical College, under a joint government by a Committee appointed from the Union University and the Peking University. This plan encountered unexpected difficulties in the requirement, on the part of representatives of the Peking University, that this College, though built by the London Mission on its own grounds, should be regarded as an organic part of the Peking University, the other Missions sharing in its benefits. At this point negotiations began on the scheme which has now taken definite form, and a Constitution and By-laws have been prepared, and refer-

red home to the ruling bodies in the different Mission Boards, accompanied by a joint letter, setting forth the benefits anticipated from this Union movement. The proposal is, that the several departments of the Union University be placed with the four Missions concerned. The two Colleges for general education are to remain in their original places, the one at Tungcho, and the other on the present grounds of the Peking University. The Medical College is to be with the London Mission, and the Theological College with the Presbyterian Mission. A Woman's College was also a part of the scheme, but there seemed to be good reasons for delaying the discussion of the development of this department to a little later date. The proposal is, to give to the united schools the general name of Peking University. Each Mission elects six members of a Board of Managers, four from its own body, and two from without. This gives a Board of twenty four, with a quorum for business of twelve. A Board of twelve Trustees is proposed at the home end, elected by the ruling bodies of the four Mission Boards, each appointing three. Each Mission builds and equips a given department, but the control is in the hands of the Board of Managers, subject to the Board of Trustees. The question of teachers for the different departments is left to the Board of Managers for adjustment, in harmony with the developing status of the schools. The Faculties of the two general Colleges probably at the outset will not be radically changed from what they were before. Each Mission has the privilege of placing a teacher in each of the schools from the beginning, and it will be expected that such a teacher will be supplied, when there are twenty or more students from a given Mission. In the Theological and Medical Colleges, it is to be hoped that the Faculties from the first will be composed of representatives from the several Missions.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO VISIT THE KALGAN FIELD.

At the Mission Meeting in November, a Committee was chosen to visit the Kalgan field, give counsel and encouragement to the native Christians, and examine the field with reference to deciding upon the best center for a Mission Station. They were to consider the claims of the Kalgan field upon the Mission, and of Kalgan itself as the place for missionary residence. Of the Committee chosen, Dr.Goodrich spent a week in Kalgan, and Mr.Roberts visited all the important places in that field. The latter left Tientsin on the 8th of January, (the day after the Emperor, with his tender-hearted Mother, (!) entered the Capital,) and five days later, in company with Mr.Larson, left Peking for Kalgan. They had no lack of official protection and help. He spent three days in Kalgan, during which time he twice visited the wreck of our houses, received the six thousand taels of indemnity from helper Fêng Kê, and on Sunday preached to a small congregation. After this, with his servant-deacon and four soldiers, he made a tour of the outstations, going a distance of 330 miles in 17 days. The weather was very cold, and therefore the bridgeless rivers, which often make touring in the Kalgan field so difficult, were frozen, and easy to cross.

It is not necessary to write of the warm welcome given to Mr. Roberts, by the many friends at Kalgan and other places, of the ~~great~~ great joy of the Christians in welcoming again their Pastor, and of the many interesting incidents of the tour, some of which are given in the Station Report. Enough to make record that the visit was of

great value, first, in bringing the Christians and the missionary together once more; secondly, in securing premises for chapels and schools; and thirdly, in settling indemnities.

The question comes before us at this (May, 1902) Mission Meeting, whether our northernmost field, commonly known as the Kalgan Station, shall be retained or abandoned. Your Committee find important reasons for holding the field.

First, The field to the north of the Great Wall, occupied by our Mission, comprises a large territory, unoccupied and unclaimed by any other Mission. At the smallest estimate, the parish has a population equal to that of Massachusetts, and occupies an area larger than that State.

Second, This field has been occupied by our Mission since 1865. Strong reasons should always be required for giving up work once undertaken, and especially after decades of seed-sowing, followed by a wonderful harrowing process, which has awakened many minds, to inquire after the Truth.

Thirdly, It may be added that the Kalgan field has not been unfruitful. There have been from the beginning some five hundred communicants, in the whole field, of whom many have joined the Church Triumphant. Just before the Boxer outbreak, there were 250 Church members, and many probationers. The reality of their conversion, and the care not to admit unworthy applicants, is suggested by the fact, that only thirty were excommunicated in thirty four years. Some of the native brethren are worthy of special mention, for their faith and love and Christian zeal, but space does not permit.

Fourthly, The Kalgan field is consecrated by the lives already laid down there. Witness the little cemetery, desecrated by the Boxers, where lie the remains of Dr.McBride, Miss Diament, Mrs.Williams and Miss Henrietta Williams; witness too the thirty Christian martyrs, of whom one was a helper, and one a Bible Woman.

Fifthly, It should be a special reason for continuing to occupy the field, that, while it is not difficult of access, it is in what is spoken of as "the regions beyond". The vast region to the northwest from Peking is too important to be neglected by our Mission. The Kalgan work is peculiarly an effort to reach the distant population of the interior, and the difficulties to be encountered should only be an incentive to the effort. The most distant stations of the China Inland Mission cost three or more months of travel from Shanghai, a time long enough to circumnavigate the globe; and yet these stations are kept up, at great cost and sacrifice, with never a thought of their abandonment. What then shall be said of our giving up a field only five days distant from the Capital?

Sixthly, The thought of working the field from Peking is chimerical. For an aggressive work,- anything beyond a poor, dying-rate method,- there is demanded a full complement of men and women on the ground, who shall give their best life forces to the work. It seems a poor policy, unworthy of the North China Mission, and of the American Board, to give up such a field, abandoning the work of past years; our teachers, and helpers, and Bible Women, and chapels and schools; leaving the work to a gasping sort of life, and that at a time when our help is needed more than at any time for the past quarter of a century.

Granted, now, that the field ought to be retained, and with no other thought than that the work there be pushed with the same enthusiasm of earnestness as in the other Stations of our Mission; the question arises, shall we move it to a more nearly geographical cen center? Now that our buildings have been entirely destroyed by the Boxers, there is nothing to hinder us from reopening the Station at

the very best place for work.

There are two arguments against reopening at Kalgan, that may be thought of. The first and chief objection to Kalgan is, that it lies on one side of the field, and is widely removed from the center of our work. The second objection is, that, to a considerable extent, Kalgan is a city of traders and artisans, and not a city of homes. Still there are important and perhaps conclusive reasons, why the work should be reopened at Kalgan:-

1. The fact that Kalgan has been the central Station from the beginning, is worth stating. There should certainly be plain and convincing arguments for opening at a new center. Of course, to reopen elsewhere, there would be in various ways a considerable loss.

2. It should also be mentioned, that, while the buildings at Kalgan were entirely destroyed, the grounds remain. We own a large place of some six acres, (including the Hospital grounds,) near to the Lower City, admirably situated, and equal to all our needs. Our ownership of the land is undisputed. The deed, recorded in the United States Consulate in Tientsin, gives us a clear title to the place. It seemed a special Providence, which, after many efforts and many years of waiting, gave us these high and healthful grounds, with their wide and inspiring outlook upon the mountains.

3. There is a further argument, which has appealed with much force to your Committee. It is almost certain, that, within a few years, a railroad will be built to Kalgan. This will bring the city within a few hours of Peking, and into close touch with the outside world. It is easy to see what this will mean to the missionaries of our Pisgah Station. This outlook is also suggestive of a natural method of extension for the Station, along the lines of the railroad, doubtless changing to some degree the geographical center of its work.

4. Kalgan is a great city, the most important place in that wide district, and its dynamic center. It is the center of trade for the whole region, and the key to Mongolia. Moreover, it lies on the great road to northern Shansi. The evangelistic work done in Kalgan, will be felt in places quite remote from the center.

5. It should be mentioned, that there is a work started, and the beginning of a Church, in Kalgan itself. The place is not so barren as it has been supposed, and as it was in fact a decade and more of years ago.

6. The great natural barrier between the northern and southern limits of the field is the Sang Kan River. In the rainy season, this river is difficult or impossible to cross. Two thirds of the membership of the Church are on the north or Kalgan side of the river, while Yücho and Hsi Hô Ying are south of the river.

7. There is a "Foreign Office" in Kalgan, and residence is probably safer, and assistance more quickly and easily gained, than at a place farther in the interior. Banking and postal facilities might also be mentioned.

8. Yücho, which has been thought of for a central Station, is itself quite at the southern limit of the Kalgan field. In past years, while some of the Kalgan Station have advocated the opening of Yücho, no one has ever advocated the abandonment of Kalgan. The members of the Station are unanimously agreed, that Kalgan is the best place for the central Station. It need hardly be added, that the Kalgan missionaries love the Kalgan people, and that they have very many personal friends among the heathen of that city, whom they are hoping, through the leverage of friendship, united with faithful teaching, to win to Christ. They would feel it a

great loss, to give up the vantage ground of personal acquaintance.

9. Kalgan is a natural health retreat, a half mile nearer to the sky than the Plain, and it is not unlikely, that, with the building of the railroad, many will be drawn thither in the trying summer months, and find there, not only a glad welcome, but also needed rest and a new life.

As a closing word, it may be added, that, for those who desire a consolidated Mission, it should be an argument, that the coming of the railroad will make gatherings of Christians and missionaries from beyond the Great Wall with those on the Plain comparatively easy. In the years to come, "many shall run to and fro" in this sadly neglected region, preaching the glad evangel.

REPORT OF WOMAN'S WORK, TUNGCHO STATION.

The reports of work done for Tungcho Station are this year, like those of last year, reports of an exiled Church, an exotic colony, sojourning in a strange city, cut off from its former sphere of influences and associations. If the record is more one of endeavor to strengthen the things that remain, after mob and massacre and flight and siege, than of advance in new lines, these conditions furnish the reasons.

Personnel. The various changes in the working force have been mentioned in the Station Report, and but little need be added. Miss Miner rounded out a year of work after the exhausting experiences of the siege, and in August returned to the home land, for the rest she so much needed. Miss Andrews and Mrs.Ingram returned in the autumn, after their year in America; Mrs.Tewksbury, Mrs.Galt and Miss Evans, returned from vacations in Japan; and Miss Chapin from a brief visit to Chefoo; so that the early winter found the Tungcho circle strong in force for its work.

Place of Work. The continued residence in Chao Kung Fu, ("Little Tungcho") and neighboring houses, has made that the place for work for the women of the Church. The hearts of the workers turned with longing to the women of Tungcho city and villages; but the presence of foreign troops until last August, and the continued unsettled state of the country, made tours to the field impossible to ladies, and confined our efforts to the colony of Christian women and our neighbors.

Woman's Christian Association. Before Miss Miner left for America, she assisted in reorganizing the women of the Church into something like their former Christian Association. Not all the Committees could be formed, but the reception Committee assisted in welcoming new comers on Sunday, and the preyer-meeting committee have provided leaders for the Friday women's meetings. Of these ~~we~~ weekly meetings, two each month have been prayer-meetings, one a mothers' meeting, and one a foreign missionary meeting. A brief meeting has been held Sunday noon after the morning service, following the topic of the sermon, and conducted by the missionary ladies in turn.

Bible Study. The work of teaching by the Christian women, so well organized last year, has been continued. Again all who could contribute any portion of their time, were invited to do so, and a ready response was made by busy young mothers and housekeepers, and in this way regular teaching was provided for sixty women. Some were beginners in Catechism or Primer, but most were reading in the Bible. This study was reviewed once a week by ~~the missionary ladies,~~ Miss Evans, Miss Andrews, Miss Chapin, Mrs.Tewksbury and Mrs.

Galt, each taking charge of a portion. The class for teachers, taught last year by Mrs. Sheffield, was continued by Miss Andrews, and a careful study of the First Epistle of Peter was made. Miss Chapin has taught a class in Pilgrim's Progress.

The Duchess. One of those who have come under regular instruction, is the wife of the Duke, whose "Fu" (Mansion) has been the home of the Station for the past two years. Both the Duke and his wife have been regular attendants at Church through the greater part of the year. Last year the Duchess attended the graduating exercises of the Bridgman School, and was greatly moved by what she saw and heard. She said with tears, "It makes me hungry". An offer to teach her was eagerly accepted, and for several months she came very regularly for her lesson. She finished the Catechism of Christian Doctrine, and read nearly all of the Gospel of Luke. Her study was interrupted by preparations to go to Paotingfu to meet the Court, and since its return, she has retired to the seclusion demanded by her rank.

Day Schools. The first half of the year, four day schools for little children were carried on, in which sixty two children were taught. At the Chinese New Year's these schools were examined together in the chapel, the mothers of several pupils being present. The children did great credit to their teachers; and the more direct supervision given the schools in their sojourn near the Station, has advanced the grade of work done, and we hope has made a permanent impression on the schools. Reviews have been conducted twice a week in those in charge of Miss Andrews and Miss Chapin, and once a week in that supervised by Mrs. Sheffield. Pupils of these schools have constituted the Junior Society, with meetings held Sunday ~~afternoons~~, in which many of the children take part.

Orphanages. The two orphanages opened last year have been continued, one under Miss Chapin's care, and one under Mrs. Sheffield's. Those in the former are pupils in the day schools. Those in the latter are boys old enough to be in the Station primary school. Teacher Kuan has been very faithful in caring for them in all the details of food and clothing, as well as helping in teaching the school. One boy who went to visit his grandparents at New Year's, was frightened at reports of further trouble for Christians, and did not dare to return. The care of these wards of the Church is a new responsibility, from which there is no cessation and no vacation. Is it possible that they may be made nuclei for taking in other homeless children, and training them under Christian influences? Our Mission has been slow to undertake such work, but this has been thrust upon us, and surely there is no more Christlike work, than care for his little ones.

Additional Lines of Work. Beside the work for women and children, Miss Andrews and Mrs. Sheffield have taught College classes. Mrs. Sheffield has continued the Bible class for the soldiers of the United States Legation Guard. There are thirty five names on the class list, but the average attendance is only one third that number, as only a limited number are allowed passes, and some are always detained for guard duty. The class shows great appreciation of this effort to help them. After the hour of Bible study, another hour is spent socially, in singing Gospel Hymns, and in conversation. During the winter, several of the men confessed Christ at the Union Church service in English.

Last year, at the time of the annual Meeting, the re-opening of Tungcho as a Station was considered doubtful. Through the year the members of the Station have gradually come to a united decision, to

return to the city, and renew the former lines of work. One strong count in favor of this decision was the former success of the work for women. With the opening of spring, the Christians began their return to Tungcho, and, in a few weeks, nearly all had removed either to the city, or to the village just outside it, which has been sold to the Church, making it possible for those whose ~~names~~ homes were destroyed to rent houses, until such time as they may safely and wisely return to the villages where they formerly lived. Already the work for the women and girls is in full tide. The day schools are transplanted, and are being continued. Sunday noon meetings are held, and Friday meetings at two centers are easily attended by all. Miss Andrews goes to Tungcho each Monday by train, and visits the schools, while Mrs.Tewksbury takes charge of the Bible reader, whose regular work has begun. The rebuilding of College and Mission houses is going on rapidly, and we look forward to being able to do more efficient work in the coming fall, both for our Christian women and for the heathen women of the city and villages. Our hope and prayer is, that Christ may be glorified, in the speedy restoration of his Church, and its growth into new power and beauty.

WOMAN'S WORK AT PAOTINGFU.

The importance of appointing a lady, or rather two ladies, for Paotingfu, cannot be overstated. There is a large Woman's Work there, second to none in the Mission, and some action should be taken at this Mission Meeting, to impress the Board at home with the necessity of sending help at once. Tungcho and Peking Stations may be able to give temporary help, but that kind of work cannot, in the nature of things, be the best help, or most lasting in effect. Some one should come out this autumn, to begin work on the language, and to this effect a strong representation should be made by us now. The work of the dear ladies, who sealed their service of love with their lives, lives after them, and all about are evidences of a new interest among outsiders. At every Sunday service, there are outside women in the audience. Several are also reading with the one Bible Woman, Mrs.Wang. One of the most interesting women that the writer has met in China, is in regular attendance at all services. She is a well educated woman, able to read and write like a teacher. Her husband is a writer in the yamên; she has been well acquainted with our people for years. Before the trouble, she and her husband did not seem specially interested, but now Mrs.Yang seems thoroughly convinced of the truth of Christianity, has accepted it herself, and is most anxious for others. Of late she has been reading "The Christian Secret of a Happy Life", and said one day, in speaking of what it had done for her, "I used to think, because I could read and write, and love the good and true, that I was a perfect woman, but now I know I have many sins, and you must tell me how to get rid of them". During the trouble at Paotingfu, she and her husband went out to a monastery seventy li (twenty three miles) from the city. There she became acquainted with five single ladies, who have not become nuns, but have taken special vows for life. They are supported by their own families, while their time is given to reading and praying. These women Mrs. Yang has invited to come, and spend a month with her, that they may learn of the true God. There is great need of more Bible women. Mrs.Wang has her hands more than full, with the work in the city and south suburb, and there is no one to go into the country. We hope that special instruction may be given to three women, who later on

will be able to take up this work.

Girls' School. During the year 1901, the Girls' School numbered nineteen pupils, and only closed for a two weeks' vacation in the month of August. In October four girls went up to Peking. They were well prepared, and entered in advance of any girls who have gone up in past years. From October to January, the School had but twelve scholars; since then it has numbered twenty three. The two teachers, graduates of the Bridgman School, have done most faithful work, and too much cannot be said in praise of them. They feel, however, that the entire care is too much for them. Many of the girls are large, and refuse to give the proper obedience and respect to the young teachers. On this account, they have had some hard experiences, and every one will quite understand, how important it is, that these Chinese teachers have back of them a foreign teacher, to help enforce order.

Day School. Only one day school has been kept open during the year; this numbers 14 at present, and is taught by one of the last year graduates of the Bridgman School.

Woman's Prayer-meeting. The woman's prayer-meeting has been well attended all through the year. During the last three months, there have often been forty or fifty at the meeting. The helpers report a good attendance of women at the country services, and many women not connected with the Church. It looks now, as though in the near future, the hearts and homes of the people will be of easier access than ever in the past. ¶ The other day, Pastor Mêng told an interesting story, of the preservation of a Bible. This book was given to an old woman, by one of the martyred Bible Women, Mrs. Tu, the sister of the Pastor. When the trouble came, the old woman, who was the only Christian in her family, was obliged to leave her home, and hide herself. Her daughter-in-law, who was a heathen, said to herself, "This book must be saved at any price; it will be wanted some day." She took it in the night, and buried it in the garden. After the rains came, she dug it up, and found it wet ~~thr~~ through. She did not dare have it around, where any one could see it, but at night spent many hours in wiping and pressing the leaves. When all alone in the day time, she would put it in the sun, and ~~th~~ then stand guard at the door. If she saw any one coming toward the house, she would hide the book. In the night, after her husband had gone to sleep, she would rise and get the book, and open it out to dry. Not till the trouble was over, did he know of the book being in the house. Afterwards, when the people had returned to their homes in peace, this was found to be the only Bible in that region, and for months was the joy and comfort of many.

WOMAN'S WORK AT PANG CHUANG.

After our dread year of history making, we are thankful to come back to a ~~stre~~ of plain every day work,- just picking up the stitches in our raveled Pang Chuang stocking.

Personnel. In May, 1901, Miss Grace Wyckoff left Peking for Tientsin, where she joined her sister, with whom soon after she went to Chefoo, for a much needed health change. Miss Porter spent the summer quietly studying in Tientsin. In July Dr. Smith was thrown from a jinrikisha, and suffered dislocation of the right arm. As his head fell within an inch of a hard post, it was a wonderful and providential mercy, that his life was not lost. The closing chapters of his book were written under great pressure with his left

hand. having succeeded in finishing it, he went to pieces like the "one horse shay", which obliged the Smith family to follow the Wyckoff sisters to Chefoo. The change was most beneficial. Miss Gertrude Wyckoff was ill while at Chefoo, and made good recovery, but a few months later became a shut-in, which was to her a new and strange experience. At the same time, Miss Grace Wyckoff had a frightful burn on her hand, from which, under the care of the young medical assistant, and in answer to prayer, she recovered, to our great joy. Miss Gertrude, notwithstanding her illness, has been hard at work, and has shown remarkable strength as well as endurance. In March Mrs.Smith had an attack of pleurisy. Thus much for the quartette on the field.

Between our two houses stands another, empty, so empty, full of dust and echoes. The hearts of a wide parish reach out in wistful longing to the sick and suffering Pastor in America, and to his dear boy, also a shut-in. On Easter-day, at the first General Meeting since our return, the Chapel was decorated, and filled with bright faces and glad hearts, rejoicing in their escape from manifold tribulations, there was a solemn hush, as time was given for all hearts to be lifted as one, in silent prayer for the Porters. It was suggested that all fast from the evening meal for them. The proposition was welcomed by the Church, and the yard-sweeper later announced to a friend, that he meant to fast every Sunday all day for Dr.Porter.

Beginning Anew. The Misses Wyckoff, Miss Porter and the Smiths, after an absence of a year and a half, reached Pang Chuang Oct.17,1901, escorted by soldiers from Tientsin. Debarking from our boats, we were met by a guard of fifty soldiers and two small officials mounted. Reaching Pang Chuang at mid-afternoon, there, out under a tree, were the men waiting to welcome us, and the women in the gateway. There stood the dear Chapel, the Hospital, the three homes, the schools, and the little Chinese houses, as if we had left them but yesterday. Many faces looked pale, worn and aged, but the eyes that day were full of light, and the welcomes that could hardly be uttered, were most thrilling. Again and again the remark was made, "It is a new world; we are all alive from the dead". From that time, for about six weeks, it was one prolonged reception. It was harder than being President of the United States, for everybody needed comfort, and the constant strain on one's heart-strings would surely have broken them, but for gracious daily renewing from above. There were many vacant places; though Boxer knives had seldom been used in Shantung, yet the deaths from fright, exposure and hardship, were not a few. As the pathetic stories were told to sympathetic ears, and tears flowed afresh at the recollection, there was hardly one who did not add, "And we never stopped praying for you all; we were so worried about you." A heathen woman from another village,- a perfect stranger,- said: "I was so anxious about you all; I constantly prayed to Buddha for you." It was a joy also to the Chinese, to see Miss Porter again. In November, in company with Dr.Peck, she left us for the new old work, in the Bridgman School in Peking. In all these years, no Shantung mothers ever had the courage to send their daughters so far to school, but to go all the way with Miss Porter, and when there to be under her watchful eye, made Peking like the front parlor to Pang Chuang,- and away went six of our finest girls. When Miss Porter left this Parish, after these years of faithful service, it was a loss such as is engraved on hearts,- not written down with fountain pens.

While Dr.Smith wrestled and battled with indemnity problems, and we all tried to help the suffering poor, over one of the hardest New Year seasons of their lives, we gradually got our work once more in hand.

Village Work. Miss Grace made eight visits to six villages, and one tour of eight days. Our Christian women have visited these villages, in some of them holding regular semi-monthly meetings. Mrs.Kuo and Mrs.Ma have been teaching the women and children of Pang Chuang. The younger women in the Mission compound studied the Psalms three months, having a weekly lesson with Miss Gertrude.

Tours. Mrs.Smith visited nearly all the remoter places, making many short tours, and one of ten days, accompanied by the teacher ~~Wng~~ Shu T'ien and Mrs.Chia, the Pastor's wife. In the autumn, Mrs.Chia seemed fast going with consumption. She has devoted the life graciously given back by God to his service, and was invaluable as a worker, enduring cold and weariness, and preaching in a most earnest manner. She brought together sisters-in-law who had not spoken for months. She also helped to start on the road to heaven a woman who, for nearly twenty years, has steadily persecuted her son and husband, refusing to serve up their dinner on Sunday, because they had gone to Church.

The Hô Chia Tun Church was much quickened. The difference between that place and others was very noticeable. The reasons seemed not far to seek. Some one had been longing, praying, and fasting for a blessing there, before we arrived. Teacher Hô Tien Yin had received an uplift in Pang Chuang, where he confessed all his sins but one. He had been charged with reviling, but denied it. He went home confessing his sins to his own family and Church. His wife,- his "chronic despair",- said, "Every one you confess to, I will revile for eighteen days." But he was equal to the test. Instead of beating her, as years ago he used to do, he fasted for her and for his family, not once nor twice, but eleven different times. Under conditions ~~under~~ in which ninety nine out of a hundred persons would have considered it impossible, he entertained us most hospitably. At first every one confessed their comfortable, respectable sins, and were feeling quite satisfied. But one cold, snowy, bitter day, the Spirit did a ~~deeped~~ deeper work in their souls. The Church fasted from one meal; the teacher, though ill, persisted in abstaining ~~for~~ from four meals. That night in meeting he confessed that he had reviled his nephews. His bitter wife was also moved to fast, and her proud heart was softened. She confessed to a nephew, although he had, as she felt, been the aggressor. Disgraceful to tell, that great yard-full of Christians had never stopped reviling. Since the gracious work of those few days, not one reviling word is heard there from any one. The testimony comes from one and another, how incredulous neighbors come and sit concealed to listen, but go home convinced. "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

In one of our tours, Mrs.Chia took one Chinese bull by its silly horns, and gave it a deadly thrust. From time immemorial, one has never dared to set eyes on the parents of those to whom one's children are betrothed. But Mrs.Chia dared to do it. She went with Mrs.Smith, to be the guest of Wang Lien, whose daughter is engaged to her son. There was no embarrassment, but hearty welcome. The bride elect waited on her future mother-in-law with as simple a dignity as any American fiancee might have shown. Mrs.Wang then being ill, came later to Pang Chuang as Mrs.Chia's guest, and was most hospitably cared for. The Christians looked on with delighted

surprise, feeling like the man who languished in prison nineteen long years, when a happy thought struck him, and he opened the window, and got out.

Girls' School. When the Girls' School closed in May, 1900, there were thirty six pupils in attendance. During the troubled time that followed, ten of this number were married, five into the utter darkness of heathen homes. Few stories are more pathetic than those of our Shantung brides of the Boxer year. Some were swept off in the fright and confusion of the times, away from the tried and loving hearts, into the strange new conditions, among those hostile to their faith, who made every effort to extinguish it. Of the original pupils, twenty are left, one of whom has not returned, because needed at home. Their large feet brought bitter persecution upon the girls, making it hard for them either to hide or to fly. Most of them for a time rebound their feet, and some did not again unbind them, until their return to school. One of them still shrinks from doing so, and has been allowed to come back this term without unbinding her feet. We trust that the edict of the Empress Dowager may strengthen their hearts to believe, that God will speedily fulfil his promise, to "guide our feet into the way of peace". It seems remarkable that thus early after the troubles, nine new pupils have been admitted, cheerfully conforming to the rule. The boarders and three day scholars quite fill the school-room seats. Calisthenics are a healthful feature of the school life.

The Christian Endeavor Society has been reorganized. As one looks into the earnest faces, upon which two years in the furnace have set their stamp, one realizes the deeper life begun in these young hearts.

Station Classes. There have been three Station Classes, with seventy eight pupils, taught by Mrs. Wang and Mrs.Ma. The teaching of the printed character in these classes hereafter must be done by Chinese women. To Mrs.Ma we paid three thousand cash for each class, of which the pupils raised a third,- the first money ever asked from Station Class pupils. The other teachers, as in past years, gave their time. Miss Gertrude had the care of the food, the discipline, and the spiritual nurture, Mrs.Smith giving an hour a day to Bible teaching.

Revival Meetings. These were attended by the Station Class women, and by 83 others, from 33 different villages, most of them coming long distances, bringing flour for their own food. Our preachers use language which is on a level with the educated part of the audience. The rustic women required an interpreter to go over each sermon, simplify it, and fix the main points. No one who has not tried to digest the food of some one else for him, can imagine the labor this involved. The women confessed sins against the Church, the Bible and prayer; also recanting, coldness, bitterness, and hatred towards Boxers. A lesson on cruelty to animals came back to one ex-school-girl, who confessed to abusing the donkey and the dog. A timid bride had been overwhelmed by the sudden and unexpected order to worship ancestors, in what she had supposed to be a Christian home, and had done it, rather than make a scene. Her mother-in-law, at the meetings, was convicted by the Holy Spirit of her sin in requiring this.

A school was opened for the little refugee children... Their teacher was a refugee bride from Shên Chou. At a few moments notice, she had been married to a Boxer. She is a girl of strong character, and a born teacher. Of this small school, Miss Gertrude had the oversight. She also gave much time and strength to the Boys'

School, in which she taught most thoroughly to the advanced class, a part of the book of Acts.

We thank God most earnestly, for permitting us to take up our knitting once more, and that in six months time so many stitches have been drawn back on the needles. May the Lord forgive all the faults of our work in the past, and grant a great blessing in the future. He says: "I will yet for this be inquired of, to do it for them".

ITEMS FROM TWO MISSION MEETINGS.

Special Meeting, Peking, Nov.25,1901.

The occasions of this meeting were: the necessity of deciding as to the future location of the North China College, its relation to the Educational Union then being formed, and the question of re-opening Tungcho Station.

Dr. Stanley was elected Chairman, and Mr.Galt Clerk.

The following Committee was elected, to confer with the Committee from the London Mission, concerning the proposed union in educational work:Sheffield, Perkins, Tewksbury,Peck, and Wilder.

A Business Committee was appointed, consisting of Galt, Chapin, and Wilder.

Mr.Tewksbury,Sr., being present, was cordially invited to sit in the sessions of the Mission as corresponding member.

A Committee on the Needs of the Mission was appointed, consisting of Messrs.Chapin, Wilder, and Tewksbury.

The usual devotional exercises were held before the morning sessions, and in the evenings, and the ladies meetings at noon.

This not being an Annual Meeting, there was no order of Reports.

The Order of Committee of the Whole occupied the most of the time on Nov.25th and 26th, the subjects discussed being as follows:- Union with the London Mission in educational work; location of Dr.Peck and Mr.Perkins; the future of Kalgan Station; the possibility of establishing a Mission Station at Cho Chou; Mr. McCann and the Treasurership; buildings and building funds; the Tientsin compound in relation to the French Concession; salaries of native helpers; the return of members of the Mission now in America; the method of using tthe funds collected from the Chinese for widows and orphans; the question of the claims of Dr.Gattrell on a lot recently purchased by the Peking Station; and the question of the best methods of Educational Union.

Voted, That we recommend Mr.McCann for appointment as Treasurer and Business Agent of the Mission, the hope being, that he can come to Tientsin at once, and act as assistant to Mrs.Wilder in keeping the books of the Mission. The Mission holds itself responsible to Mr.McCann for a living salary, until definite word be received from Boston, in response to his application for appointment.

Voted, That we approve Dr.Goodrich's request to be allowed to return to the United States the coming spring.

Voted, That, in view of communications received from the Board, we reconsider the action taken at the last Mission Meeting, as to the relation of Dr.Goodrich to the Mission.

Voted, that, on the return of Dr.Goodrich from the United States, it is our hope that he will again take up his regular work in the

Mission, continuing his work in Bible revision along the lines of past years.

Voted, That the assistant treasurership in the Tungcho Station be abolished, and that Dr.Ingram be elected Treasurer of the Station, to take office January first.

Voted, That we ask the Mission Treasurer to purchase the triangular lot east of the compound at Tientsin, at the price of $1,000.00 (about $700.00 gold).

Voted, That the Building Committee be authorized to purchase building timber to the amount of ($4,000.00) four thousand gold dollars, using funds from the Paotingfu foreign indemnities to cover the expense.

Voted, That Dr.Peck be located at Paotingfu.

Voted, That Mr.Perkins be located at Paotingfu, it being understood that he will give such temporary help in the Shantung field as is at present needed.

Voted, That Dr.Goodrich, with Messrs.Roberts and Wilder, constitute a Committee to visit the Kalgan field, give counsel and encouragement to the native Christians, and examine the field with reference to deciding upon the best center for a Mission Station.

Dr.Sheffield read the Report of the Committee on Educational Union, which was accepted and adopted.

Voted, That we ask the Prudential Committee for monies needed immediately for rebuilding at the different Stations, such grants to be regarded as loans, to be repaid from the indemnities already sanctioned by the Chinese Government.

Voted, That Tientsin Station be authorized to exchange the old site of the city chapel for any equally good site fronting on a newly made avenue.

Voted, That Messrs Stanley, McCann and Wilder, be requested to meet Mr.Hills Clarke, and, if possible, make some arrangement satisfactory to both parties, regarding his lease of a section of the Tientsin Compound.

Voted, That the Secretary of the Mission and President of the North China College be authorized to petition the R.R. ~~Admission~~ Administration for a R.R.Station near the west gate of Tungcho.

Voted, That we ask the Prudential Committee to send the following reinforcements:-

For Tientsin, a new ordained missionary, and a single lady to assist in the Girls' School and the work for women.

For the Kalgan field, one ordained missionary, one physician, (preferably Dr.and Mrs.Hemingway,) and two single ladies, (the Misses Margaret and Anna Williams).

For Paotingfu, an ordained missionary, and two ladies to continue the work of Miss Morrill and Miss Gould.

For Pang Chuang, three men, (one of them a physician,) to be sent to China not later than the fall of 1902; Miss Laura Jones, "for work at Pang Chuang and Lin Ching", and also another lady for Pang Chuang.

Voted, That we recommend that Tungcho be again occupied as a regular Station of the Mission, it being understood that the London Mission be consulted as to a new delimitation of the country field.

A communication from the Presbyterian Mission was read, relating to cooperation in the conduct of girls' schools, and Mr.Cunningham and Mr.Killie, of that Mission, who were present, were invited to participate in the session as corresponding members.

Mr.Chapin was elected Treasurer of the Shantung Station, and Dr. Peck Treasurer of Paotingfu Station.

Voted, That we elect a Committee of seven, to meet and consult with the London Mission or other Missions, whenever advisable, on any questions looking toward educational union.

The five members of the Committee previously appointed to confer with the London Mission, were reappointed on this Committee, and the names of Miss Porter and Miss Andrews were added.

Dr.Ingram was elected as builder for Peking, Dr.Stanley the same for Tientsin, and Messrs.Tewksbury and Galt builders for Tungcho.

Dr.Stanley, Mr.Wilder and Miss Russell, were elected as a Committee to confer with other Missions, concerning a new delimitation of the Mission field.

Dr.Peck was elected builder for Paotingfu, in being understood that he also give assistance at Peking and Tungcho.

Voted, That Dr.Stanley be appointed to confer with Dr.Gattrell, concerning his claims on the Têng Shih K'ou lot, offering him rent free less forty taels spent on interior repairs of the house, as settlement of his claims.

Voted, That twenty per cent be added to the sums asked from the Board for buildings, and that the apportionment of this additional sum according to the needs of the various Stations, be left to the discretion of the Building Committee.

Voted, That the Board be requested to appropriate from the general indemnity fund, when paid, the sum of ten thousand dollars for the purchase of land adjacent to the premises in Peking.

Voted, That we emphatically renew the request passed at previous Mission Meetings, for a Deputation to be sent by the Board, to visit the North China field the coming spring.

The Report of the Committee on the needs of the Mission was ~~red~~ read by Mr.Chapin, and was accepted and adopted.

On Friday evening, Nov.29th, the Committee from the Presbyterian Mission being present, a communication brought by them was read; and after an open conference of the Committees of the two Missions, our Mission took the following action:-

Voted, That we express our very cordial appreciation of the communication received from the Presbyterian Mission, on the subject of union in educational work, and our gratitude at the assurance given, that they desire to enter this Union, and have an equal share in the various lines of work.

Voted, That we request our Secretary to prepare a reply to the Italian Red Cross Society, expressing our appreciation of their medal, given in recognition of the services of our missionaries during the siege of Peking.

Voted, That Mr.Tewksbury be made the custodian of the medal received from the Italian Red Cross Society, in recognition of his prominent services during the siege which it commemorates.

Adjouned sine die, Nov.29,1901.

Annual Meeting, Peking, May 6,1902.

On May 3rd were held the Graduating Exercises of the N.C.College, and from that time until noon of the 6th, the usual order of Chinese meetings was followed.

At the first business session, Tuesday, May 6th, at 2 P.M., Dr. Goodrich was elected Chairman, and Mr.Stelle Clerk.

Mr.W.F.Whittemore, of Boston, was invited to sit with us as corresponding member.

The usual Reports from the Stations, Committees, &c., were read, and Committees were appointed as follows:-

Committee on Estimates; McCann, Stelle, Roberts, Ingram, Peck, Smith.

Com. on Publications, Dr. Sheffield, Miss Porter and Mr.Wilder.
,, ,, Education, Miss Porter, Miss Miner and Mr.Wilder.
,, ,, Needs of Mission, Smith, Atwood and Perkins.
,, ,, Building, Peck, Ingram and Tewksbury.
,, Ad Interim, Sheffield, Stanley and Ament.
,, ,, Devotional Exercises, Mr.Galt, Mrs.Sheffield and Miss J.E.Chapin.

In the Committee of the Whole, the subjects discussed were:- Educational Union; Tungcho rents; Yale Band; Wages of Helpers; the reopening of Kalgan Station; the reoccupation of Shansi; change of compound in Tientsin; reestablishment of Press; additional workers at Kalgan; hospital at Paotingfu; recruits for Lin Ching; and Estimates.

The Report of the Kalgan Committee was read by Dr.Goodrich.

Voted, That we reverse our action of 1901 in regard to Kalgan, and reopen that Station without further delay; and that the Station be located in the old compound, just outside of Kalgan city, in preference to any other place in the Kalgan field.

Mr.and Mrs.Roberts and Mr.and Mrs.Sprague were located at Kalgan; Dr.and Mrs.Tucker at Pang Chuang; and Mr.and Mrs.McCann at Tientsin.

Mr.Williams was temporarily located at Tungcho, and Dr.Atwood and Miss Miner at Paotingfu.

Voted, That we reverse the action of 1901 uniting Lin Ching and Pang Chuang Stations, and authorize the reopening of Lin Ching as an independent Station.

Voted, That, on the arrival of Dr.and Mrs.Ament, Mr.and Mrs. Wilder be located at Tungcho.

The following Officers were elected:-
Mission Secretary, Dr.Sheffield.
Mission Treasurer, Mr.McCann.
Auditors, Dr.Peck and Mr.Stelle.
Corresponding Secretary W.B.M., Miss A.G.Chapin.
,, ,, W.B.M.I., Miss Porter.
Librarian, A.H.Smith.
Depositary, Mr.Wilder.
Station Treasurers: Stelle, Roberts, Ingram, Peck, Chapin.
Preacher in English, Galt; Alternate, Sprague.
,, ,, Chinese, Roberts; Alternate, Dr.Sheffield.
Chinese Preacher, Chang Yen Tsêng; Alternate, Kao Chih.

The following Resolutions on the Shansi work were adopted:-

1. Resolved, That, in view of the labors and sacrifices of the missionaries of the American Board in Shansi, for more than twenty years, and in view of results already attained, we recommend that the work there be resumed at the earliest practicable moment.

2. That Dr.Atwood be authorized to establish a home at Paotingfu, for new recruits while learning the language, and to render what help may be necessary, to initiate them in the Shansi work.

3. We recommend, for the present at least, that the two Stations of Taiku and Fênchoufu be incorporated in the work of the North China Mission, and that the Prudential Committee consider the advisability of opening two intermediate Stations, on the line of the railroad into Shansi, possibly at Ching Hsing Hsien and P'ing Ting Chou.

Voted, That we ask the Prudential Committee, to authorize the Tientsin Station, with the approval of the Building Committee, to sell their present compound, and relocate the Station in some more desirable suburb of the same city; and also to decide as to the location and rebuilding of the city Chapel.

Voted, That we approve the opening of the self-supporting Anglo-Chinese School at Tientsin, under the general care of the Station.

Voted, That the outstations of Chiao Hô and Hsien Hsien be transferred from Pang Chuang to Tientsin Station.

Voted, That we approve the action of the Peking Station, in diverting the appropriation for building residences for the missionaries, to the building of the Bridgman School and street chapel.

Voted, That temporary dwelling-houses for two families, to be used later as servants' quarters, and a temporary chapel, to be used later as a house for helpers and Station Classes, be built at once in Kalgan, at a total cost of about a thousand dollars gold, according to plans already approved by the Building Committee.

Voted, That, in order to provide for the expense of these buildings, the Mission authorizes Kalgan Station to borrow any funds that it has to its credit in Tientsin or Kalgan, to be repaid from the Kalgan indemnity for buildings; the chief funds being:- the fund for building the Boys' Boarding School, $300.00 gold; the endowment for the Kalgan Hospital, $200.00 gold; and the Cemetery Fund, $700.00.

Voted, That Kalgan Station be authorized to permit Mr.Larson to build a small dwelling-house on the Mission premises, at his own expense, the house to become the property of the Mission after five years, according to the terms already arranged by Mr.Roberts and Mr. Larson.

Voted, That Mr.Roberts be elected as builder for this year at Kalgan, and that his work in building the gatehouse before the present Annual Meeting is hereby approved.

Voted, That the Mission authorize the building of a Chapel at Paotingfu, on the lot opposite the Mission compound, at a cost not to exceed $1,800.00 gold.

Voted, That the Mission authorize the beginning of a Hospital plant on the ground now occupied as a dispensary at Paotingfu.

Voted, That the Mission approve the temporary renting of the house of Dr.Porter to the London Mission.

Voted, That the Pang Chuang Station be authorized to employ the Hô Chia Tun indemnity in the purchase of premises in Hsia Chin city.

Voted, That we approve of Mr.Chapin's repairing the one remaining house at Lin Ching.

Voted, That we call for recruits as follows:-

For Tientsin, one ordained missionary and a single lady.

For Peking, one lady teacher for the Bridgman School.

For Kalgan, Dr.and Mrs.W.A.Hemingway, the Misses Margaret and Anna Williams, and Miss Marie Engh.

For Paotingfu, two single ladies, and an ordained missionary, to be Mr.Aiken, if possible.

For Pang Chuang, one ordained missionary.

For Lin Ching, a physician, an ordained missionary, and a single lady.

For Taiku, Shansi, two ordained missionaries, a physician, and two single ladies.

For Fênchoufu, Shansi, the same.

Voted, also, To ask for Miss Laura Jones, to meet the need in Lin Ching or Paotingfu, as she may elect.

Voted, That we approve of the return of Miss Evans to the United States in the spring of 1903.

Voted, That Messrs. Tewksbury, Galt and Wilder, form a Committee to prepare a cheap edition of the Williams' Dictionary, arranged alphabetically, to be published with money now in the Williams' Dictionary account.

Voted, That, in view of the excellent work done by Miss Marie Engh in Kalgan, and of her good acquirements in the Chinese language, the desire of the Mission is, that she be cordially invited to come to Kalgan this year, and labor for women in that field, until the Misses Williams shall have acquired the language, after which she may be located either in Kalgan or in Shansi, as may seem best.

Voted, That section VIII, of the Standing Rules, be amended by inserting, after the word "Secretary", the words Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Galt was elected as Assistant Secretary of the Mission.

Voted, That we approve of the decision of members of the Peking and Tungcho Stations, with the approval of the Committee on Building, to borrow from the Paotingfu Indemnity Fund, paid locally, a sufficient amount to build the part of the North China College essential to the housing of the students, and the work of instruction during the coming year.

Voted, That we cordially approve of the scheme of the Educational Union, developed by Committees of the four Missions concerned, and submitted to the several directing Boards in England and the United States for their ratification.

Voted, That we appoint a Committee to confer with the other Missions, and the Board of Managers of the Peking University, with reference to the establishment of a Union Press. The Chair appointed Mr. Wilder, Mr. Perkins, Miss Porter and Dr. Ament.

Voted, That a Committee of the Mission be appointed to decide upon some action in regard to those helpers holding licenses from the Congregational Association, who have rendered themselves liable to discipline.

The Chair appointed Dr. Smith, Dr. Stanley and Mr. Wilder.

Voted, That we elect our quota of six members of the Board of Managers for the Educational Union now in process of organization. These were elected: Mr. Wilder, Mr. Perkins, Miss Porter, Dr. Ament, Mr. E.H. Conger, United States Minister, and Mr. Edmund Cousins of Tiensin.

Voted, That we nominate Dr. Peck as our representative in the medical department of the Peking University, with residence at Peking whenever the work of that Department opens.

The following Faculties of College and Seminary were elected:-
College: Dr. Sheffield, President; Miss Andrews, Miss Evans, Mrs. Sheffield, Mr. Tewksbury, Mr. Galt and Mr. Williams.
Seminary: Dr. Sheffield, Miss Andrews, and Mr. Wilder.

Voted, That we approve of the sum of $3000.00 gold being taken from the Peking indemnity, as soon as received, to pay for the house for Dr. Ament, which is now being built with borrowed funds.

Voted, That, whereas it is undesirable that our native Christians should be on a different footing from the other Chinese, and whereas there are at present especial temptations to them, to ignore or antagonize this principle; therefore

Resolved, That the Mission reaffirms its policy of discouraging appeals to Chinese officials on behalf of native Christians, and of refusing to make them, except in bona fide cases of serious persecution. In such cases, we recommend a thorough and impartial investigation, and, wherever practible, personal interviews of the missionary with the local official, with a view to an adjustment.

The Reports of the Educational Committee, North China College, and Building Committee, were adopted.

Voted, That we ask the Prudential Committee to purchase the new College grounds for $5,000.00, and appropriate from indemnity funds sufficient money to make the purchase, after deducting whatever is realized from the sale of the property not now needed for Mission use.

Voted, That the Mission approve of the return to the United States of Mrs.Smith, at such time as may seem necessary, for family reasons to be explained to the Foreign Secretary.

Voted, That, if the proposed Educational Union be adopted, the name of the North China College of the American Board shall be hereafter The North China Union College of the Peking University.

Voted, That, in order to provide for the rent of premises occupied by the Tungcho missionaries, North China College, Tungcho schools, Church and Station, to the amount of $2,000.00, due for the time between Nov.,1900, and May, 1902, we request that the Prudential Committee allow the Mission Treasurer to apply to this need the $900.00 that may lapse from the appropriations for the Shansi Mission for the present year; and we also request the Prudential Committee to make a special grant of $1,100.00, thus obviating the necessity of deducting the same from the appropriations for the General Work.

The Estimates for 1903 were passed item by item, and as a whole.

Voted, That the subjects for Chinese Essays next year be:-

1. What should be the required qualifications of candidates for reception into the Christian Church?

2. What methods should be used, to promote the spiritual life of the members of the native Church?

3. What methods should the Church employ, to strengthen and support the native preachers in their work?

Voted, That Dr.Smith be the English Essayist.

Voted, That, in the event of the consummation of the Educational Union, we recommend to the Board of Managers the name of Dr.Goodrich as a member of the Theological Faculty.

Voted, That,Mr.Roberts be appointed to write the Mission Report.

Moved, That the Mission extend to Mr.Whittemore its sincere thanks for the appreciative manner in which he has entered into all the deliberations and intricate questions of this Annual Meeting. Carried by a rising vote.

Adjourned sine die, May 10, 1902.

The Reports of the Educational Committee, North China College, and Building Committee, were adopted.

Voted, That we ask the Prudential Committee to purchase the new College grounds for $5,000.00, and appropriate from Indemnity funds sufficient money to make the purchase, after deducting whatever is realized from the sale of the property not now needed for Mission use.

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Carried by a rising vote.

Adjourned sine die, May 10, 1902.

237.

Dr Stanley and J H Ingram audited the semi annual a/c of Mission Treas. Jan, 30. Accounts found to be kept in a systematical & orderly way.

J H Ingram

Rec'd for S.C. Missions
Jan 30th.

The Reports of the Educational Committee, North China College, and Building Committee, were adopted.

Voted, That we ask the Prudential Committee to purchase the new College grounds for $5,000.00, and appropriate from indemnity funds sufficient money to make the purchase, after deducting whatever is realized from the sale of the property not now needed for Mission use.

Voted, That the Mission [illegible]

Semi-Annual Meeting of the N.C. Mission
Jany 1904.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 30th 1908.

The Treasury and Business department of the Mission has been carried on by Mr.M'Cann,with the assistance of an English-speaking native e assistant. The abnormal amount of re-building and re-furnishing,not only for our own but other Missions,is manifested by the quantity of merchandise which has been recieved and forwarded. The volume of business,the intricate Customs schedules,with their still more irritating local regulations has necessitated a systematizing of the work which we are pleased to say has brought the complaints to what we might term "the irreducible minimum". The assistant is efficiently carrying out the system and relieving the Treasurer of the vexing details which consume so much time,and are so wearing on the ordinary Occidental.

From the following statistics you will notice that the expenditures of the Mission Treasury have been double that of any previous year in our history. This of course is largely due to the work of re-building.

The appropriations and expenditures of the year have been as follows:-

PROPRIATIONS.	A.B.C.F.M.		W.B.M.		W.B.M.I.	
	Personal.	General.	Personal.	General.	Personal.	General.
	$20,791.00.	$7,300.00.	$1,650.00	$1,375.00.	$4,255.00.	$2,835.00.

PENDITURES UNDER APPROPRIATIONS.

A.B.C.F.M.		W.B.M.		W.B.M.I.	
Personal.	General.	Personal.	General.	Personal.	General.
$20,433.84.	$7,300.00.	$1,582,31.	$1,438,01.	$3,360,12.	$2,835.00.

PENDITURES NOT UNDER APPROPRIATIONS.

A.B.C.F.M.	W.B.M.	W.B.M.I.
$26,592.37.	$232.39.	$836.91.

W.B.M.P.
$146.12.

TRANSMITTED REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 30TH 1908.

The Treasury and Business department of the Mission has been carried on by Mr.M'Cann, with the assistance of an English-speaking native assistant. The phenomenal amount of re-building and re-furnishing, not only for our own but other Missions, is manifested by the quantity of merchandise which has been received and forwarded. The volume of business, the intricate Customs schedules, with their still more irritating Regulations has necessitated a systematizing of the work which we have planned to work through the remaining to what we might term "the irreducible minimum". The assistant is efficiently carrying out the system and relieving the Treasurer of the vexing details which consume so much time, and are so wearing on the ordinary Geniatrical.

From the following statistics you will notice that the expenditures of the Mission Treasury have been double that of any previous year in our history. This of course is largely due to the work of re-building.

The appropriations and expenditures of the year have been as follows:-

APPROPRIATIONS.

A.B.C.F.M.	W.B.M.	W.B.M.I.
Personal. General.	Personal. General.	Personal. General.
$80,797.00. $7,300.00.	$1,660.00 $1,878.00.	$4,358.00. $2,835.00.

EXPENDITURES UNDER APPROPRIATIONS.

A.B.C.F.M.	W.B.M.	W.B.M.I.
Personal. General.	Personal. General.	Personal. General.
$80,433.84. $7,300.00.	$1,682,31. $1,438,01.	$3,360,12. $2,835.00

EXPENDITURES NOT UNDER APPROPRIATIONS.

A.B.C.F.M.	W.B.M.	W.B.M.I.
$26,392.37.	$232.37.	$836.71.

W.B.M.P.
$146.12.

LAPSES FROM REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

A.B.C.F.M.		W.B.M.		W.B.M.I.
Personal.	General.	Personal.	General.	Personal
$357.16.		$67.69.	$136.99.	$894.88.

SPECIAL GRANTS.

Balance on hand December 31st.1902	$11,272.81	
Total recieved during 1903.	92,328.26	
Total	103,601.07	
Balance on hand December 1903.	6,898.56	
Total SPECIAL GRANTS expended during 1903		$96,702.51.

SUMMARY

Total Appropriations for the year 1903.	$38,406.00	
Total Lapses during the Year	1,456.72	
Total Expenditures, under Appropriations		$36,949.28
" " not under Appropriations		27,807.79
" " under Special Grants		96,702.51
TOTALS		$161,459.58

James D McCallum

North China Division
Pec'd July 21-1904

James McGowan

Sketch of North China Mission 1903.

North China, since 1860, has included the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Honan, and Shansi, with Manchuria. Peking, its central city, is the most important among Chinese cities. The Manchus made it their capital in 1628. It stands as the type of Manchu brilliance and power. Whose masterful influence controls the eighteen provinces. ~~even the "China conqueror conqueror"~~. No Chinese city is so well laid out, there are elsewhere no such splendid monuments, such temples, palaces, or public buildings. The Confucian temple with its 13 classics carved in marble, the Buddhist monasteries, the astronomical instruments, the vast grounds of the temples, ~~of agriculture and of heaven, with the noble altar to Heaven~~ give uniqueness and beauty, scarce paralleled among Asiatic cities V. p. 2 ~~This capital dominates and centralizes the great "Middle Kingdom", ruled by the "La Ching" Dynasty.~~

~~Forty years hence, 1907. Protestant Missions in China will celebrate a Century of service. The prophetic insight of the Missionaries seizing opportunity, traced towards the goal of effort when North China Missions took form.~~ See page 2. On August 26 1860 a troop ship of Lord Elgin's expedition, traded Lieutenant Rutherford Blodget, from Shanghai, came as a passenger. Three months later, Peking being captured, and treaties ratified Mr Blodget returned again from the South. He secured a place of permanent residence and preaching in the native city — still occupied by the Board. Forty-three years of unfolding effort and ever expanding opportunity, have followed the initial effort & success

Sketch of

Mark Twains Business. 103.

Mark Twains voice is the individual British Humour shown, mellowed with Humanity. Satire is the most important among literary types. He knows it, uses it, knows its effects. Although the type of Human Nature changes only very slowly, Twain's satire, unlike the Puritan, ~~satire, see the Twain only a satirist~~ ~~Anyone~~. He Twains satire is so well laid out, there are characters and incidents which are usually ~~simple~~ — taken on public writers. He Twain is the 13 Dozen seventh in year the the ~~[illegible]~~ Twain's Innocents, the Innocents in strange the ~~[illegible]~~ the truth. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

A very recent ~~native~~ Imperial ~~Treasury~~ Census gives Chihli a population of 20,000,000, and Shantung 38,000,000. ~~Chihli has a mountain ridge north, and Mat. fordering the middle lands. Shantung has a central ridge, east and west.~~ Five rivers course the Chihli plains, uniting in a fine sea river at Tientsin. The Peiho and Grand Canal are of first importance. Shantung boasts of and measures over the Yellow River.

Five great elementary religions central Chinese life, Confucianism, official and orthodox, accepted of all; Buddhism, an exotic ~~from India~~, yet supplementing the cold formalism of the State religion, in marriage and burial forms, in splendid pagodas and temples, through fears and hopes of the Soul; Taoism, full of mysteries and superstitions, ~~based with native animism and spiritism~~, fruitful source of hero-worship and demi-gods. — Li Hung Chang being the latest canonized; native secret cults, denying the realities of the gods, and vaguely seeking the "great One", invisible; and Mohammedanism with its 20,000,000 adherents.

Progress. Despite her conservatism China has since entered the world life of commerce, diplomacy, and progress. The Telegraph, begun in 1881, reaches every province by its 20000 miles of wires. The first railroad of seven miles ~~1888~~ has branched widely, connecting Tientsin with the sea at T'angku, and Shanhaikuan 190 miles, and with Kiuchwang 150; and with Peking 80 miles. The trunk line to Hankow from Peking is open to Shunteh 230. It will cross the Yellow River at Yung Ho, meeting the southern extension which has 150 miles completed. A German line from Tsing Tao to Chinanfu 230 miles, extends to within 70 miles of Chinan. The Manchurian line from Siberia to Dalny now complete 1200 miles opens that vast region.

Missions. The Roman Catholics have had missions in North China since the 18th century. Theoretically expelled from 1721–1860, they have worked quietly and have an immense following. Roman Catholic missions in Shantung are of recent date. Protestant missions began in 1860–61; in Manchuria in 1868. At the time of the outbreak 1900. Chihli had 12000 Baptised Christians, Shantung 15000, Manchuria a report of 20000.

Tientsin, ~~opened~~ 1860.

History. A city of 700,000 people, at the confluence of six important rivers the port of entry for a vast trade making it the second city in Customs receipts in the Empire. The foreign Settlement, a beautiful city, nothing to compare with Shanghai, since the Boxer troubles doubled in area.

The mission opened by Dr Blodget was re-inforced 1863. by Mr & Mrs Stanley, and Mr & Mrs D C Chapin. Mr Stanley has completed forty years of service. Since 1887 the Mission Treasurer and Business agent has been stationed here, filling a position of signal importance. Chapel preaching, the development of Country Stations and the training of itinerant Helpers have been special features of the work. ~~The more distant country work, 5 days S.W. Has been transferred to the Peking Mission, while the Shantung field was set apart in 1888.~~ Five outstations, ~~two of them 4 days distant, one 20 miles up the canal, and one 40 miles up the railway~~ ~~Boarding School and Reading give scope to student work.~~ A Boys Boarding School, and a Girls Boarding and Day School made permanent in 1889 represent the teaching work. Since the station has been subject to riot and violence. In 1870, the Tientsin Massacre involved seven chapels in the city including ~~the Mission Church~~. The indemnity secured a beautiful city Church, 3 and a chapel near the West Gate. These were destroyed or burned when the Boxer fury ~~with wild frenzy~~ broke upon Tientsin city, June 5 1900. Long streets of native shops were involved. The foreign Settlement

endured fierce attacks and bombardment from June 17th to July 13th, when the allies after gallant fighting and loss captured the city. Nearly 200 native Christian refugees from destroyed country stations were cared for amid these perils from June to November. ~~The compound was riddled with shot and shells, one house burned by shells, and another greatly injured.~~ Fifty or more of the natives were massacred and their village homes destroyed.
~~The Mission compounds and native suburbs were absorbed in the Boxer Japanese extensions.~~

History. These changes necessitated a change of location. The Station, forced from its home of 35 years, has sought for another, five miles from the city north gate, at Shi Shu, on the river bank and near the arsenal transferred to the Tientsin University. Trolley lines and new roads will give ease of access.
The destroyed city Chapel is rebuilt upon its old site. The native city wall has been removed, and fine roads replace its position. ~~The Tientsin mile remains at the settlement~~ The country work is rapidly recovering. Spur work east of the Peiho half way to Peking has been opened. Some 36 were added 1902 on probation. The surviving membership is about 140. The Station has 5 members one a lady in charge of the School. ~~The Bible Society has its agent located with the mission.~~

Peking ~~Station~~ - 1862.

History. The Peking Station, opened in 1862 by Mr Blodget, secured its admirable location on the "Lamp Market St" through the large gift of Mrs Bridgman, widow of our first missionary to China. Mrs Bridgman joined the Station, and began the Girls School bearing her name, and work for women. Then for thirty full years Dr Blodget labored, doing his great work,

ley seconded by ~~successive and continuous~~ other workers; ~~Mr Goodrich in 1865, Mr Hunt from India, '68, bringing his printer's skill from India; Chester Holcombe 69. Mr Hunt built the Press and for ten years did most valuable work in issuing the Mandarin Bible and Christian literature. With Mr Hunt in '68 came~~ Miss Porter, coming replacing Mrs Bridgman. For 14 years she carried on the School, joined by Miss Chapin, '71, and Miss Haven '79.
~~Mr Holcombe organized the North Chapel work and the Chochow outstation. He succeeded Dr Williams as Secretary of Legation in 1876.~~ The Tank Memorial Chapel, for the North church was erected 1873.
Dr Blodget devoted his strength to New Testament translation, to translating many hundred church hymns, and to a native Christian literature. Chapel preaching and country work were carefully supervised.
Hunt joined the station in 1880 giving his strength to the Chapel and outstation work.
~~Mr Noble succeeded Mr Hunt '78 as Press Superintendent and did ten years of valuable work.~~ The North China Tract Society employed the Press. Mr Ament edited the church monthly paper. With the coming of Miss Russell, work for women received a special impulse, especially in village work. Evangelical work was a strong influence in the City and in the country outstations. Two native Pastors, one in country work were supported by native contributions. Membership in 1900. 850.
Outbreak. The Boxer craze, absorbed by Imperial leaders, rushed madly from central Chihli, uniting the city, princes and people, in bitter hostility to all foreigners and native Christians. The night of June 3, 1900 opened the storm in the destruction and burning of ~~four~~ Mission Compounds and churches. All refugees fled June 20 to the British Legation, enduring 55 days of siege. The rescue came Aug 14. Two hundred and fifty members of the Peking

stations
~~[illegible]~~ of ~~the~~ mission were in the martyr roll. Among these, a native Pastor, greatly beloved, and twenty or more of the School girls. Faithfulness amid awful scenes of violence is the noble and pathetic record. Full indemnities freely offered by the Chinese officials enabled the ~~our~~ stations to regain ~~their~~ position with rapidity. ~~In Peking the new quarters are far more complete than before.~~ In Peking, the North Chapel secured a more suitable location on the East side of the great Street. In addition to the general indemnity funds, the native members gave from individual indemnities 1150 Taels ($750.) for rebuilding and pastors support.

Restoration. Opportunity offered, at the old Compound to secure adjoining houses and land, doubling the capacity. A Street Chapel, three mission houses, the Ladies Home, and the Bridgman School and Dormitories have been erected. The Church building, destroyed on completion, is replaced by a more costly and commodious house. ~~The Press will not be reestablished by our mission.~~

Work. Two men and six women make up the station force. ~~New adjustments with the Ning Po Station increase the outstations of these.~~ There are 12 outstations with 18 chapels cared for by 11 Helpers. Six Bible Women are employed. 120 were added to membership last year. The Bridgman School — a Nonquis College henceforth — had 85 pupils. Self support has taken a step forward. Tuitions were $130. and contributions $175. The depleted membership records 555 communicants.

The new social intercourse with the Court and high officials ladies and the Legations will be widely felt. A genuine tide of interest, ~~now in the course~~ turns towards Christian work and Education.

Kalgan, ~~opened~~ 1865.

Kalgan is the "Gate" through the Great Wall into Mongolia. Beautiful and beautiful in situation, it stands as a large [redacted] commercial centre. ~~Mr John Gulick opened~~ the station with reference to Mongol work. Mr Williams joined him in '67, Mr Sprague in '73, Mr Roberts in 80. The mountain dialect and the pervasive mercantile spirit, both drawn from Shansi, increased the difficulties of mission work. The devotion of continuous service overcame difficulties in a wide field, and growing work, with 200 members, gave large hope. The Medical work, especially the Woman's Hospital under Dr Murdock, was effective and far reaching.

Outbreak. The Boxer craze, late in arriving, was most virulent in attack in the mountain regions of Shansi and Chihli. ~~The Christian Alliance Mission lost 6 foreign workers, women & children escape.~~ Kalgan missionaries, withdrawing June 11th 1900, with a party of 25, escaped to Kiachta, Siberia in a painful "flight for life; thence to St Petersburg, Russia.

Occupation. Mr Roberts returning 1901, succeeded with great effort in re-adjusting the work. One Helper, one Bible woman, and fifty members were killed, chapels and homes having been uprooted. The local officials gave full indemnities, ~~by Christian family receiving 6,268 taels. The distribution led to much dissatisfaction and suspicion, involving the Helpers and leaders.~~ A partial rebuilding furnishes a temporary home for the returning missionaries.

Work. Only two faithful Helpers remain. A Boys School of 17 has been carried on. 25 Probationers and 16 members have been received, the membership enrolls 216. ~~The Christian Alliance Mission, in returning, affiliates closely with the station.~~ A railroad will soon connect with Peking. ~~While a branch of the Russian Eastern road is rapidly pushing down from Hailar in Mongolia.~~

~~the secret of success in a difficult field is "hold fast to the end". Even at Kalgan there are manifest signs of progress and hope in the native church.~~

Fungchow, ~~opened~~ 1867.

Fungchow, the port and granary of Peking, connected therewith by a small canal, and an ancient stone roadway of 13 miles, and now by railway extension, has been of great commercial and political influence. Its vast granary, nearly a mile long, in the West of the city, is now unused. ~~Chapin began work here in 1867.~~ In 1871 a large compound was secured north of the granary, gradually enlarged to include Schools, Theological Seminary, and Hospital grounds. Mr Sheffield joined the station 1868, Miss Andrews in 1868, Miss Evans 1872, Mr Goodrich transferred from Peking 1873. The Mission Academy and Training Schools were established here in 1872. All the best workers in the Mission have received training here, both mental and spiritual. The expansion into the North China College, and Gordon Theological Seminary was a natural evolution. In 1892 the station secured 12 acres south of the West city. Four Mission houses, and Williams Hall, the College Building 200 feet long, were erected. The Seminary and Hospital still remained in the city. The Medical work cared for 1000 patients annually. Work for women was well developed. Its outstations were in fruitful conditions. The Country work was in charge of Mr Wilder (1894) and the Native Church supported its Pastor. The membership was above 200.

~~Outbreak~~ Boxer malice appeared at Fungchow in mounted force in May 1900. Upon the close of Mission Meeting in June, plaining conditions, unrestrained by the officials appeared. The Missionaries escaped to Peking June 8th, in the early dawn, and the station was destroyed June 10th. Refugees followed the Missionaries, enduring the siege with them.

e outstations were pitilessly destroyed, the
st of martyrs reaching 131.

ration! The refugees, after the rescue, at first housed
n a princely palace – a Boxer drill ground – found
ater housing in a rented Ducal compound, belonging
a nephew of the Dowager Empress. In securing
indemnities 6,000 taels were paid to the native
families alone. When the return to Tsing Chow was
decided, the natives, largely widows and orphans were
united in consolidating their plans. One hundred
and twenty acres, along the city wall, embracing two
villages, and city moat as well as fields and ponds,
were purchased ~~from~~ with the above indemnity. Families were
assigned to the village houses. A suitable amount of
this land was re-purchased by the Station for
College and residences. The officials gave land within
the City Wall, close adjoining. A private gate joins the two
premises. The new church is built here, and the Hospitals
within the gates. Upon choice ground Seven Mission
houses have been built, and the College Building
on a separate campus. Industrial work on an
expanding scale has begun to flourish. A good sum
has been invested as a permanent fund for the
30 widows and their families. A vast assembly
welcomed the return of the Mission, Sept 1902, with
many officials and chief men from 500 villages.
Took. Five outstations, ~~opened~~, have been distributed to
other stations. 28 new villages open fields for
present work. 7 men and 10 women make up the
missionary force. The College has 60 students, and
the Seminary 9. The medical work equals the pre-Boxer
clientele, 10,000. Each patient pays ~~no~~ 20 cash per
treatment, ~~patient~~ 8,125 last year. Newly started Day & Sunday

chiefly for girls, report 83 pupils. The membership received 18 additions - with 49 taken on probation - numbers 151. Contributions for self support $105.38. The cordial intercourse with officials, and the new interest in Education bespeak large opportunity. A union effort in College work has failed to be realized, but the Sweden Mission heartily joins with us in College work. The nearer villages, once so hostile have turned towards veritable friendship.

Pao Ting Fu, ~~Opened~~ 1873.

Pao Ting fu, is the permanent residence of the Provincial Treasurer and Judge, and beneath the Capital, dividing honors with Tientsin. The railway from Peking 110 miles passes in the west suburb. The Station, opened by Rev Isaac Pierson, and Dr Treat, found its home in a commodious door for many years. Land in the South Suburb, secured in 1889, was built upon 1890. Two houses, Hospital Quarters, and the Church Normal as Ladies house, and School buildings were erected. The Medical work, expanded well from 1880 – 1900, successively under Drs Peck, Morritt and Stable, having a clientele of 10,000 annually. Miss Morrill joined the station in 1889, Her Evring in 1893, Miss Gwen 1895. Mr Pitkin in 1897. Country work beginning at Tang Feng, extended widely. The Elder Brother Meng, a College graduate in 1884, was ordained native Pastor in 1889. Until his martyrdom, he proved a wise, able and faithful worker, well supported by a brother, also ordained who escaped calamity, a noble worker of persuasive power. The work for Women and girls had assumed marked influence. The Boys School, and Girls School were well established. Membership 1900 was 277.

The Boxer Outbreak. The fierce Boxer troubles swarming from Central Chihli, broke about the city in April 1900

Ewing had gone to the seaside, Dr Noble to the U.S.
while Mr Pitkin had returned from Shanghai.
20 Railway officials with families escaped to Lintsin
in peril and loss, June 2nd. The railway destroyed May
26"–28" made escape impossible. The Boxers held
the city. June 28" Pastor Meng was captured and
beheaded. June 30" Roman Catholics & Presbyterian
Missions burned, and the Missionaries killed
July 1st Pitkin and the Ladies, with the British
Missionaries suffered martyrdom. In October the
allies occupied the city. Five Provincial officials
were courtmartialed and publicly beheaded. ~~The
U.S. Government refused to share in securing an
indemnity for her slaughtered citizens.~~

Outlook. The appointment of Yuan Shih Kai as Viceroy,
aided in securing indemnities. Dr Nock returning
from furlough, went to Paotingfu 1901, and secured
full indemnities. The reform in Education made
Paotingfu central in influence. Large numbers of
adherents appeared. Mr Perkins was assigned
to the station. At present 5 women & men make
up the Missionary force, in charge of Native Outstations
and 11 native Helpers. By union with the Presbyterian
the Girls School has been changed in form. Elsewhere
were added to membership, with 49 probationers.
Present membership 346. Two field in the
Mission has a very hopeful outlook. Native
contributions to self support, 1902, native pastors $110,
Education $100; buildings and repairs $180; $390 in all.

Pang Chuang, ~~Opened~~ 1880.

Pang Chuang is unique in being a village
station. The famine of 1877–78 opened doors widely.

necessitating personal supervision. 250 persons were received as members within a few months. The station was set apart from Lienhsien in 1880 Mr Smith and Mr Porter, ~~with Mr~~ being assigned ~~to~~ it. Two houses were erected in 1881, and the two families with Miss Porter removed to the station in 1882. The field extended from central Chihli ~~[illegible]~~ to the Yellow River in Shantung. The station work spread into 14 Counties in Shantung, and Chihli, embracing eventually 397 villages divided into 25 out stations, ~~owning~~ or renting their own Chapels and School houses, without expense to the Board. ~~Dr Peck joined the station 1884~~. The Medical work assumed large proportion from the first. Dr Peck's house and the "Williams" Hospital, were built in 1886. A fine native Church, largely built with gifts of native Christians without expense to the Board was erected in 1886. Woman's Work became prominent from the beginning. Miss Porter was with the station 1882–86. and again 1894–1900. A Girls Boarding School was started in 1893, with Miss Grace Nyckoff in charge, who with Miss Gertrude Nyckoff joined the station in 1887. A Dormitory and School house were erected in 1895 ~~[illegible]~~. The pupils numbered 32. A Boys School, fitfully through some years became an Academy in 1898. An extensive Dormitory, & School buildings were built. 66 pupils, with 4 teachers formed the School. Eight village Schools, self supporting chiefly, were the models of supply to the larger School. Two native Pastors, ordained 1897, were supported by native contributions. The membership in 1880 was 322. Stagnant through losses for some years, it increased later with rapidity. The number being 771 in 1900. Thus at the close of ~~twenty~~ years, 1490 persons had been received, aside from young children baptized. From 1890 onward 1050 persons were listed in probation after careful examination. The native contributions increased from zero to $5054.00 in gold,

During this score of years the Medical work cared for 190,000 patients, with a hospital record of 10,000 surgical operations. The Church and Hospital were much enlarged in 1898, through gifts from the Bank bequests. The Work for Woman had a record of 430 woman and girls able to read the simpler Christian Books and the Gospels. Spiritual effort and desire had grown steadily and deeply.

The Boxers. Upon this fair work, — Shantung alone reckoning 15,000 communicants in 1900 — the Boxer hypnotism and Spiritism entered with alarming power. The Yi Ho Chuan assuming a century old secretions name, United Patriotic Boxers, in 1898 began its incantations and mesmeric posturings. The Countryside was crazed with the hope of "Exterminating foreigners" and "Driving out the Manchus" through Demoniac and Queen Powers. The first attacks Sept 13th '99 put all on guard; from Sept 18th, till the following June the station was well guarded with native troops, a company present all the time. After the battle of Shen Lo Tien, Oct 14th 1899 the sympathies of the Governor, with the Boxers became known. Arson, plunder, raping of native Christians increased the terror. The appointment of Yuan Shih Kai as Governor, in December, rolled the Boxer tide into Chihli. In Feb. 1900 families had been looted, ~~& the Governor reports~~ Twelve 200 were Protestant. Three of the chief outstations were uprooted in 1899. The hopeless situation was prolonged till June 24th 1900. The escape, together with 12 of the Linden Mission students Chang, was made to Chinanfu, and thence to Chefoo. Few other outstations were destroyed, and the members scattered. The station escaped destruction, alone among missions North of the Yellow River. Despite all terrors only about 20 members were killed.

Outlook. The Native Pastors bravely held the compound with many refugees, until the return of Missionaries, after a year and a half. Dr. Peck, in Sept 1901, returned, and arranged for the indemnities with local officials, and with Governor Yuan. The harassed Christians were only allowed a meager 35 per cent of loss, a source

of much discontent for them. Drs. Mrs Smith, and the Myckoff Sisters returned in Nov of 1901. The Academy had kept on its way, and was now re-constituted. The Girls School began anew 1902 with 37 pupils.

At the end of a year most of the 12 destroyed Chapels, and several School houses, had been rebuilt largely by contributions of Christians out of their meager indemnities. Work is revived on a reduced scale. 8 Village Schools, with 75 pupils are recorded. Medical work records 8,000 cases. The arrival of the Drs Tucker adds much to the work. Cholera ravaged the region, and the church communities in 1902. The membership is not duly revised. New openings are manifest everywhere, and spiritual opportunities have intensified the work of 1902.

Sin Ching. ~~opened~~ 1885.

Sin Ching lies at the junction of Grand Canal, and the Wei River, 50 miles S.W. of Pang Chuang. ~~It is a city with suburbs but no interior product of Tai Ping devastation~~

Fishing

Permanent residence began in 1888. Two Mission houses on the river bank, northward of the city, and one in the crowded Wai Suburb formed the Station. Three Districts cities, and a Prefecture, with two large river towns represent the Out Stations. Mr Chapin, Mr Perkins, and Dr Wagner, were the workers here. Village work had made fair progress. Medical work for ten years had far reaching results. A great Annual Fair and Literary Examinations brought multitudes to the City, and the trade was far and wide. A small Boys School, a vigorous local church, and villages teeming opened a most hopeful field. The membership had reached above 100.

Boxer Outbreak. Sin Ching, with its strong officials, and military camp, delayed the Boxer incoming. Out Stations East of the city were assaulted in April & May